

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 20 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.

JANUARY 27, 1927

The Old Order Passeth Away.

In a brilliant article in this week's issue by O. H. Cheney, vice-president of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company of New York, there will be found a profound discussion of the new competition which faces every man in every line of business. The new competition is the changing methods which are suddenly springing into operation, making even the things of yesterday go to the scrap heap and creating a necessity for a new and broader vision of business affairs, and how to meet every problem which from day to day faces every business concern.

In this illuminating discussion of many questions bearing on the whole business world Mr. Cheney has started a train of thought which will awaken long dormant minds and energies into new activities. It is indeed true that the old order changeth. Every day witnesses the bringing into play of some new change which affects business of every character.

As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so eternal vigilance, and not only eternal vigilance but keen thinking, quick action and initiative are all essential to maintaining business that has been created. It has been well said that it is more difficult for a man to retain the money he has accumulated than it was to make the money. Many business interests pass out of existence because their owners fail to be alert to the problems which changes are ever bringing.

The lamp of experience no longer will light the pathway to future safety. Each day's experience is new. The old experience is in many cases worthless. But the lessons of the hour are the things which successful men must learn every day of their lives if they are going to retain what they have gained. Surveying the whole business horizon, Mr. Cheney says:

"And with this new competition perhaps will come a new economic statesmanship. Perhaps 1927 will see its beginning, perhaps 1928. The time seems to be coming for economic statesmanship to replace the political statesmanship which has controlled the destinies of mankind for so many centuries. We need men who can see the new competition, and beyond that into the new co-operation. We need men who can see over the hills and beyond the oceans, to whom imaginary boundaries are not impenetrable walls and to whom languages are not eternal barriers. We need men who can think in terms of the fundamental needs of mankind, not in terms of the frivolous futilities of their constituents. We need men who can think not in terms of tariffs and customs-snoopers but in terms of world production and world distribution."



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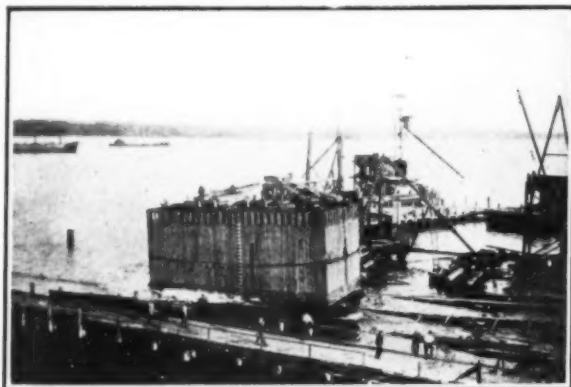
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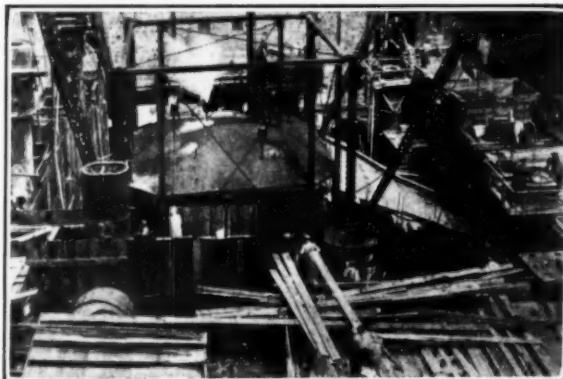
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Manufacturers Record

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE

MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

Office: Manufacturers Record Building, corner Commerce and Water Streets, Baltimore, Maryland
Printing Plant, 8th Floor, Candler Building, Market Place and Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, President; FRANK GOULD, First Vice-President; VICTOR H. POWER, Second Vice-President;
I. S. FIELD, Secretary; J. ROBERT GOULD, Treasurer

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 11 South La Salle Street

NEW YORK, 901 Singer Building

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

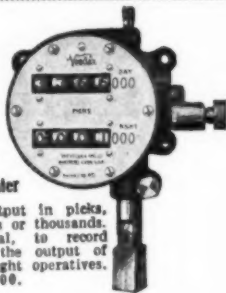
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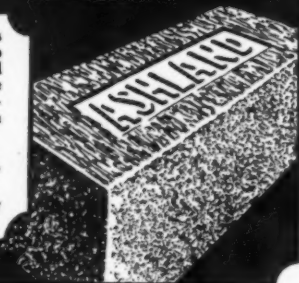
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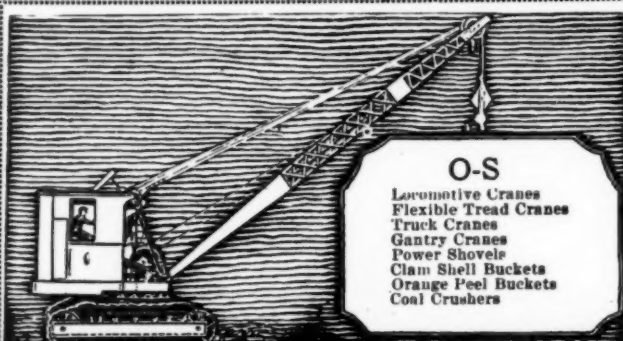
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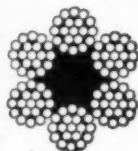
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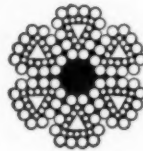
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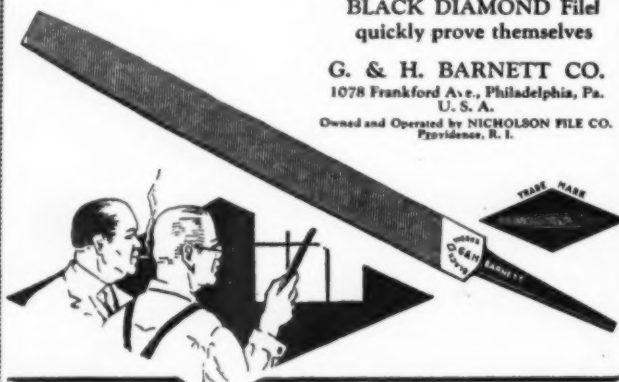
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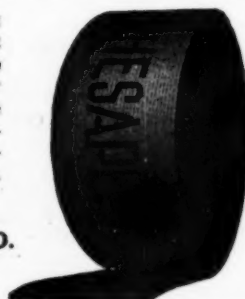
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Manufacturers Record

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Vol. XCI No. 4 }
Weekly. }

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 27, 1927.

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The Menace in the Proposed Federal Educational Bureau.

"THERE are powerful influences at work endeavoring to change the fundamental principles on which our Government is based," said United States Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut recently. "I refer to the effort to federalize education and social welfare. More than a dozen national bodies firmly believe in the establishment of a Federal Department of Education and are urging action by Congress, not only to create such a department but to provide aid for the States for the eradication of illiteracy and for the equalization of educational opportunities. Their argument is based on the fact that there is more illiteracy in some States than in others and that some States do not provide as good schools as do others."

These organizations are in the main actuated by commendable motives. Their rank and file and many of their leaders are unselfish and altruistic in their support of these propositions, but they are swept away by the urgent appeal of existing conditions and ignore the consequences to future generations of the short cuts they propose.

"The national organizations which are working for these things are represented by able lobbyists in Washington," said Senator Bingham. "They tell us frankly of the millions of voters for whom they speak. They put pressure where pressure counts. They attempt to override the sound judgment of the members of Congress by appealing to their natural fears of opposition at the polls."

"The ends sought are all right," said the speaker. "But how about the means? Is it best to have more centralization in Washington? More bureaus? Is it wise that for the sake of these highly desirable ends we take away the responsibility of the States to look after their own citizens?"

The gradual federalization of our Government, with transfer of allegiance in subject after subject from State to Federal control, saps the vitality of our vigorous Governmental system. Governmentally, this nation has always been a living organism, charged in all its members with a lively sense of responsibility for its welfare in all things not the subject of Federal control. Take away that feeling of responsibility by centralization of one function after another and we become, at best, a vast, lifeless body, moved sluggishly by strings pulled from Washington; at worst, we become openly and flagrantly rebellious to the tugs from Washington. As Senator Bingham said, "the strength of our States and the responsibility of local self-government have been the safeguard of our liberty and freedom. Otherwise, the great power

of the Central Government would long ago have silenced the diverse wishes of self-respecting communities and crushed the individual initiative and self-reliance. * * * *But this trend leads to a protecting paternalism which will cause the atrophy of our powers as a self-governing people. Only those who are able to govern themselves are fit to be free.* * * *

What we must do is not to build better schools by federalization, but to build up a stronger citizenship, to increase the sense of civic responsibility. * * * Are we to create more interest in the duties of citizenship by giving the citizens less responsibility in those matters which immediately affect them? Are we likely to promote good citizenship by taking away from them responsibility in such matters as education and child welfare—things constantly before their eyes and in their homes—things affecting the nearest and dearest of their own interests? Certainly not! Remove State responsibility in these matters and you take away the most essential courses in the school of citizenship."

In support of his position, Senator Bingham quoted his colleague, Senator Wadsworth, as follows:

"Our success as a nation has been due to the *ability of the people to govern themselves*. Possessed of a sense of responsibility and a will to achieve progress, we have traveled far along the road. The well-springs of our political inspiration are not at Washington; they are scattered all over the country in thousands of communities. Let Washington do those things for the nation which the village, the city and the State cannot do. But for the preservation of our national enterprise and endurance and love of liberty let us leave to the village, the city and the State the doing of those things which they are entirely competent to do. Let us see to it that those wide-scattered springs are not pumped dry, else the American of tomorrow will be the servant instead of the master of his Government."

He then quoted Calvin Coolidge's message to Congress last December, in which the President, from his observation post, forcibly warned against this dangerous tendency:

"Local self-government is one of our most precious possessions. It is the greatest contributing factor to the stability, strength, liberty and progress of the nation. It ought not to be infringed by assault or undermined by purchase. It ought not to abdicate its power through weakness or resign its authority through favor. It does not at all follow that because abuses exist it is the concern of the Federal Government to attempt their reform."

"Society is in much more danger from encumbering the National Government beyond its wisdom to comprehend or its ability to administer than from leaving the local communities to bear their own burdens and remedy their own evils."

"And again, last spring, in his Williamsburg speech," continued the Senator, "President Coolidge emphasized this truth when he said: 'No method of procedure has ever been devised by which liberty could be divorced from local self-government."

No plan of centralization has ever been adopted which did not result in bureaucracy, tyranny, inflexibility, reaction and decline. Of all forms of Government, those administered by bureaus are the least satisfactory to an enlightened and progressive people. Being irresponsible, they become autocratic, and being autocratic they resist all development. Unless bureaucracy is constantly resisted it breaks down representative Government and overwhelms democracy.' Fellow-citizens, let us burn these words into our memory. Centralization, bureaucracy, *'breaks down representative Government and overwhelms democracy.'*"

These public-spirited organizations that seek to federalize our Government overlook the fact that, as has been said in effect, Government is a compact between the great dead, the living present and the unborn future. We who enjoy the benefits of a free Government have no right to destroy it. We hold the institutions bequeathed to us, not as owners, but more as trustees of future generations, bound to make only those changes we find essential and to transmit to posterity undamaged the best of what we have received. If some of our States are behind others in the development of schools and child welfare, let our public-spirited bodies spend their ample funds and boundless energy, not in destroying the best of our heritage and our legacy to posterity, but in concentrating their efforts in educational work within the backward States. The same energy, properly directed, will move mountains. And mountains of lethargic indifference once removed, these backward States will forge ahead under their own power in a fashion impossible to attain were they to be dragged by Federal power.

IS THE WORLD COMING TO AN END?

THE following account of a strike in Japan shows such an extraordinary degree of enlightenment on the part of the strikers that we accept it with many grains of salt. However, it seems to be well substantiated, and as it is highly interesting, we reproduce it below, quoting from a recent letter of the National Founders' Association:

"An astonishing statement has just appeared in the newspapers to the effect that Japanese electrical workers are on strike for lower wages. The ordinary reader assumes a misprint and that the word 'higher' should be substituted for the word 'lower.' But, as a matter of fact, the headline is correct. A Tokio dispatch to the Associated Press reads as follows:

"For some time the Hiroshima Electric Works has been experiencing bad business. The workers, realizing the situation, finally went to the management of the company and suggested that their wages be reduced. The employers, however, refused to make the cut, and the employees then insisted that they be permitted to do more work. This also was refused until the employees threatened to quit. The company hesitatingly acceded, and now every worker appears at the factory one hour earlier each day. In the meantime business is declared to be on the mend, and the management states it soon will be in a position to raise wages."

If all Japanese workers are as intelligent as these are said to be, Japan will soon hold a dominant position in many industries.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

THE total value of the exports of merchandise for the calendar year of 1926 was \$4,810,411,597, a decrease of \$99,435,914 as compared with 1925. The total value of imports was \$4,432,541,627, a gain of \$205,952,364 over 1925.

There was an excess of exports over imports of \$377,869,970 in 1926, while in 1925 exports were \$683,258,248 more than imports.

TO MAKE PRINTING TRADE A PROFESSION.

TANGIBLE, practical help, in the form of money as well as co-operation, is promised by the United Typothetae of America in a movement for the establishment of a department of graphic arts, research and engineering, to be national in its scope in connection with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the benefit of the printing and allied industries. An endowment fund of \$1,500,000 is needed and a campaign to this end has been instituted.

No more progressive, constructive step of its nature could well be taken by the United Typothetae—always a progressive and constructive organization in itself. And precedent is found in recent action by the lithographic industry in providing an endowment fund of \$750,000 for a lithographic technical foundation in connection with the University of Cincinnati.

First defining the term, "Graphic Arts," as including printing and the industries allied to printing—such as paper-making, typemaking, machine composition, inkmaking, roller-making, engraving and bookbinding—a prospectus on the subject says:

"The object of the proposed department of graphic arts, research and engineering is to provide the graphic arts industries with scientifically trained men who will be capable of filling executive and other supervisory positions in the plants and administrative departments of the printing and allied industries, or will be competent instructors in vocational schools of all grades in which the graphic arts industries are taught."

"Thus instructed," it continues, the graduates of the department of graphic arts, research and engineering will give to their work the status of a profession "no less esteemed than the professions of civil, mechanical, electrical and other branches of engineering, architecture, chemistry, physics, economics, etc."

The practical need for this department and this profession is shown in the relative rank of printing among the major industries of this land. In value of products, for instance, the printing and publishing business, with pulp and paper, was fourth in standing in 1923—the most recent available figures—showing \$3,129,000,000, in comparison with: Wearing apparel, \$5,776,000,000; iron and steel, \$4,161,000,000, and motor vehicles, \$3,163,000,000, says the Typothetae prospectus. In wages and salaries this prospectus gives: Wearing apparel first on the list, \$1,087,000,000; printing and publishing, with pulp and paper second, with \$919,000,000, while 1,052,000 were engaged in the wearing-apparel trade; 697,000 in the lumber industry and 605,000 in printing and publishing, etc.

In selecting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for this department the United Typothetae has done well, albeit we believe that an equally suitable institution might have been found below the Mason and Dixon line. As the prospectus well says, "the faculty and the equipment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology afford to the graphic arts industries the most practical, and at the same time the ideal, means of scientific instruction." The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is recognized as one of the foremost schools of its kind in the United States.

And by no means the least encouraging and significant feature of this movement is a demonstration that the members of the United Typothetae are working in closest co-operation and harmony for the advancement of their business. The employees in the printing and allied trades are organized and work as a unit in supporting or enforcing their demands on the employers. Such organization of the employing group is a most cheering feature.

Why We Need a Real Business Man As President.

THE suggestion in a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the South should turn its thought to the study of the possibility of some day seeing a Southern business man hold the Presidential chair in this country has called forth some interesting comments, some favorable and some the opposite. The Birmingham News, after publishing the editorial, makes the following observations on the subject:

"The South will not stand together for a Southern man for President. It had its opportunity in Underwood. The jealousy of other State leaders, above whom he towered like a great oak above a stalk of bumblebee cotton, prevented. The fact that he did not belong to this, that or the other secret order militated. The fact that he would not take orders, would not bow to expediency, would not swerve from his broad Americanism and concept of right, would not descend to clap-trap and bunk, all combined to show how hollow and insincere the claims of the South are to support of a Southern man. Small, mean, base and ignoble motives lost the South her opportunity, and had Underwood been nominated, he would have been elected.

"No, the South will not support a big man, whether a statesman or a business man, drawn from the heart of the South. Most likely some eminent 'jiner,' politician, blather-skite and frothy demagogue could make sufficient noise to attract some semblance of support, but at the time of test it would crack. There are too many pee-wee political leaders who are jealous and envious to stand hitched. They would desert even him on the crucial vote."

The Asheville Citizen says:

"Long and constant association with business men has not improved the political judgment of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. In an editorial entitled 'Why Not a Southern Business Man for President?' that journal furnishes forth the following astonishing mental pabulum." And then it prints a portion of the editorial and adds to it the following more than astonishing statements:

"The answer is that the politicians, for whom the MANUFACTURERS RECORD manifests such a lofty disdain, make the best Presidents. The answer is that Government cannot be reduced to a business formula. The answer is that there are in Government far higher values to be considered than those represented by dollars and cents.

"When the World War was upon us, a politician President—Woodrow Wilson, to be exact—called to Washington the nation's 'great business leaders' to aid the Government in the highly practical work of waging war, making contracts and buying material. And there were instances in plenty of these captains of industry confessing that they knew nothing at all about coping with Government methods. They were irritated by the red tape they had to unwind. They were rendered impatient by the conferences they had to hold, the strings they had to pull and the politics they had to play.

"They were ducks out of water. They were up against a game radically different from their own. They learned that Government is not business and that business methods are not of themselves equal to operating Governmental affairs. Having no experience in politics, they were at a disadvantage in dealing with politicians.

"Government has to do primarily with people rather than things. It has to protect rights rather than make money. It has ideals to serve and dreams to realize. Justice is in its keeping. It is a servant, not a trader. It cannot put finger on a push button, summon the help and say: 'Do this, irrespective of protest or complaint.' In almost every problem it tries to solve there are conflicting or different interests to be consulted, placated and protected. It is a delicate combination of precedent on the one hand and adventure in promoting happiness on the other.

"Our people 'depend upon the politicians and the lawyers' for Presidential timber, because the politicians and lawyers have been the country's great Presidents. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Cleveland and Wilson were a few of

them. They were great Presidents because they had a marvelous gift for understanding the people, for sensing their needs and analyzing their thought.

"There are, of course, able business men who have the political talent, but to say that business ability presupposes political ability is to rattle the dry bones of an ancient fallacy. The people display their wisdom when, in seeking Presidential timber, they turn to the men who have had experience in politics or statesmanship or those who, in their professional work, have come close to the law, its meaning and idealism."

The very information which the Citizen gives—and this was well known during the World War—that the great business leaders who were called into service at Washington found it difficult to deal with the red tape of Government activities, is one of the best proofs that could be given of the need of business methods in Governmental affairs. Any one of the men we mentioned as of Presidential caliber would cut out about one-half of that Washington red tape, and in doing so cut down Government expenditures by many millions, possibly hundreds of millions of dollars, and at the same time give a better administration.

It is true that such men would be "up against a game radically different from their own," but the game is one in which they could win. During the World War these business men had no opportunity to cut Washington's red tape. They realized that they were helpless against much of the foolish, stupid red tape-ism and bureaucratic methods that prevailed in Washington. They knew that Samuel Gompers had access to the White House when they did not have it; that Samuel Gompers practically dictated the rate of wages of the labor interests of the country, and thus completely dominated the situation regardless of the enormous cost to the Government involved in the dictation. Some of these business men simply stood amazed at the incompetency and the obsolete methods which they were up against when they entered the Government service. Some resigned in despair.

These business leaders may not be diplomats in the sense in which diplomacy, like language, is said to be used to conceal thought. It might not take them six months or a year to get around a corner in national and international affairs when they could find a straight, honest, truthful road to accomplish what ought to be done. It is true that they would have to buck up against politicians of both parties who, when it comes to co-operation in order to retain in office their henchmen, can co-operate with a friendly interest which knows no political antagonism.

The Citizen says that our people depend upon the politicians and the lawyers for Presidential timber because the politicians and lawyers have been the country's great Presidents, but perhaps some of the men it mentions gained their wisdom and experience in other lines of work before they were called to the Presidency. Washington was a civil engineer, and the son of an iron-ore miner. In his civil engineering work he gained much of the experience which proved so essential to him in war and which led to the Presidential chair. Jefferson owned and ran a nail factory, and as a manufacturer and business man knew something of business methods. Lincoln laid the foundation of his greatness in splitting rails and in educating himself to become a lawyer, and later to become a President. In his early experience of developing a weak body into a body of giant strength, Roosevelt learned business methods on the plains and with the rough riders of the cattle ranches. It was not because he was a lawyer or a politician that he became President, but because of his tremendous mental and physical power, his undaunted courage and the admiration which American people have for such courage. When as Police Commissioner in New York Roosevelt did some very daring things in trying

to clean up the political end of the police force of that city, Charles H. Grasty, then editor of the Baltimore News and afterward European correspondent of the New York Times, said to the writer: "That act will make Roosevelt President of the United States." It did. Neither legal ability nor being a politician sent Roosevelt into the Presidential chair.

Cleveland was elected because of a blunder made by a public speaker on the Republican side. He was a great President, but that was because of his inherent strength of character and moral backbone against the politicians. Wilson was a lawyer, but failed to make good in that profession and became an educator, and from the chair of a university presidency went to the governorship and thence on to the Presidential office. But his advancement was not due to his being a lawyer, nor was it due to his being a politician.

The Citizen says that "there are able business men who have the political talent, but to say that business ability presupposes political ability is to rattle the dry bones of an ancient fallacy." Business ability does not necessarily presuppose political ability, and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD never suggested such an idea. That is a "straw man" erected by the Citizen for the purpose of knocking him down, but the straw man is wholly of its own imagination.

It is fully recognized that there are thousands of big business men wholly unfit in every sense of the word for public life, but there are hundreds of great business leaders, men like Kirby, Edgerton, Herty, Crawford, and many others, who have the broadness of education, the knowledge of world affairs, the administrative ability, the unswerving integrity, the moral backbone to stand against political powers that be whenever necessary, who could fill the Presidential chair with honor to themselves and bring a great blessing to the country.

We have lived and thought in politics to too great an extent. The politicians have made the country believe that they are essential to its existence; but the time has come when we should realize that we have had too much politics in this country, and that politics has become a business to too great an extent. Politics dominates business to the disadvantage of the country. Business in its broader sense, which means industry, agriculture, commerce and finance, should dominate politics and Governmental affairs. Any broadly educated business man of managerial ability, accustomed to doing things and not talking only of doing them, who comes up against the bureaucratic and political methods of Government feels that the case is hopeless.

There are a great many business men in this country who will not under any conditions bid on any work for the United States Government because of its red tape and bureaucratic management of affairs. There should be more business in Government and less of politics; and a real business man, a man equipped mentally and spiritually and managerially, and in every other way, for holding such a high office should some day be made President of this country with full power to cut its red tape, to abolish many of the useless methods that prevail and "hew straight to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

MAKING THE SOUTH KNOWN.

THE influence of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in making known to the people of the country the advantages of the South is illustrated in a letter from H. L. Ottenjohn of Cincinnati, who, in renewing his subscription for two years, writes:

"You surely are doing great work for the South, for after repeatedly visiting all the Southern States I have come to the conclusion it would be impossible to say too much for this section, and especially for southern Texas, which surely is destined to become a real garden spot."

Going Home.

[The following poem was found among Frank L. Stanton's papers by members of the family.]

Adieu, sweet friends—I have waited long
To hear the message that calls me home,
And now it comes like a low, sweet song
Of welcome over the river's foam;
And my heart shall ache and my feet shall roam
No more—no more; I am going home!

Home! where no storm—where no tempest raves,
In the light of the calm, eternal day;
Where no willows weep over lonely graves
And the tears from our eyelids are kissed away.
And my soul shall sigh, and my feet shall roam
No more—no more; I am going home!

By FRANK L. STANTON.

The foregoing from the Atlanta Constitution is one of the best things Frank Stanton ever wrote. Nearing the other world with eye undimmed, with brain unclouded, with soul "athirst for God," Stanton could look death straight in the eye and pen these glorious words "Going Home." For 35 years he had written for the Constitution a daily feature of poetry, of prose, of wit and humor, always brimful of joy and life, with never a line that his friends could now wish had never been penned. Earth is the poorer because Frank Stanton has "Gone Home."

FARMERS ARE IN REALITY MANUFACTURERS.

A STUDENT of economic conditions throughout the country, in the course of a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, said:

"I was talking the other day with a newspaper man from Janesville, Wis., and he spoke of the marvelous prosperity of his county. I asked him how the farmers happened to get by so well, and he said that every farmer in his county was a manufacturer and had something to sell every day of the year. On this last trip I took South I was much impressed by the fact that no farmer in the community I visited was a manufacturer. They throw away every year almost as much truck as they ship, whereas every bit of this waste ought to be put into permanent form for future sale."

Until the farmers of the South can find or develop a market for diversified products, they can never attain their justified measure of prosperity. Some 25 or 30 years ago D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte strongly urged the formation of local organizations among farmers for the purpose of financing their communities, his suggested plan being on the basis of the building association, of which he had been an ardent advocate.

"If these farmers," said Mr. Tompkins, "can be persuaded to join an association in which they will have to pay weekly or monthly dues, it will compel them to raise things they can sell every week of the year in order to get money for these dues. In this way," said he, "every farmer will be interested in the prosperity of every neighboring farmer who is a member of the organization and no money will be loaned to any thriftless farmer or to one who does not meet his obligations weekly or monthly by the payment of dues."

That is perhaps one way in which diversified farming could be helped. The gentleman from whose letter we have quoted states that while the farmers of the Janesville (Wis.) section are all manufacturers of such farm products as they can sell every day of the year, he did not find in the Southern communities which he visited a single farm that was following that excellent example.

WARFIELD WARNS SOUTH AGAINST COMPULSORY CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

THERE cannot be any doubt that compulsory consolidation of railroads would tend to stagnation so far as the transportation development of the country is concerned. Once more President S. Davies Warfield of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has spoken emphatically and convincingly against the idea of consolidation by law. In an address delivered recently at Jacksonville, Fla., where he was the guest of the city and also of the Chamber of Commerce, he told his hearers that Jacksonville, that Florida and also the entire South, with its millions of undeveloped acres, are all vitally concerned in the subject, and that if compulsory consolidation of railroads should come about the development of this territory and the entire Southern country would be set back 50 years, and perhaps more. He appealed to his audience and all others in the South to do everything they could by themselves and through their Representatives in Congress to prevent fulfillment of the scheme. Continuing, he uttered the following pregnant words:

"Do not be fooled with the idea, gentlemen, that you will secure better service and large economies by these very great aggregations of railroad mileage. It is not true. The human being can do so much work and no more. He cannot preside over forty or fifty thousand miles of railroad and give it the attention which this impersonal man has been able to give the Seaboard, if you please, and accomplish what has been rapidly done through this independent agency in the development of the Southern territory. The millions of acres of territory of the South today undeveloped will not be developed under any such system.

"When you put together many thousand continuous miles of railroad under one head, absorbing as you go along the lateral or parallel lines of continuous competitive mileage, arranging the territory with one so-called continuous consolidated system to traverse it, the consolidated system will have all it wants, competition will have been largely obliterated in its territory, the incentive will be stilled and the Commission at Washington (and nobody has more respect for that body than myself, and I have proved it on every occasion; it is doing most effective work) would not be urged to permit feeder lines to be run for the development of outlying territory such as the independent system I represent has been able to accomplish. You would find outlying territory without the service which a system of moderate mileage would be able to give by maintaining reasonably competitive service and the incentive to develop."

Mr. Warfield's Florida address fell upon understanding ears. They knew well the difficulties of securing new railroad development in regions where transportation monopoly existed and they welcomed suggestions of how to avoid specious legal snares which might tie up indefinitely plans of progress for their fast-expanding Commonwealth. But they also appreciated his breadth of view when he said, incidentally, that he did not mean that railroad consolidation in many instances might not be desirable, but he did mean that there were questions of traffic and of railroad operation which should not be controlled by men of little or no experience in railroad affairs.

This wise counsel from the president of one of the most progressive railroad systems in the South, and for that matter in the United States—witness the Seaboard's building of over 400 miles of new railroad in Florida in little more than two years' time—is advice that should be heeded everywhere throughout the country, for the compulsory consolidation suggestion has met with favor here and there among people whose minds have been caught by a fancy that economy of operation and reduced rates were the ends in view. But, as Mr. Warfield has pointed out, hopes of that kind of a result are vain. Great consolidations become unwieldy and incapable of functioning to the best advantage not only in the railroad business, but in other lines of industry. He is a wise man who sees the danger ahead before

embarking upon a course which may appear inviting only at its beginning.

Always constructive, President Warfield is never more so that when he warns the country to have nothing to do with enforced consolidation of railroads. His utterances against such a plan merit the highest commendation.

RIGID RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION VITAL TO CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

IT was announced recently from London that the right of the British dominions, chiefly Australia, Canada and New Zealand, to determine for themselves what immigrants they shall receive has been recognized by the Imperial Conference for the distribution of the Empire's population. This announcement serves to emphasize the soundness, from the point of view of international relations, of our own immigration-restriction policy.

It seems obviously right and proper for any nation to determine for itself what classes and what races of people are acceptable to become citizens within its borders, or to exclude all immigrants if it so desires. Yet in some quarters a great clamor has been raised against selection and restriction, one of the arguments being that it is all wrong for us to place any restriction whatever on a racial basis. We cannot dispose of the argument by saying that the people who raise this objection are themselves aliens, whose sympathies lie with the would-be immigrants back in their native lands rather than with this country, and that their views are shaped by their feelings. Even so, they are tremendously effective. They are more effective than an equal number of Americans, because, knowing themselves a minority and actuated by considerable intensity of feeling on the subject, they work more earnestly, and vote more solidly, to obstruct or to destroy restrictive measures than do our native-American voters in support of restriction. Italian constituencies, Russian constituencies, Lithuanian constituencies and what-not, indifferent to the welfare of this, their adopted land, unite to intimidate legislators or even to elect representatives whose chief duties are to look out for the interests of aliens and alien lands as opposed to the interests of the United States. On the contrary, this very pronounced tendency of alien groups to set their racial interests far above the interests of this country constitutes a powerful argument in favor of careful selection and rigid restriction.

Such groups will resort to any arguments, however specious and insincere, to attain their ends, and they have never hesitated to contend through their spokesmen that we have no moral right to select our immigrants or to restrict immigration. Vigorous efforts were made during the last session of Congress to break down our immigration barriers, and during the present session, in all probability, more strenuous efforts will be made. We will, therefore, do well to keep vividly in mind the evils of unrestricted immigration and the benefits that have already flowed, and in the future will flow more freely, from restriction.

Under unlimited immigration we received much of the scum of Europe, including swarms from inferior, backward races. Many among them came from countries highly socialistic and most of them from countries whose social, political and economic philosophies are not merely different from, but are antagonistic to, the basic principles of our institutions. We had, and must for years to come bear with, a resultant element of confusion in political life that adds fuel to a flame already sufficiently troublesome. We had a large element of cheap labor, constituting a great mass of population of very low buying power.

Under the restrictive policy we have a polyglot population that, generations hence, will have forgotten its alien, antagonistic origins and on all questions of international policies

will be solidly and whole-heartedly American. We have a condition in which a shortage of cheap labor stimulates the development of labor-saving machinery, increases the individual productivity of all workers, thereby increasing their earnings, and thus increases the buying capacity of our people. In other words, restriction of immigration acts as a vigorous stimulant of high wages and high individual productivity, two factors now generally recognized in this country as essential to prosperity.

We have been blessed with economic, social and political institutions which have enabled men to achieve the degree of success to which they have been individually entitled, regardless of their origins. As a result we are the most powerful nation on earth today. But we are powerful in spite of the fact that we are not a homogeneous race, but, outside the South, are a polyglot conglomeration swept together from all quarters of the globe.

We have adopted a national policy that is forcing a more rapid development of the mechanization of industry, enabling us to lead the world in individual productivity and individual prosperity; we are steadily fusing our antagonistic alien-minded groups into a great, homogeneous mass, from which in time a true American race will spring. It is a good policy. Let us fiercely resist all efforts of alien groups to destroy it.

THE SOUTH CANNOT LIVE BY COTTON ALONE.

In the course of an open letter of holiday greetings to patrons and friends S. J. High, president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Tupelo, Miss., offered this sound advice:

"Our experience and observation the past few years has shown us that those farmers who are raising their food and feed and have good dairy cows and chickens, supplying their own family and selling the surplus eggs and cream, have generally grown more prosperous and are less embarrassed by debt and—'when the farmers prosper we all prosper.'"

From the press and the utterances of eminent authorities on conditions in the South, following the unprecedented cotton crop of this year, similar statements to those made by the president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company have gone forth to awaken in the Southern farmer and business man a realization that the South cannot live by cotton alone.

For example, the Week, an industrial, financial and agricultural review, published weekly by the Utilities Information Committee, Atlanta, contains the following statement by the Georgia Association, also of that city:

"Actual facts, gathered on the scene of action itself, show that those Georgia farmers who followed the cow-hog-hen program of diversified farming this year—the program earnestly urged and promoted by the Georgia Association—are, without exception, enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity, while their neighbors who relied on cotton are in distress.

"Conditions in communities that have not yet seen the light and on the farms of landowners who have not yet been impressed with the fallacy—the utter futility and inevitable failure—of the all-cotton or any other one-crop system of farming stand not only as absolute vindication of the livestock diversification system, but as proof that that system affords the only way out for the agriculture of Georgia."

The foregoing is the conclusion drawn from a comprehensive survey of economic conditions made by F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association, and Channing Cope of the Utilities Information Committee of Georgia, assisted by prominent business men and constructive citizens in many Georgia communities. Facts and figures of individual farming operations where diversification had been put under actual practical tests were tabulated in this survey.

Let the agricultural slogan of the South be "Pigs, Poultry and Dairy Cows on Every Farm. Raise Food and Feed and More and Better Cotton on Less Acreage."

A SUGGESTION AS TO DEFERRED PAYMENTS ON REAL ESTATE PURCHASES IN FLORIDA.

FRANK L. HOLT, counsellor-at-law, 2 Wall street, New York city, in a letter to Col. Earl Wheeler of Daytona Beach makes some suggestions in regard to deferred payments on Florida real estate purchases which are worthy of careful study.

During the boom a great deal of property was bought on deferred payments. The enforcement of these payments would not only be an extreme hardship on the buyers under present conditions, but would, in the end, not be beneficial to the State. If any way such as Mr. Holt suggests could be devised for deferring these payments, or many of them, until the buyers are in better shape to meet their obligations and until the pessimism of the present has passed away in regard to Florida, great good would be accomplished.

Mr. Holt represents clients of large wealth who have invested, in some cases, rather heavily in Florida. He is strongly impressed with the view stated in his letter, and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD commends his suggestions to the careful consideration of the commercial organizations and the land interests of Florida. His letter to Colonel Wheeler follows:

"You have asked me what I think of the Florida situation in general and the probability of a resumption, at least to some extent, of the activity in real estate which prevailed up to a year ago. We did not have time to talk this out when you called to see me, and I am therefore writing you my impressions as you suggested.

"Frankly, I think the answers to your questions lie within the control of the people of Florida themselves. At the present time it is unnecessary to say that Florida does not enjoy a very good reputation in the North. It is felt that speculation was allowed to run wild and that the residents were, to put it mildly, entirely too enthusiastic in their claims and predictions. In addition to this general reputation, there is a bitterness in the minds of a vast number of people, which is the result of money actually lost, or which appears to be in a fair way of being lost, as a result of present conditions and of the attitude which is assumed toward such conditions by the residents of the State.

"Just at this time a vast number of payments are becoming due or are in arrears, and most of the correspondence which is emanating from Florida consists of demands for payment or threats of foreclosure, so that every time a Northern investor thinks of Florida it is accompanied by the disagreeable sensation which always follows an unfortunate experience. This is an unfortunate condition of affairs from the standpoint of those who wish well for the State and will undoubtedly keep a good many people from visiting the State as well as from any further investments in it. As everyone knows who has ever undertaken a selling campaign, it is important that the idea of the thing to be sold should always be accompanied by an agreeable thought in the mind of a proposed purchaser, but if every time that the image of the article comes to mind it is accompanied by some kind of a pain, he is certainly not what you would call a good prospect.

"Now, as I said at the beginning of the letter, I think the remedy is to a large extent in the hands of the people of Florida themselves. If a community would get together through its chamber of commerce and its business clubs and would state definitely that that community was going to do all that it could to assist those people who had previously been a help to such community by investing in its resources, that it was going to discourage the wholesale foreclosure of mortgages, and that, so far as possible, it was going to see that the payment of all mortgage installments was extended for a period sufficiently long to enable the investors to get on their feet and to finance their investments, and that it

intended in every possible way to assist those people who had believed in it and invested upon the strength of such belief, I believe the effect would be immediate and striking. As knowledge of such a declaration of principles was spread abroad it would, I believe, be the best advertisement for such a community that it could possibly have.

"The thing that impressed a visitor to Florida a year or two ago was the intense and disinterested public spirit shown by all of the people. Public improvements were undertaken with the greatest readiness, even though they meant increased taxes, if the people were convinced they were for the best interests of the town or county, and the readiness and promptness with which such enterprises were undertaken was a perfect revelation to visitors from the North. This was in the day of Florida's prosperity, but if such public spirit really amounted to anything, it should also be exhibited at this time when conditions are not as flourishing as they were then, and I think with proper leadership Florida can get better advertising and can acquire a higher reputation out of its present adverse conditions than it could when it was prosperous, just as a man who stands up under adversity is more admired than one who has no untoward circumstances to combat.

"As you know, I have many clients who invested quite heavily in and around Orlando. The people who are indebted to them for installment payments seem to have no idea of meeting their obligations, while the people to whom they are obligated for similar payments appear to be unwilling to give extensions and, in numerous cases, are threatening foreclosure unless such payments are promptly met. The situation is, therefore, an exceedingly uncomfortable one; they do not wish to foreclose for the installments which are due them, but if the threats against them are carried out they have no option; all of which, of course, has a tendency to bring about an unfortunate condition and one which is no advertisement of Orlando or of Florida. Those of us who are really interested in Florida and have a true regard for it regret exceedingly the unpleasant opinions which we hear expressed at all times when the State is mentioned, and though we know that many of them are unjust, there really isn't very much we can say in contradiction at present.

"I am writing you at this length because I know you, as well as myself, are very deeply interested in Florida and you may possibly have an opportunity of advocating some movement along the lines which I have suggested."

A FALSE STEP.

A LOUISVILLE business man writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"I enclose a letter which I received asking for a donation to the Anti-Prohibitionists. Please notice the Louisville voluntary committee. All of those mentioned on that committee are supposed to be in good circumstances and no one of them is a 'laboring man.' The second man on the list is the owner of a large hotel here and would undoubtedly prize very highly the privilege of selling light wine and beer.

"If we modify the Volstead Act so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer, the proprietors of such establishments would be as careful not to sell alcoholic liquors as are the soft-drink stands of the present day, for it is a well-known fact that nearly every soft-drink stand keeps bootleg whisky behind the bar.

"Is not this a fight of the rich against the poor?"

The clipping to which this gentleman referred was from one of the Louisville papers showing the organization of a committee of 12 capitalists and leading business men to work in connection with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Most of these men were reported by the Louisville paper as capitalists or large business operators. They issued a circular inviting subscriptions to their work, just as the national organization has been filling the whole country with letters begging for contributions to its campaign. In view of the very remarkable development of Louisville under Prohibition it is rather surprising that business men of that town would seek to tear down a movement which has been of such immense value to their community.

BAD CONDITIONS IN BRITISH MINING INDUSTRY DUE TO FAULTY POLICY OF FINANCIAL LEADERS.

DR. IRVING FISHER, professor of economics at Yale University, in a discussion of the fearful cost of the coal miners' strike in England, presents a view which is in direct harmony with that long held by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

It is lamentable that such a condition should have been brought about by the mistakes of men. But these mistakes were not primarily either the operators' or the coal miners', but the financial leaders of England. In his statement Professor Fisher said:

"With the ending of the world's costliest strike, the British miners will go back to work at wages averaging in the various mining districts, an equivalent of \$12 a week, or even less. Not only are their piteously small wages reduced, but the miners must work longer hours. Meanwhile a nation dependent on this basic industry has seen her exports, already in 1925 at low ebb, slip below that year's record for the first ten months by more than half a billion dollars.

"The British Home Secretary estimates the cost of the strike at \$2,000,000,000—a loss greater even than that of the South African war."

"Since the strike's beginning, in May, outside the 1,250,000 idle miners, 1,300,000 more men were deprived of jobs in other industries shut down through lack of coal; these swelled the army living on national doles to 2,500,000, while the families of the million and a quarter of miners subsisted on local tax funds. On account of this strike the catastrophe of a 'general strike' was invoked, which threatened the existence of the nation. The general strike was speedily revoked. But as things stand, Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks declares that the coal strike has 'very nearly ruined the country.'

"These calamitous results are due not at all to the immediate issues between the coal owners and the men, but to a monetary cause about which both sides know little and understand less. Few besides economists and bankers can explain it. For a year its consequences were staved off by the Government subsidy to the coal industry. That was discontinued last spring, when Prime Minister Baldwin said justly: 'We could not continue to pay wages to the miners and profits to the mine owners at the expense of the general taxpayers.'

"Of course, a basic industry must support itself. Happily, England's leading bankers have ended the bad policy that prevented the coal industry from paying decent wages and brought the calamity of the strike upon England.

"The monetary cause referred to was deflation. It had its origin in events that led to inflation of the British currency in 1919. Then the mine owners were getting rapidly increased prices for their coal. But they did not, at first, have to pay the miners correspondingly higher wages. Other elements in their costs, likewise, lagged behind their increase in total receipts.

"Then England tried to remedy inflation by a sharp deflation of credits. The bankers raised the interest rate to a forbidding figure. They refused to renew loans as they came due. But trade and prices depend upon the continuance of credits. In order to repay their borrowings, ruthlessly demanded by the banks, merchants, manufacturers and prime producers simultaneously threw their stocks of goods upon a falling market.

"Buying ceased, waiting for the market to touch bottom. Surpluses accumulated in all stages of production. Then paralysis began to seize upon all British industries. Factories were shut down, wages were put down, workmen were discharged; then sales were further diminished, and again and again the nation rounded the vicious trade and credit circle.

"This process serves to explain why the curve of British

unemployment rises in direct relation to the rate of fall in the British price level. The grand failure of deflation as a cure for inflation has been signalized by the calamity of unemployment not only in Great Britain, but in Norway, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, the United States, and latterly in Italy, where the Government of Mussolini seems bent upon impoverishing the Italian industries and people by a fatuous recourse to the same policy.

"But even before the coal strike the governors of British banking had abandoned this policy. They had learned that the true remedy for inflation is not deflation, but simply to cease to inflate. Inflation and deflation are the twin dangers of business, its 'Scylla and Charybdis.'

"What is needed is a stable price level that is a stable purchasing power of money. England, following America, is learning this lesson.

"With the resumption of coal mining in Great Britain this new financial policy may be expected to work beneficially. It should begin immediately to stabilize industry and trade. In this way will England yet 'muddle through' her worst commercial and industrial crisis. She has learned the lesson of stabilization a little in advance of some other competitor nations."

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATIONS AS AN INVESTMENT.

IN the enactment of the Rivers and Harbors bill and in its approval by the President the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government appear to have given at least reasonable recognition to the tremendous development of the South, now under way and further planned, and to the prodigious value of the invigorated South to the entire nation. Development of the inland and coastal waters of the South, indeed, may prove of even greater proportionate value to the whole country than merely to the South alone.

Time was when the Rivers and Harbors bill was notorious as a "pork barrel" measure; that time now appears to be past. Even further, the value of the South and its waterways to the nation are now appreciated, when once it was derided. One recalls the day when in discussing an item "to remove the water hyacinths" from a Southern river a Northern member arose and solemnly suggested that the word "hyacinths" be stricken out. Now each Southern item is studied seriously and is viewed as of value to the entire country, and not of sectional interest only.

On the whole, the new law may be viewed as a concrete instance of that economy which President Coolidge has advocated and which Congress, in the main, has accepted. Properly framed and properly administered in businesslike fashion, the Rivers and Harbors law appropriations are an investment rather than an expense—an investment which will pay rich dividends in the present and continuing dividends in the years to come. Especially is this true of improvements for Southern waterways, and the recognition of this fact by the Executive and the Legislative branches should be of tremendous encouragement to the South and to the entire country.

And that the responsibilities and opportunities of the South are fully recognized and appreciated by the Senators and Representatives from that section is shown in the essentially practical nature of the improvements sought by them. No longer are items for "the removal of water hyacinths" predominant in the program for the South; rather are found provisions for the practical improvement of existing waters and waterways and the creation of new waterways transportation lines for constructive commercial purposes.

The enactment of the present Rivers and Harbors law should be of encouragement to the nation at large, and particularly should it give heart of grace to the people of the South in their intense interest and determination to develop it to the full measure of its prodigious potentialities.

More Publicity for the South.

[From the Asheville Citizen.]

More publicity is what the South needs. It is what every State in the South needs. It is what every city in the South must have in order to cash in on all of its resources and possibilities. Atlanta realizes this. That town recently brought to a successful close its campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to be spent this year in advertising itself to the world.

Commenting on this achievement Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says among other things:

"Not only will Atlanta receive immeasurable benefits from this action, but its benefits will flow out to the entire South. The whole South will catch the spirit shown by Atlanta. Pessimism will be swept away wherever it may exist. Optimism will become regnant. Out from Atlanta will come a spirit of energy and enthusiasm so great that I do not hesitate to say that its value to the South, measured in constructive work, in awakened energy and in nation-wide appreciation, will represent a far greater amount than the total decline in this year's cotton crop has meant."

But neither the South as a whole nor any town in it should be satisfied to be outdone by Atlanta in this work. Instead, there should spring up all through the South duplication of Atlanta's feat. Asheville now spends \$100,000 a year through her Chamber of Commerce in publicity of various sorts. When she spends \$200,000 a year she will be infinitely better off.

For the up and coming city money put into publicity is the best investment it can possibly make. Of all publicity, newspaper advertising is the best. It covers the widest territory, reaches the largest number of people and, best of all, has the virtue of repetition. The best advertisement in the world, if published only once, has but temporary effect. The facts that are put before people's eyes time after time, and thus hammered into their minds, are the facts that stick and produce results.

Let the South fill the newspapers of the country with the story of her glory during 1927, and nothing can stop her. She will renew her own faith in herself by retelling the narrative of her wealth and possibilities. She will have the whole country contributing amazingly to her development and enrichment.

No Change in Cotton Classifications.

No change is to be made in present methods of classifying cotton tendered on future contracts, the Department of Agriculture has announced, following a conference with representatives of the cotton industry, at which it was the consensus of opinion that the method now used by the department is the most practical one under existing conditions. The statement adds:

"Cotton of all grades and qualities will be dealt with by the boards of cotton examiners of the Department of Agriculture according to the merits of each individual bale, which will be classified in accordance with the official standards for grade and color and length of staple; and under the department's regulations if cotton be reduced in value by reason of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects below its apparent grade or length of staple, according to the official standards, the grade or length of staple to the value of which it is so reduced and the quality or condition which so reduces its value will be determined and stated."

A field of alfalfa in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, produced 23 tons of cured hay on the eight acres. The alfalfa is being sold for \$35 per ton and is giving a return of \$100 per acre.

The New Competition in 1927.*

By O. H. CHENEY, Vice-President, American Exchange Irving Trust Company, New York.

Mr. President, if I were not a banker, I would like to make a bet with you. I would like to bet that not one of the gentlemen here today, you may select anyone you like, not one could look around this room and pick out all of his competitors. The only way I could lose a bet like that would be if he tagged everybody else here. And if he did that I think he would be very nearly one hundred per cent correct. He would be 100 per cent right if he included himself.

That, gentlemen, in a few words, is the story of the new competition. You will ask how there can be anything new about competition. You will say that there has been competition as long as there has been business; longer, perhaps. That is true. There has been some kind of business and industry for many ages, ever since the cave men traded a mastodon steak for a new club. But wouldn't you call the tremendous industry and business of today new compared with the production and distribution problems of the cave man? I think you might with all justification call the business of today the new business as compared with the business of a hundred years ago, even 25 years ago. And with equal justice we can call the competition of today the new competition as compared with that of 25 years ago. I would go further, and say five years ago, and I would even say that the competition of today is new compared with the competition of yesterday.

That is one of the significant, I might say terrifying, aspects of the new competition. It moves so fast. It is as relentless as time itself. It has no mercy, like time, and, like time, it has a grim, sardonic sense of humor. While we are laughing at the way it works, we suddenly discover that the joke is on us.

When I say that you gentlemen here do not know who your competitors are, I mean that literally. No business man knows who his competitors are; no business man can see his competitors, whether it is the blind man who sells chewing gum on the street corner or Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation. Big business is just as much in the dark as little business. Like time and death, the new competition is very democratic. It favors neither the great nor the small. You gentlemen who are representative leaders of the great New England industries do not know who your competitors are and you cannot have knowledge of every way in which the new competition is affecting you.

What is the new competition? How does it differ from the old competition? In the good, old days, say about thirty days ago in some cases, each business man knew his competitor. The grocery storekeeper knew that the other grocers on the street were his competitors and that if one of the others sold a dozen eggs to one of his customers, well, that was competition. The cotton-goods manufacturer knew that the other cotton-goods manufacturers were his competitors, and that if one of them sold a bill of goods to one of his department-store customers, well, that was competition. That was the old competition.

Slowly, insidiously and in secret ways the new competition has come upon the grocer and the cotton-goods mill, and upon all of us. We cannot tell when the new competition began, because its beginnings are as old as competition itself. But

it is only very recently that we realized the existence of the new competition; we discovered it when it was already so intricate and fierce that it was beyond our control, even beyond our understanding. What has happened to the grocer in this new competition? He found the chain store on the corner outselling him. Worse yet, he found the chain store outbuying him. After a decade or two of wailing and gnashing of teeth against the big, brutal menace of the chain store, he discovered that he could compete with the chain store by being a merchandizer and salesman instead of a storekeeper; he could compete by giving better service. In some places he discovered that the other grocer on the street who was always his deadly enemy was really his best friend. He found that they could join together and buy co-operatively on almost as good terms as the chain store. He is beginning to discover that the jobber from whom he buys eggs, and the wholesaler from whom the jobber buys, and the shipper and the producer are all suffering from the new competition. Jobbers are going direct to the shippers and producers; wholesalers are selling direct to the retailers; producers are selling direct by parcel post to the housewife, and even Uncle Sam is joining in by juggling postoffice salaries in such a way as to set up country postmasters in a profitable little egg business of their own. And, furthermore, people aren't eating as many eggs as they once did—and, when prices go up too high, they eat meat or fish—and everybody loses, from grocer back to the farmer.

And the cotton-goods manufacturer? I think that at the present moment nobody could accuse him of being unaware of the new competition. He woke up to it a few years ago. And he was so rudely awakened that he has been suffering from insomnia ever since. He is awake, but it took some time for him to find out what it was all about. And he still doesn't know exactly what to do about it.

For the cotton-goods industry, particularly in New England, the new competition has brought out its meanest tricks. Manufacturers see their business going to the Southern mills; wholesalers and jobbers are getting squeezed out of business altogether. And the competition within the industry is nothing compared to the way in which the consuming public in the last few years has turned up its nose at cotton and rushed to silk and rayon. And worse yet, the whole women's clothing industry has found itself in the midst of a revolution in feminine esthetics, I won't say ethics. You can't compete for something which isn't there, and that's the problem which is keeping textile and clothing manufacturers and distributors awake nights.

Now, what I have said about the grocer and the cotton-goods man may help to clarify what I mean by the phrase "new competition." They are simple examples and illustrate only a few of the almost infinite variety of ways in which the new competition is working. I have studied the subject for a long time and I could probably take up at least a short session of Congress merely with giving you examples. But I would like to think with you a little further and to analyze the different types of new competition so that we may get a clear picture of these vast and intricate forces which are changing business so rapidly and so thoroughly. I would also like to consider how this new competition is affecting New England and its industries, and in what directions this new competition may go in the next year or two.

If I weren't afraid of breaking up this pleasant party, I should like to draw some charts if I could draw. I should like to draw a picture of the old competition and another of the new competition and compare them. The old competition

*Address delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

could be pictured in the form of two sets of lines, some up and down and some across, at right angles. The up-and-down lines would represent the process of distribution, beginning with the raw-material producer and going through the manufacturers, the wholesalers and jobbers to the retailers and thus to the consumer. These vertical lines would be simple; no matter how many middlemen there might be in any particular industry, the lines would go from one to the other. Across these lines would be the lines of competition. That is, at any particular stage in the line of production and distribution there would be competition between equivalent elements. The raw-material producers would compete with each other in selling their goods to the manufacturers, the manufacturers would compete for the orders of the middlemen, these would compete for retail outlets and the retailers would compete for the trade of the consumer.

There you have a picture of the old competition as simple as the diagram of a children's game. But the picture of the new competition is more like modern art. At first glance it is just a jumble of lines in all directions. You look at it for an hour or two and decide that it is a picture of a Christmas tree on the day after New Year's. Then a friendly art expert comes and whispers in your ear that it is a picture of the midnight ride of Paul Revere. Well, only the new artist could do justice to a representation of the new competition.

Instead of going from point to point, from the producers, through the distributors to the consumer, the line of the new distribution takes sudden jumps and cuts corners and tries to leave out as many points as possible. Or else, in other industries, they become more complicated with new kinds of middlemen. And the lines of competition, instead of running across the line of distribution, begin to jump up and down along the line of distribution; that is, we find manufacturers and middlemen and retailers competing with each other. And, worst of all, the pictures of all the industries are drawn on top of each other, and there is not only competition within the industries but also between them.

I could probably spend a day following out the fascinating and intricate ramifications of the new competition in the textile industry of New England. But let us trace some of the more important ones. Let us begin with the raw cotton. At the very outset we have the Southern and the Southwestern States competing in the growing of the cotton, and the last quarter of a century has seen some significant changes in cotton-growing leadership.

But in competition with all the cotton growers there has been our old friend Mother Nature, with her son, the weather man, and one of her favorite pets, the boll weevil. All the agricultural industries and a good many of the manufacturing industries have competition from Mother Nature, and so far we have not succeeded in doing much to keep her sitting harmless in the corner tending to her knitting. The trouble with Mother Nature is that she is so god-dinged useful. But she is always causing ructions in the family and she is happiest when she stirs up what is known as the farm problem. You gentlemen may have heard of the farm problem—it is what they write Presidential messages about and send out investigating committees to look for; it is what Congress solves every session, very often several times a session. I guess they are solving it this very minute.

Well, the funny thing about Mother Nature and the weather man and the boll weevil is that they seem to be the cotton grower's best friends when we think of them as his enemies. One wise and frank town in the South has, I understand, raised a monument to the boll weevil. I suppose the villagers were making faces at it this year because of the bumper crop and the low prices. This year, I suppose, the spinners and weavers will raise a monument to Mother Nature.

But the boll weevil is only one factor in what we must

recognize as the competition between the cotton grower and the cotton user. If the boll weevil behaves himself, the growers immediately begin to talk of reducing the acreage to keep prices up. My memory is fairly good for a banker, but I don't recall any great organized movement with inspiring slogans rushing to the relief of the Northern cotton mills when business was bad—and it was bad partly because raw-cotton prices were high.

The cry-baby appeal is getting too common in American business and it is losing its effectiveness. The slogan "Buy a bale of cotton," and the plea that women should wear cotton stockings to help the mill towns, is simply begging for a hand-out. No industry can establish itself firmly on street corners. Panhandling is not a sound method of developing an industry.

In every industry, as in cotton, there is competition between producer and user, there has always been competition between buyer and seller, but in the new competition we have learned a thousand new tricks. But in this discussion of cotton prices we must not forget that it is a crime, according to the laws of this country, for any group of business men to get together to raise prices. In England, however, there does not seem to be the trust-phobia we have here. Over there the spinners of American cotton yarn are openly organizing, representing as much as 70 per cent of the capacity of that branch of the industry, and they declare brazenly in so many words that they are going to fix minimum prices for yarn.

North against South; I know you have been waiting for me to take up this aspect of the new competition. Not only the textile industry of New England has suffered from this geographical form of the new competition. The shoe industry is going to the Middle West. The metal industries are scattering over the country. The old picturesque fishing industry, what is becoming of that? Thirty years ago New England caught and sold more pounds of fish than the rest of the country put together. Since then its volume has decreased about 30 per cent and today that volume is not much more than that of the South Atlantic States, which have multiplied their annual catch by six or seven, and the Pacific Coast and the Gulf ports are also multiplying their volume. And long ago the farmers began to leave New England to create new farms in the West, and every year more farms are abandoned or else rented or sold to the immigrant hired men.

Some pessimists have painted too graphic a picture of New England desolate and dead, its mills closed by Southern competition and its farms and fishing wharves converted into artists' colonies. Such a picture is not true to life. I cannot see a pauperized New England in the savings bank statistics; of all the sections of the country New England is the most thrifty according to these figures. The average per capita savings for the country this year was \$211. The per capita savings in the Southern States are lowest on the list, \$59. The savings for the New England States are highest, \$495, an increase of \$25 over last year. And of all the States, Massachusetts leads with \$542. Those who have "viewed with alarm" the passing of the old Yankees and the influx of what they call the "alien hordes" may well take heart. At least the immigrants have absorbed one of the old Puritan virtues—thrift. Perhaps there is something in the New England air.

It has become fashionable for our psychoanalysts and our higher critics and our most modern dramatists to make us ashamed of the Puritan fathers. It has become fashionable for the automobile salesman who crosses over the Canadian border for a week-end and for the Palm Beach realtor who ferries over to Nassau—it has become fashionable for them to deride the Puritan virtues. They have forgotten that the Puritan virtues made the most prosperous nation in the world out of a wilderness, and even made possible those ultimate

and perfect flowers of our civilization—the Detroit automobile and the Palm Beach lot.

But while I cannot accept the picture of a decrepit New England, down and out, nothing I could say could depict so dramatically the new competition as, for instance, the town of Thorndike or, soon perhaps, the town of Ware. They have lost in the new competition with the South. Economics becomes tragedy and statistics turn to tears. It is difficult to walk down the main street of a town from which the mill has gone South and say that "competition is the life of trade." It is difficult to look at the unsmoking chimneys, the empty stores and the deserted homes and say that competition is the life of trade. It is difficult to say that because competition is not the life of trade, it may be the death of trade.

Why is the cotton industry of New England going South? Will this migration be permanent? Is it inevitable? The South advertises its cheap power, cheap labor and proximity to the cotton field. The North complains of expensive coal, high wages, high freight rates, and buries its head in its hands. And yet, if you talk to a cotton manufacturer in India, you will hear exactly the same complaint. Just think, only a few years ago India was the cotton manufacturer's paradise, an unlimited supply of cheap labor. Today Japan is beating India in the cotton-cloth field, in both production and distribution, and the Indian owner will tell you how he is losing the Chinese market and about his labor troubles and growing payroll, about the high cost of fuel and confiscatory taxes.

The truth is that no State and no country can claim cheap labor costs forever. The manufacturer who thinks he can build a permanent industry on cheap labor is blind. There may be labor cost differentials and advantage may be taken of them in competition, but the advantage can be only temporary. Already child labor is vanishing from the South, child labor is the new competition between the two generations for a job. Already there is a tendency in the South for the mills producing the coarser cloths to leave the cities and go to the rural districts where labor is cheaper, leaving the production of the finer goods to the more expensive and more skilled workers in the towns. Wages in the South must inevitably rise and the working week grow shorter. The new competition itself makes this inevitable, as I will explain in a few minutes. The South calls itself the New South, and rightly, but it cannot become the New South of great industry and enlightened labor and new prosperity and at the same time remain the Old South. The South cannot face both ways at once.

But can the North maintain its position in the cotton industry? What can it answer to the claims of the South? The power cost differential is not a dominant factor in textile costs, and New England is already turning its attention to its power problem. New England labor is not cheaper, but it is more skilled and can produce the better grades of goods. It is far from the cotton fields, but it is nearer the markets. Can these factors outweigh those favoring the South?

Before we can answer these questions we must decide how much of the problem is economic and how much is psychological. If the mills of the South are 100 per cent perfect in design and equipment, and will remain so; if the management is perfect; if labor permanently remains cheap and becomes highly skilled; if these things are so, and will remain so, then New England has lost irrevocably. If New England really believes that it cannot do better than the South in mill design and equipment, in management and in quality and style of its products, then New England is licked, and licked for the same reason that a scared prizefighter is licked before he goes into the ring, and you can say what you like about the cream being doped. If New England believes it cannot do better than the South, it is licked because it is scared. And perhaps it is because it has been champion so

long without having to fight that it has lost some of its skill and strength and nerve.

New England is the old homestead of American industry, and American industry will not come back to the old homestead unless it is all painted up new and bright and has tiled bathrooms and a superheterodyne in what used to be called the parlor. How long does New England think it can continue to live on its past? There is no merit in tradition in industry. The South is taking the best of the New England experience in mill design and operation and making them its own. It has modernized its merchandising. But New England has not put into practice what it has learned from its own experience.

What do you do with raw material when it goes up in cost? You handle it more carefully, waste less and try to make the most of it, don't you? Isn't that the answer to more expensive labor? Could not the North overcome its handicaps by using labor more efficiently, by giving it better machinery and, above all, better management? Some organizations have already realized that both the North and the South offer advantages, and have mills in both sections. Perhaps by the proper co-ordination of facilities in both sections the most efficient results can be obtained.

And how about better merchandising? Some textile merchandising is back in the days of bombazine and crinoline. It is back in the days when goods were bought. It has only just begun to realize that in these days goods have to be sold.

That brings me to another form of the new competition, what may be called intercommodity competition. It is the competition of alternative commodities, the competition of silk and wool, linen and cotton and rayon. And one phase of intercommodity competition is style. The cotton industry seems to have learned the lessons of the last few years and it has turned its attention to styling its goods. It has employed designers, gone to Paris and held style shows. But what is "style" anyway? Unfortunately, the American industries which have been converted to style worship have not had very clear ideas as to the first principles of their creed. The women's shoe industry has been learning some very painful lessons in the subject of style. Color and designs and fancy materials ran riot when shoes first got style. Factory shoes became almost custom-made in the multiplicity of styles. Retailers bought overcautiously for fear of being caught. The whole industry suffered. But the manufacturers and retailers are working more closely together and with the hosiery and other clothing industries, and they are introducing styles more carefully and in harmony with the prevailing ensemble.

About a year ago I had the pleasure of addressing the national associations of both the retailers and wholesalers of dry goods, as well as that of the shoe manufacturers. I urged that the style trades go into the study of styles more scientifically; I felt that unless they did they would always be at the mercy of style changes instead of making their profits from them. I suggested a style research laboratory, to study the psychology of styles, to answer the questions: How do styles originate and where? Do sales follow styles or do styles follow sales? Or does style popularity grow like a snowball? And does the American woman buy what she likes or does she like what she is told to buy? I suggested style-testing methods, machinery to prove out samples on typical groups of customers and of studying the actual movement of stock with the co-operation of a selected group of retail outlets. I urged the development of orderly methods of style introduction. I stressed the importance of well-planned and well-executed publicity to guide the consumer's style sense in the best directions.

American styles for America! It is an inspiring slogan and it looks as if this battle-cry against the tyranny of Paris is about to be taken up by the cotton industry. It is an inspiring slogan—but, I am afraid, it won't work. I do not

say that you will not be able to sell American styles; what I do say is that they will not be bought because they are American styles, but because they may prove to be better than Paris styles. There is as much sound economic and practical merchandising sense in such a slogan as there is in the suggestion that American farmers pay twice as much for cotton bags as for jute bags in order to help the Southern cotton grower.

The competition between cotton and silk isn't only a matter of style, but also of price. The silk people know that. When the Government's crop report brought the crash in cotton prices a few weeks ago the silk market in Yokohama broke also. One important reason why silk has been so successful has been because the consumer has had the money to pay for it. But, it must be admitted, success has brought silk its difficulties, too. Overproduction and excessive competition have left the industry not altogether as happy as it has been.

As for woollens and worsteds, better days seem to be ahead. There was a time when the women's wear woollen industry thought that the end of the world had come. Silk had cut out the dress field, fur had become the almost universal coat material and modern house heating had seemed to do away with the necessity of heavy clothes altogether. And here, incidentally, is an example of what might be called inter-industrial competition, the competition between two entirely different industries, woollens and radiators, for the business of keeping the consumer warm. The woollen industry even allowed silk to take away a logical market under the most absurd style conditions, so-called sport clothes made of silk and suitable only for such sports as going to the opera. But now the comeback of the cloth coat and the advent of the French types of lightweight worsteds and the development of novel and sensible rayon designs all promise to give the industry a new lease on life.

Distribution methods are also under scrutiny in the textile industries. Are our distribution methods antiquated? you ask. Can we cut distribution costs and put more sales pressure behind our goods by developing modern methods? Are there too many middlemen? The position of the wholesaler and jobber in the textile field has become more and more difficult in the last few years. Many have gone out of business and mills are tending more to sell direct. The recent liquidation of Claffin's after 80 years of business seems to be an affirmative answer to the question—must the middleman go? The silk industry, like the cotton, sells about a third of its production through the wholesaler, but it sells another third direct to the retailer as compared with less than 5 per cent in cotton. These figures and events do not prove that the middleman must go and that direct selling is the answer. As long as the wholesaler and jobber are willing to carry out their functions as middlemen in the chain of distribution, so long will they have a place in the business.

And here, in these distribution problems, the textile industry illustrates another form of the new competition, what might be called intraindustrial competition, where the various elements in the same industry compete with each other up and down the line of distribution.

Some of these problems of the textile industries are being studied by the Cotton Textile Institute and the Wool Council and the New England Council. The two industries are to be congratulated on their vision in creating their new institutions. They have great possibilities for service; in fact, the possibilities for service have been in existence for at least 20 years. The great danger is now that these two industries will now expect these newly formed institutions to solve all their problems. Sometimes the members forget that a trade association helps those who help themselves. They frequently expect problems which have existed for a generation to be solved overnight.

New England and the cotton industry are only examples.

Wherever you turn, whatever industry you study, you will find the new competition. What you find in cotton you will find in steel, the greatest industry in the country. We have come to think of steel as impregnable, the very basis of our modern civilization, which is the age of steel. It has become one of the fundamental factors in our economic life, its fluctuations are the barometer of business. Like cotton, the steel industry became great because it couldn't help it; it never worried about the future, and the people who wanted to use steel had to ask for it; when the automobile industry wanted steel it had to make up its own specifications. The hot-steel industry, the branch which actually rolls the steel, has never advertised itself; steel has never been merchandised. Steel had to be bought like cotton; it was not sold. And what is the result? One branch of the cold-steel industry, structural steel, which is made by fabricators from steel bought from the hot-steel industry, is losing a million tons in volume every year to the cement industry. Every year \$100,000,000 worth of business is going to concrete. Why? The cement industry is young, yet it was organized 20 years before the structural-steel fabricating industry. The cement industry has built up one of the greatest co-operative business development organizations this country has ever seen. It has among its 525 employees 350 engineers, 290 of whom constantly cover the country urging the use of concrete and showing the best ways to use it in every possible structure, from a bird fountain to a skyscraper. The structural-steel industry has now organized to combat these huge losses by explaining why steel should be used, and how.

There you have the new competition, intercommodity competition, on a titanic scale. But it is exactly the same type of competition as that between satin and leather in women's shoes; between slate, wood, asbestos, copper, zinc and asphalt for roofing; between meat and the so-called "health diets"; between butter and margarine; between fuel oil and coal; between electric refrigeration and ice; between the movies, the theater, the radio and the book; between steel and wood in furniture; between the magazine, the newspaper and the billboard for advertisers; between the automobile, bus and truck and the railroad and trolley.

This last is a good example of how intricate this intercommodity competition can become. Not letting the left hand know what the right hand is doing is a simple daily dozen compared with some of the complicated positions in which industries can find themselves. A railroad goes to a public-utility commission to ask that motorbuses which are competing with it be regulated for the public good. The same railroad, however, in another State is operating its own bus system and undertakes, with equal sincerity, to prove that in the second State it would be against the public welfare to regulate buses. Another example—the United States Steel Corporation, the greatest corporation in the country, and the one most affected by concrete competition, owns the Universal Portland Cement Company, which contributes, I understand, a substantial part of the Portland Cement Association's fund.

In many fields the more farsighted firms are looking ahead to intercommodity competition and getting ready for it, so that when it comes it will own it or at least control it. In this way the phonograph manufacturers and the telegraph company turned toward radio, just as buggy makers and bicycle dealers turned to the automobile industry and the automobile manufacturers are turning to the aeroplane.

But intercommodity competition is simple compared with interindustrial competition. I do not know how many millions of dollars are involved in the triangular competition to cover about five inches near the woman's ankle, the battle to keep shoes low and skirts high for the greater glory of the silk-hosiery industry and the greater misery of the leather

and fabrics industries. But that is only a minor form of interindustrial competition. Of far greater economic and social significance is the competition of all industries for as much as they can get of the national income. Every industry is in competition with every other industry for its share, and as much more as it can get, of the consumer's dollar. Installment selling is simply a highly dramatic way in which this interindustrial competition is expressing itself. This week's pay envelope is pretty well used up; let us get our share of next week's and next year's, say the competing industries. And it is this interindustrial competition which is raising our standards of living to the highest the world has ever seen. That is why I said that the new competition will not allow any section the advantage of cheap labor indefinitely.

The textile industry is not the only one which is being changed by interdistributor competition, the competition between producer, middlemen and retailer. In almost every industry each one of these factors is competing with the others, up and down the line of distribution. Hand-to-mouth buying is simply a dramatic way in which this competition is expressing itself. The shoe wholesalers begin to buy hand-to-mouth and the manufacturers retaliate by organizing "in stock" departments and selling direct to the retailers. In commodities as diverse as eggs and steel producers become wholesalers and near-retailers; the steel mills will sell shapes to the man who buys a few tons on the same terms as to the man who buys by the thousand tons; the egg co-operative will sell eggs by the half case at the market price. In the hosiery industry manufacturers are cutting out mill agents, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers and selling direct to the consumer through house-to-house canvassers—and going further and getting the consumers to sell each other through "endless chain" schemes. Some wholesalers organize a group to market hosiery under their own brand. Direct selling of brushes, kitchen utensils and electrical equipment is only a return to the old peddler, the pioneer merchant. The mail-order houses long ago eliminated everybody but the letter-carrier. The grocery field is a network of new competition trends. The manufacturers sell direct to the retailers; the wholesalers develop their own brands and become manufacturers; the chain stores become both wholesalers and manufacturers. The tendency goes back to the producers; the farmers organize co-operative marketing organizations for scores of farm products. In the dry goods field the retail stores organize co-operative buying or use the services of resident buyers so that they can pool, multiply and wield more effectively their buying power. In the steel industry the steel mills are competing with their own customers, the fabricators, and selling structural steel direct to the builders. Is it fair to compete with one's own customers? The new competition develops a double-jointed ethics of business.

All of these trends develop both ways; there is not only a tremendous pressure to create outlets for goods, but a tremendous suction of outlets to get goods to sell. The grocery, dry goods, variety goods, tobacco and other chain systems try to add to their lines. What is a drug store? Why shouldn't a tobacco store sell drugs? It does. Why shouldn't a department store sell automobiles and real estate? It does. Why shouldn't the National Cloak and Suit Company add furniture and household appliances? It does.

There is not only a trend to control outlets, as when a copper-mining company buys a brass factory, but there is the reverse trend for manufacturers and distributors to control their sources of raw materials. Why shouldn't Henry Ford buy and build steel, textile and glass plants and grow flax? Why shouldn't tire manufacturers buy rubber and cotton plantations?

In 1927 all these trends of the new competition will become more intense and more intricate. It will become so intricate

that some of the trends will begin to reverse themselves. Some attempts to cut out the middleman will fail and those who learn the lesson will return to his services. Some who have added to their distribution business a manufacturing business will change their minds about the economy of trying to do two things at once. But while there will be reversals, in the main the new competition will be intensified and magnified in all directions.

Everybody seems to be in competition for everything. A few years ago anybody could have had all the wave lengths he wanted for the mere taking; now dozens of radio stations are competing for wave lengths and adding to the silent babel of the air. Labor unions compete for members in bitter "jurisdictional" disputes in which everybody suffers. Insurance companies compete with savings banks in investing. Automobile finance companies try to compete with insurance companies in fire and theft coverage. Neither the old industry nor the new can escape. The radio industry gives us the newest luxury of science; the clothing industry is based on one of the oldest needs of mankind. Both have suffered from competition with the consumer, home-made sets and home dressmaking. The factory clothing makers try to kill home sewing by making styles more complicated; the notion, piece-goods and other industries will retaliate with a campaign to stimulate home sewing. I haven't time for the scores of other examples I could cite.

More and more we are beginning to realize that we are in competition with ourselves. Each of us occupies several positions in the economic structure and we perform several functions. Within each of us is the competition between producer and consumer. Every factory employee who owns stock in his company and every utility customer who has bought a few shares in the company which serves him is competing with himself for the profits. Shall wages or dividends be increased? Shall rates or dividends be reduced?

The old competition was destructive, the new competition becomes creative. It becomes the new co-operation. Hundreds of associations are holding together competitors in a common cause. They organize within industries because they make or sell the same product; they organize because they sell different products in the same way; they organize because they object to the way their competitors sell. They organize for aggression and protection. They organize for research, for legislation, for developing markets. They co-operate because only in the new co-operation can they meet the new competition.

Wider and wider grows the sphere of the new competition and the new co-operation. It becomes more internationalized, it sets up new national antagonisms and sets up new ententes. An international potash trust is formed between France and Germany. All Europe joins in a steel cartel. United States producers organize a world-wide copper pool. The rubber growers organize to restrict production and raise prices; the American tire manufacturers retaliate by organizing a huge buying pool.

And with this new competition perhaps will come a new economic statesmanship. Perhaps 1927 will see its beginning, perhaps 1928. The time seems to be coming for economic statesmanship to replace the political statesmanship which has controlled the destinies of mankind for so many centuries. We need men who can see the new competition—and beyond that into the new co-operation. We need men who can see over the hills and beyond the oceans—to whom imaginary boundaries are not impenetrable walls and to whom languages are not eternal barriers. We need men who can think in terms of the fundamental needs of mankind, not in terms of the frivolous futilities of their constituents. We need men who can think not in terms of tariffs and customs-snoopers, but in terms of world production and world distribution.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS TO MEET SOUTH IN OCTOBER.

Will Hold Preliminary Meeting in Atlanta in March to Select City for the Convention.

New York, January 24.—With persistent requests from all sections of the South urging the National Association of Manufacturers to hold its next convention below the Mason and Dixon line, John E. Edgerton, president of the Association, announced today that the board of directors has decided definitely to hold the next annual meeting in October "somewhere in the South."

The city and exact date for the convention will be determined at a special meeting of the board of directors, to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, on March 22. Among those cities leading in the effort to attract the manufacturers are Birmingham, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Macon, the latter city supporting its presentation with telegrams from Lagrange, Thomasville, Tifton, Savannah, Brunswick, Cuthbert, Rome, Millen, Bainbridge, Cordele, Athens, West Point, Quitman and Calro of Georgia; Charlotte and Asheville, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo., and Hot Springs, Ark. Other cities, besides those in the South, that are seeking the convention are San Francisco, Atlantic City, Denver and Philadelphia.

For the past four months the Association has been continually petitioned by various cities for the convention for specific reasons; Mr. Edgerton says that making the choice at the meeting in Atlanta in March will be one of the hardest problems the board has had to face for some time. Petitions by communication, by air mail and by personal emissaries from the Southern States are being received almost daily, and all of these will have full consideration at the Atlanta meeting.

Frank F. Porter, personally representing Mr. Edgerton, is now making an advance survey of the various locations in the South. He has just been to Chattanooga, which city will send a delegation of six to Atlanta to plead for the October convention. He will arrive in Atlanta Monday, January 24, and will have a preliminary discussion of Atlanta's possibilities with the local members of the Association at a luncheon in the Biltmore on Tuesday. From Atlanta Mr. Porter will go to Birmingham, arriving there for a luncheon with the local members at the Hotel Tutwiler on Thursday, January 27. From Birmingham he plans to go to New Orleans, Charlotte, Macon and other places.

More than ordinary significance attaches to the meeting of the board of directors in Atlanta. Mr. Edgerton is the first Southerner ever to have been elected to the presidency of the organized industry of the nation. This will be the first meeting of the board in the South in a decade and it will be in recognition of the growing strength and importance of the South in the industrial world. The annual convention of the organization, whose membership is growing throughout the South, assembles a large group of those men whose names are foremost in the manufacturing organizations of the nation and the capitalization of whose plants would run close to \$50,000,000,000. The membership reaches through all the industrial sections of the country.

This board meeting, aside from the important task of deciding the city for the October convention, will also be in the nature of a one-day convention. There will be addresses by Mr. Edgerton, members of the board, State and local officials and presentation of reports on various outstanding subjects of most vital application to the industry of the nation. The day's proceedings will end with a complimentary dinner, to be given by the board to all the manufacturers of

the State of Georgia. Something like 2000 invitations will be sent out.

Following the board meeting there will be a special conference of women in industry, under the auspices of the Woman's Bureau of the Association, which has just been inaugurated. Mrs. Marguerite B. Benson, the director, will preside and there will be a complimentary luncheon to the women of Georgia particularly interested in the question.

Extensive Construction Program Under Way at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., January 24—[Special.]—Northwest Florida has not figured to any extent in any boom, yet there are ample evidences to support the belief that new construction in 1927 will eclipse anything of the kind ever before known here. The enlarged San Carlos Hotel will be furnished in February. This hotel, the principal house of the kind in the city, was acquired some time ago by the Harbeson interests and success under that management was so immediate that enlargement was at once decided on. The hotel will contain 500 rooms, each with bath. The additions represent an investment of \$1,000,000.

The \$1,000,000 scenic highway, consisting of a 10-mile paved road to reach the \$1,000,000 Escambia causeway, is an important development. The grading and "grubbing" alone was awarded to a contractor for \$250,000.

A week ago the construction of the Perdido River bridge started. It will close a break in the Old Spanish Trail route, and with the scenic route will mean that the trail will be paved entirely through Escambia county.

The Frisco system is expending upward of \$3,000,000 here in building trackage and buildings, shops, freight and passenger depots, piers, bridges and dredging about present terminals to a sufficient depth to permit use of the wharf space by the largest ships. At low tide there now is a safe 33-foot depth on the 500-foot wide channel into the bay from the Gulf. There is no need of maintenance sums for this channel. It is kept free of obstructions by the natural sweep and flow of the tides. The Frisco's president, James M. Kurn, on the occasion of a late visit here, stated that after his road gets into operation to Pensacola it will mean that probably 2,000,000 tons of freight will be handled through this port annually. With that large volume, and with the usually heavy movement through the port by the Louisville and Nashville, the future is very bright.

The Du Pont interests now have the local territory in mind. for they are behind a movement to construct a bridge across Pensacola Bay to cost \$3,000,000 or more. * This project has reached an official status in that a resolution has been presented to the boards of county commissioners of Santa Rosa and Escambia counties seeking legal advice as to how far each of the counties could proceed. The respective county attorneys are to report at an early meeting.

Equipment Orders for Alabama Power Development.

Birmingham, Ala., January 24—[Special.]—Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, announces that work on Lock 18 development, near Wetumpka, Ala., has progressed to the point where the purchase of generating equipment is necessary. Accordingly, the company has placed with the S. Morgan Smith Company of York, Pa., an order for four 36,000-horsepower, Francis-type hydraulic turbines. Orders for four 36,000-horsepower vertical hydraulic turbine-driven generators have been placed with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Appalachia and the Appalachian Scenic Highway.

By HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS.

[Harry Stillwell Edwards, one of the South's most noted authors, in this beautiful presentation of a great section and a great highway, gives our readers a prose poem brimful of history, romance and plain every-day facts, all woven into one great story.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Obedient to immemorial economic laws, the human race has always migrated east and west, and traded north and south, except when insuperable barriers intervened, as in the case of the Indo-Germans. And even in this case, navigation clearing the way, the old law resumed its control.

The reasons are apparent—following latitudinal lines, races kept, generally speaking, in the climates to which they were born. Trading north and south, they obtained products of other climes.

The flow of Europeans into America was westward, and arriving here the movement, slow at first, has also generally been westward. In all cases here and abroad hunger has been the greatest stimulus; hunger and the fear of want, which infers also desire for financial independence. This movement and these causes still pertain in America, but with organized society extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and an accumulation of wealth unprecedented in the world's experience, has come into operation on an almost national scale the ancient Epicurean law of luxury, which leads to the path of least resistance and the gratification of corporeal appetites and esthetic tastes. The well-to-do and rich now pursue the temperature that best favors them and seek the appealing products of every clime in their cradles.

Hence it is that annually the South, as the Southern States of the American Union are usually termed, is favored with a great migration of people passing down from the northern section to the Gulf of Mexico and lands contiguous thereto. They came for a long generation by railway, glimpsing only the landscapes traversed. For the most part they left the South, that great division between the Potomac and the Gulf, as it had always been to them terra incognita, a land of romance, it is true, but a land of dreams, and shadows and tragedy, the people thereof brave, but dangerous in their pride. Of their daily lives, their methods of production, their soils and the beauties of their landscapes, their homes and home life the passersby gathered but little.

And coming with the advent of winter they found these Southern fields neither striking nor attractive. Monotony is the rule of every agricultural landscape in the world in the winter season.

But in Florida they found the great reward, a summerland of fruits and flowers, warm breezes and inviting beaches. So it was that Florida became the embodiment of all allurements when the frozen North looked southward.

But with the coming of the automobile to an increasing extent travelers southward awakened to the knowledge that between the frozen North and the tropics was a land of matchless beauty and a soil productive beyond imagination of the fruits and flowers and vegetables that delight the human race. And a people neither fierce nor dangerous, but living in the best of American homes and reacting to the home virtues that lay at the base of that civilization which had given America her place among the God-fearing, God-loving nations of the world.

And suddenly they discovered the South's incomparable mountains, and that in place of one climate there was a tier of climates superimposed one on another, yielding to mankind every delicacy born of the sun, the rain, the soil and the dew. And nowhere else in the world, under one flag, is such another land. For standing on the summit of Mount Yonah, great child of the Appalachians, in Georgia, one may pluck

America's most gorgeous apple and toss it across 300 miles of peaches, luscious melons and purple grapes into green groves that frame the golden orange of the tropics.

Sea islands, seacoasts with the lapping soft caress of wave on beach, vast levels redolent with health-giving breath of the pines, the rolling uplands green with corn and wheat and white with the summer snow of cotton lint, the foothills with their noble forests and singing streams! And then the mighty mountains veiling their faces in the clouds! The seeker after health or wealth, or both, has but to stretch forth a hand and choose. And hard, indeed, must he be to please who finds not in this wonderland peace and happiness!

For long the motorcars southward bound followed the midland and the lowland roads, and these the railways, but when the pleasure seekers and searchers for opportunities for wealth discovered that the mountains extending down from Pennsylvania represented something more than scenery and coal and iron and water-powers, the situation began to change. Roads began to invade and follow the mountains north and south. North Carolina and Virginia led the way; Tennessee and Georgia followed, and Alabama. Modern science and skill attacked the last refuge of the Indian and the eagle, and link by link there grew into sight broad bands of concrete and stone until, with one supreme gesture, North Carolina threw a great highway, 130 miles, into the heart of the Great Smokies and opened a pathway into the sunset through clouds of rose and gold. The Appalachians were conquered at last.

Many people had essayed or dreamed of this land of mystery. Tradition and history have been busy with it for a thousand years. The Norwegian Sagas relate that Norwegians touched America first at Vinland, but the same Sagas tell of earlier visits by the Irish, and quote the statement of Indians that bearded men carrying banners were even then south of the Chesapeake and called the country "Land of the White Men." Afterward it was known as "Great Ireland" and as "Huitramannaland." These Sagas relate that in or about 982 A. D. Ari Marsson of Iceland found and talked with these mysterious white men. Humboldt believed the Sagas. Then in 1170 came Madoc, a Prince of Wales, and an American missionary found much later Indians speaking Welsh words. Columbus paved the way in 1492 for the two Cabots to discover the American continent. And finally in 1539 came Hernando De Soto, ravisher of Peru and Governor General of Cuba, landing at Tampa Bay in Florida and journeying northward with his adventurous knights in search of the fabled wealth of the Southern mountains. To these mountains, it appears, they gave no name. Tradition has it that they turned westward through the mountains at some point in Georgia or North Carolina after crossing a vast terrain. As a matter of history, they suffered supreme disaster and vanished on the Mississippi River. The name Appalachian seems to have been derived from "Appalatche" or "Appalatey," words used by the Indians who traded with the Huguenots under René Laudonniere, who built a fort at the mouth of the St. Johns River in Florida. The whole of north Florida and south Georgia was at one time called Appalache, and from it flows in the Gulf of Mexico a river still known as the Apalachicola. These mountains extend northward through Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont into Canada, and are known outside the south as the Alleghenies, from a group of Indian tribes which embraces the

Delawares and Shawnees. The name is said to mean "Endless."

By tradition and by history Norwegians, Irish, Icelanders, Spanish and French have set their banners up in the land which these vast mountains dominate. For centuries adventurers have attacked them with hammer and steel and sought to bear away their treasures, but it remained for the sturdy British to conquer them and lay their secrets bare. Raleigh called the land south of the Chesapeake, Virginia. Landing on the coast, they crept year after year nearer the mountains, fighting wild beast and wilder savage. Then over the foothills they passed and

"— climbed the blue Virginia hills
Against embattled foes
And planted there in valleys fair
The lily and the rose."

And building homes, they have held them against every foe for centuries—these gallant English, Scots, Welsh and Irish. Some are on the same lands they cleared and settled. Brave, slow of speech, their footsteps as silent as a lengthening shadow, in their hands the Bible or the rifle, sharing bed and board with the stranger who has been accepted, they represent the purest Saxon blood on the American Continent. Their dark side is the feud, but this shadow is fast lifting. These are the people who have conquered the Appalachians from Maryland to Alabama, and whose brawn and energy, directed by modern engineers, are opening them up to all America.

Much has been done to develop the potential powers of the Southern Appalachians. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD holds the story in a thousand columns. It is a wonderful story and probably without a parallel in literature. It has remained for a clear-headed, far-seeing, adopted son of the South—Roscoe Marvel—to add a brilliant chapter. It occurred to this Marvel and his brother, Joseph, proprietor of a famous hostelry on Lake George, in the State of New York, to lift the line of southward travel from the lowlands into the fairy land of the mountains. With this in view they have patiently and skillfully, through chambers of commerce, municipalities, civic clubs and State commissioners and governors, joined many highways north and south into one continuous line from Quebec to Atlanta, Ga., following the mountain trail throughout. It was a giant undertaking, but success crowned their efforts, and today we have a cloudland path of concrete and hard surface, 85 per cent finished, from the land of Senola to the land of Evangeline, every mile of which unfolds a ravishing picture. At one end the monument to the valor of a Northern soldier; at the other a memorial to the Southern dead. It is over this unrivaled highway that the South invites her brothers today to come and share the beauties her God has given.

The new highway is officially designated as the Appalachian Scenic Highway. It is a north and south line about 2400 miles long, traversing the most stupendous mountains in eastern America. Eighty-five per cent of it is paved or hard surfaced.

From north to south the Appalachian Scenic Highway touches the following points: Quebec, Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington, Lake Dunmore, Rutland, Lake George, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Albany, Binghamton, Scranton, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Winchester, Staunton, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Bristol, Johnson City, Burnsville, Asheville, Waynesville, Bryson City, Murphy, Blairsville, Gainesville, Lawrenceville, Stone Mountain and Atlanta, with diverging routes to Tampa and New Orleans.

The features of the southern sections of this great highway are almost unknown, but they are of transcendent beauty. From the summit of the great mountain opposite Chimney Rock, in North Carolina, where a forester's light shines like

Venus at twilight, the view is superb and includes, it is said, portions of five States. Mountain seems piled on mountain, the peaks receding into distances the eye cannot fathom, the whole constituting a land of almost appalling grandeur and mystery. Over it the poet rhapsodizes, the artist dreams and the novelist thrills. No matter what background or foreground be needed, it is to be found here in these mountains.

But there are others than poet, artist, novelist who come to these scenes for thought. These are the philosophers who deal in cause and effect; who seek the wherefore and the whence, and who speculate on the possibilities. To concede that anything is wasted is to accuse the Creator and to slander Nature. No true philosopher is ever guilty of such error. The perspective of the untaught human is of but a generation or two, and a handful of generations cannot measure a mountain.

The great Appalachian range is the exposed vertebra of a land from which physical causes have stripped the soil for use elsewhere. But vertebrae carry the vital forces in all nature, and that which to the far-reaching eye of the human atom on a mountain top seems waste is really the protecting sheath of wealth. At far separated points, in quantities infinitesimal compared with the reasonable possibilities, have been found sources of wealth in these mountains for the enrichment and development of the human race. This column would not hold a bald list of the elements, the ores, oil, gas, minerals and chemical compounds of the rocks, trees and verdure of what we know as the Blue Ridge. After this list is compiled there is always the invisible atmosphere, with its potentials for health and human uses; and the ether, Dr. Le Conte's "viewless vinculum," holding the wisdom of the world for those who can hear and interpret. "Out of the mountains cometh strength" in deed and in truth.

The past of the Appalachians, or, as we know them, the Blue Ridge, is a fascinating study, but the past is only of value as a basis for prophecy and promise of the future. The greatest asset of the South today, and one of America's greatest, is the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the study of them is of inestimable importance. Remove the Blue Ridge, were such a thing possible, and you remove the source of Southern rivers and, of equal importance, Southern springs that rise from deep sources. In a word, you sweep away agriculture by leaving it dependent on local showers. Without the Blue Ridge, coal, iron, oil, natural gas, cement, coke, lime and other factors of human development would rise to fabulous values in the South.

It was Pope who said that the proper study of mankind is man, and he was right, if he intended the study to be exhaustive. Man is by common consent a child of nature. We picture him as built up around a divine plan mainly from the elements of the soil which reach him through his food and drink, but probably not many go farther and see him as a grandson of the air above him, yet such he really is. All the wealth held in the bowels of the mountains, even the mountains themselves, existed first in the atmosphere. And the processes of creation, of physical evolution, go steadily on. Visible nature vanishes into thin air, swiftly or slowly as the case may be, and its elements come back for recombinations and rebirth of forms. The supreme factor in the South is the Blue Ridge, whose hands pluck the clouds and gather the harvest of the skies. And so it is the philosopher, delighting in the skill of the artist, the song of the poet, the drama of the novelist, yet who looks over and beyond them all and sees the laboratory of Nature and Nature's god, the mighty mountains at their immemorial task. Waste? God has no junk heap.

And in the brilliant noonday of the South's great prosperity he sees the infinite raindrops on the mountains gathering to rills, to branches, to creeks, to rivers, which dammed by human genius in the gorges generates the mighty electric

currents to turn the wheels of industry and light a myriad of homes at night. Wonderful, indeed, these mountains, for with this hydro-electric current they have transferred to the South 65 per cent of cotton manufactures and through their ores, coal, oil and gas made of it an empire. Men call them, this far-flung line of mountains—the backbone of the country. Let us pursue the metaphor to the end. Every backbone has its spinal cord that transmutes intelligence and resolution into action through every nerve of the body. Now to these mountains has been given, through the dreams of Roscoe A. Marvel and supported by far-sighted community builders from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence River in Canada, the spinal cord in the form of a broad road of concrete stretching from the foothills of Georgia into the far-away North, and linked with every community of the South by other highways. Over this cord is to flow the vital forces of a nation, knitting closer the sections of the Republic and building up in brotherhood the American people. Well it was for the Union that it did not exist in 1860. Had the Appalachian Scenic Highway been in existence then the Southern armies would have split the North in twain in 90 days. It was a railroad that saved the Union; it was the absence of the Appalachian Scenic Highway that starved Lee's army, with food enough in Georgia alone to have fed it a year without new crops. It came in God's good time to preserve and strengthen the Union and bring happiness to a kindred people.

New \$500,000 Saenger Theater in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala.—Construction work has recently been completed on the new \$50,000 Saenger Theater here erected by the Gulf Coast Amusement Company of this city. The structure is three stories, 137 by 251 feet, of reinforced concrete faced with artificial stone and press brick. Emile Well, Inc., is the architect and the O. M. Gwin Construction Company, general contractor, both of New Orleans.

Sub-contractors include the following: Underwood Coal and Supply Company, building material; W. B. Paterson Clay Company, common brick; Dave Patton, demolishing, drayage and excavation; Government Street Lumber Company, lumber; Monohan-Ennis Plastering Company, plastering; B. Luschner and Son Paint Company, painting; National Floor Tile Company, tile floors, all of Mobile; Enochs Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Miss., factory work; Southwestern Marble and Tile Company, Little Rock, Ark., marble work; Herzog Iron Works, St. Paul, Minn., ornamental iron and bronze; J. W. Hull Plumbing and Heating Company, plumbing and heating; F. R. Thomas Clay Products Company, hollow tile, and Loeb Stone Company, Inc., stone work, all of Memphis, Tenn.; Ingalls Iron Works Company, Birmingham, Ala.

The Nachary Builders Supply Company, Inc., supplied caulking; Acme Brick Company, face brick; Standard Sheet Metal Works, metal work, windows and doors; Olympia Roofing Company, composition roof; Horace White, tile roof, and D. S. Melvin, waterproofing, all of New Orleans. The New Orleans branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company furnished plate glass.

Asheville to Issue \$1,000,000 of Water Bonds.

Asheville, N. C.—Details have been arranged by the Board of City Commissioners of Asheville, E. G. Thompson, secretary-treasurer, to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of acquiring additional lands on the north fork of the Swannanoa River, in Buncombe county, to protect the streams constituting the watershed of the city and for the enlargement and extension of its water supply. These lands are adjacent to lands already owned by the city.

Florida's Industrial and Agricultural Possibilities to Be Shown the North by Three Exposition Trains on Long Tour.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 24.—On January 31 three trains covering the Florida Exposition will leave the Jacksonville Union Terminal for the North, each in a different direction, to carry a message of good-will and prosperity and to demonstrate to millions of people the vast agricultural and industrial resources of the State of Florida.

While many thousands are familiar with Florida, the advantages to be found here, the health which reposes in its bonny atmosphere and of the fact that it is a twelvemonth proposition and not one confined solely to the winter months, there are yet many millions of people who are not familiar with all the advantages the State has which go to make for prosperity. It is to these people, as well as to Florida's friends, that the Exposition hopes to carry the truth about Florida.

The cars will carry exhibits of various kinds of fruits and vegetables to tempt the thousands of people who will pass through the cars, while the exhibits of the various cities will present an endless array of manufactured articles from Florida's industries, of its fine hotels and resorts, of the many types of sport that engage those who are fortunate enough to be able to spend a winter in the sunshine of the South. Motion pictures will tell of industrial and port development, while scenic Florida, with its beautiful vistas of wild and cultivated landscape, will unravel a story of splendor which will be new to those not familiar with this State. To live in comfort and to be able to make a living are points which the Exposition will try to present to its Northern friends.

An advance guard will herald the coming of each train and prepare for its reception. In almost every city the trains will be welcomed by a committee of prominent men, while in some cases the Governor or his direct representative will meet the train at the border, traveling with it to the capital city. The trains will remain at each point long enough to command its full circulation before leaving for the next stop.

Hundreds of cities will have been covered before the trains turn homeward the last of March, and the publicity value to the State from the standpoint of creating good-will will be well worth every cent it has cost to send the expedition to the North. Great numbers of people will learn the truth from a direct contact with all the State has to offer.

Expansion of a Tulsa Bank.

Tulsa, Okla.—Stockholders of the First National Bank here have authorized an increase in the capital stock of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 and the establishment of the First Trust and Savings Bank. The increased capital and enlarged facilities of this bank and the allied First Trust and Savings Bank, with combined capital and surplus of \$3,500,000, together with other banks in Tulsa, will mean materially added resources to further the development of the Mid-continent territory, not only as this development applies to the oil industry, but to other industries as well.

Grant R. McCullough was elected chairman of the board of directors of the bank, with the following other officers: R. P. Brewer, president; A. E. Bradshaw, C. T. Everett, C. W. Benedict and O. A. Griffey, vice-presidents; Mr. Benedict was also elected cashier. Officers of the First Trust and Savings Bank will include H. O. McClure, chairman of the board; Col. P. J. Hurley, president and trust officer; Lee Clinton, vice-president and treasurer; Omer K. Benedict, vice-president and secretary, and Vernon H. Day, assistant secretary.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be taken over as a nucleus for the First Trust and Savings Bank.

Remarkable Development of the Rio Grande Valley.

"TWO MILLION ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HIGH-POWER AND AN EQUAL SLICE OF INTENSITY."

By GEORGE D. ARMISTEAD.

Although the Rio Grande washes the soil of Texas and acts as the frontier between the United States and Mexico along a front hundreds of miles in length, and although there are millions of acres of adjacent land in both Texas and Mexico as fertile as that closer the "Boca," where the sunlit, or moonlit, international stream rolls smoothly into the Gulf, everybody in both countries who speaks of "The Valley" is instantly understood to be discussing that relatively small but magic area embraced within the limits of Cameron and Hidalgo counties and parts of Willacy and Starr counties.

For "The Valley," as all the Southeast and much of the world has come to call it, is 2,000,000 acres of agricultural and horticultural high-power and an equal slice of intensity. Its people had their dream come true and their objective won during the recent holiday period, when Valley grapefruit and vegetables were shipped in appreciable quantities to both California and Florida. Nobody expected this carrying of coals to Newcastle, but the Valley folk hoped for it and celebrated Christmas as never before when it occurred. And nobody connects for one instant the shipments to California with the icy winds which blew about Los Angeles a few days later.

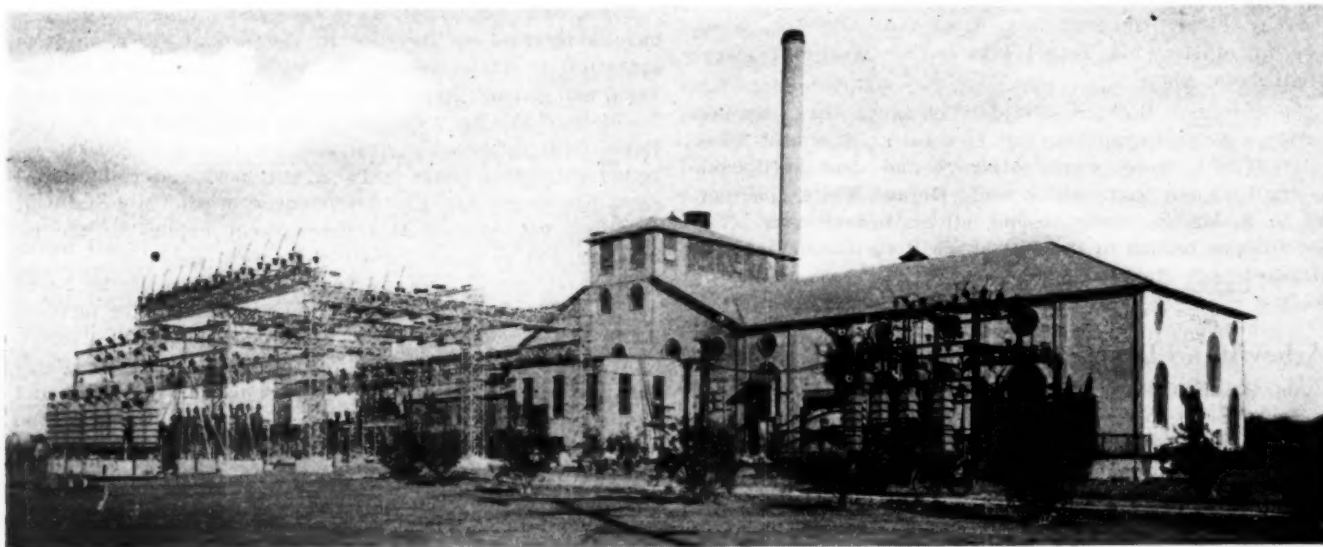
Probably "Old Rough and Ready," as the soldiers of General Taylor affectionately termed the second American conqueror of Santa Anna, was the first to weigh the possibilities of the present Valley. Taylor found time to study soils while waiting for Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, as well as other close-ups with the enemy. That was more than eighty years ago. Between winding up his job at Buena Vista and being run for the Presidency, "Old Zach" didn't have much of his remaining months available for thought of the development of the territory he and his veterans had added to the terrain of the nation. Nor apparently did any other American for nearly sixty years.

It was B. F. Yoakum, native Texan and at that time a conspicuous figure in the railroad world through his Frisco operations, who, along about 1900, began to obtain a correct perspective of what the Valley might become. With Uriah Lott, who had built the San Antonio and Aransas Pass,

recently absorbed by the Southern Pacific, Yoakum pushed his Gulf Coast Route from the Mississippi at New Orleans to the Rio Grande at Brownsville. It follows the curve of the shore line throughout the distance. It comes nearer being run "on the level" than any other railway of anything like its length in the world. Yoakum's engineers had to conquer sand in some spots and mud in others, but they were not bothered with grades.

Finished into Brownsville a little more than two decades ago, the boom expected from the railroad was slow in starting. Failure of both rice and cane as staple crops on irrigated lands in the Rio Grande delta probably had more to do with the delay than all other agencies combined. But nobody despaired. The silted waters of the "Brave River" were pumped on more acres yearly and corn and cotton took the honor posts. Experimenting, men tried citrus fruits and vegetables. It didn't bring the excitement of "Sutter's Gold," but it brought a wealth more permanent, and it brought settlers and big investments and all that progress and success carry in their train. Brought is not the word; it brings. For the irrigated acreage of even 1908 has been multiplied to the tune of a population increased a score of times and vaults of scores of banks filled to the plungers with money, practically all of it forwarded by exchange from Northern and Eastern markets in return for Valley products.

The railroad Yoakum built has expanded just as its territory; in many instances ahead of it. From a stretch of about sixty miles in the Valley, a nearly straight line from Raymondville down to Brownsville, it has grown into 300 miles, so that the Missouri Pacific, owners and operators of the property, now touches nearly every activity of any sort. A branch from Harlingen to Sam Fordyce was the first expansion move under Yoakum. The Missouri Pacific little more than a year ago extended the line up the river 50 miles to Rio Grande City, capital of Starr county, and as typically Mexican as Aguas Calientes. The company has stretched its rails from Raymondville to Monte Christo and from the latter point through Mission to the river opposite Reynosa. A line parallel with this runs from Allendale through Edinburg, seat of Government in Hidalgo county, to a connection with



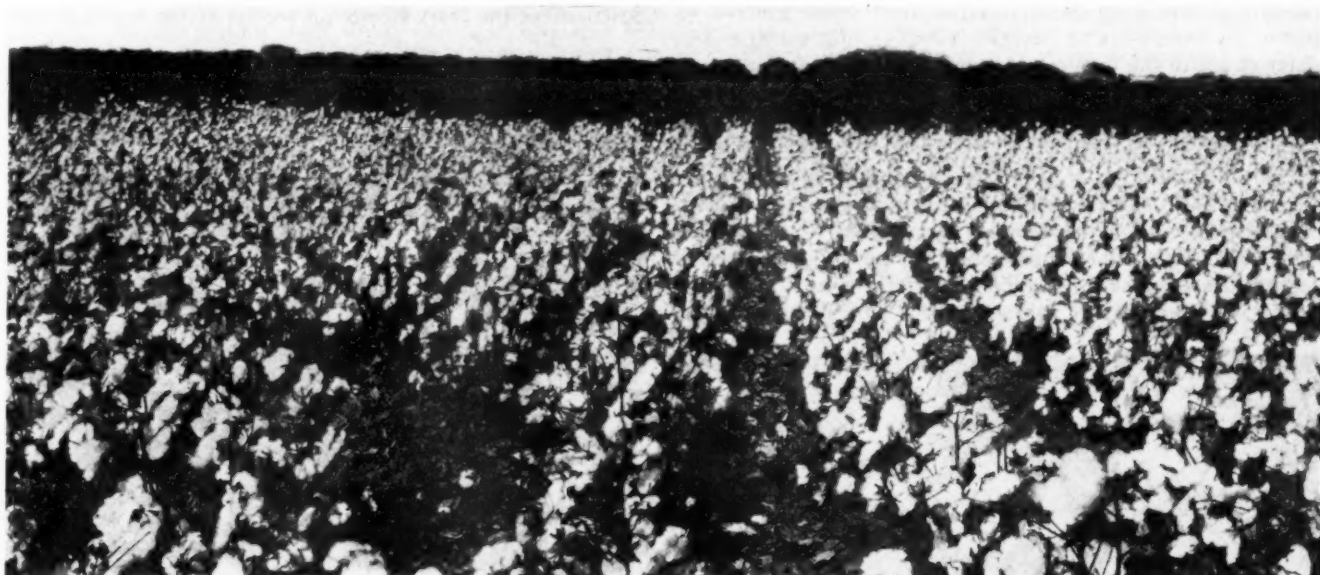
LA PALMA STATION OF THE CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY AT SAN BENITO.

the main stem of the system at a junction between Pharr and Alamo, while a third line, with many ramifications, traverses the rich lands from San Benito to Sammons, the whole forming a network of rails worth the study of any student of transportation.

After a bitter struggle, lasting for months and attracting the attention of railroad men throughout the country, the

mas. Scott died suddenly and far from his pet project, but his subordinates carried on.

The first train reached its immediate objective ahead of schedule, and on January 11, with the greatest throng of the Valley's history looking and listening, Edinburg jollified over the Southern Pacific's formal entrance. It is difficult to see how the Southern Pacific interest in the Valley can fall short



A COTTON FIELD NOT FAR FROM SAN BENITO.

Southern Pacific won before the Interstate Commerce Commission right to extend the San Antonio and Aransas Pass from Falfurrias, in Brooks county, through Edinburg to the Rio Grande and from Edinburg across to Harlingen, with more laterals and feeders wanted and expected. Within 48 hours after receipt of the news from Washington that work might proceed, the construction crews were flinging dirt. One of the last acts of W. R. Scott, late president of the Southern Pacific, after driving the first spike for the extension, was to guarantee a train into Edinburg before Christ-

of 200 miles. It may be more, will have to be more, if the S. P. is to stand on all fours with its powerful rival, driven by President Baldwin. That will give to the Valley more than 500 miles of standard-gauge, first-class railway accommodations, said by railroad officials to be more than can be claimed for any similar area in the world.

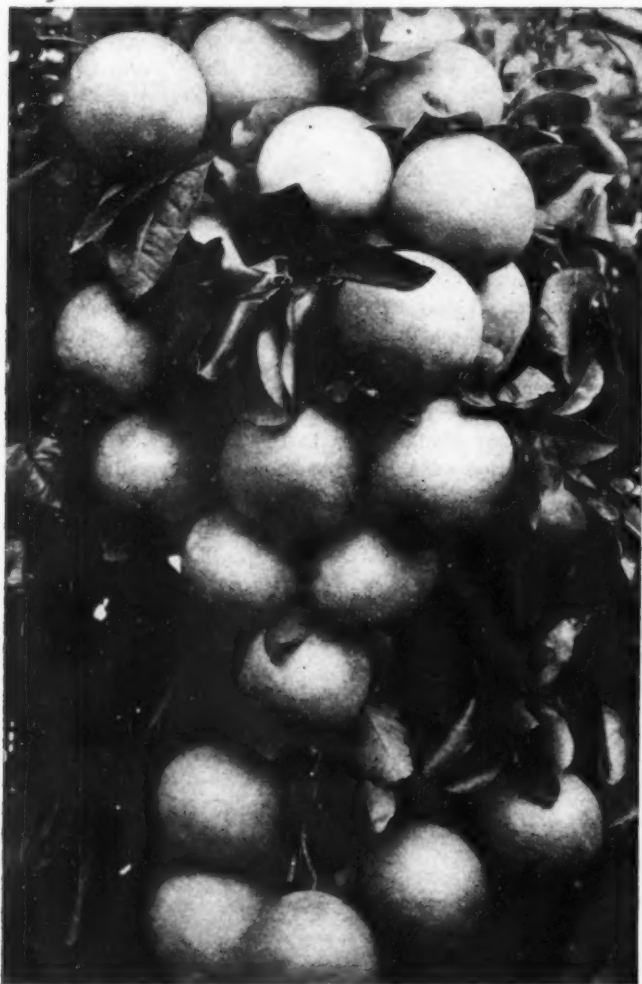
Transportation of a superb sort is not the only incentive the Valley had, and has, for its marvelous development. In the Valley electric and ice divisions of the Central Power and Light Company every community in the Valley enjoys



FIELD OF CABBAGE OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF WESLACO, TEXAS.

all the public utilities shared by any metropolis. This splendid property, directly operated under Frank C. Ludden of San Benito and supervised by E. B. Neiswanger as the executive of Central Power and Light at San Antonio, furnishes light, heat, refrigeration and power wherever and whenever wanted, and at rates considered by users as entirely reasonable. Its transmission lines run wherever the railroads do and in many places where the railways do not. Electricity has very largely supplanted other sources of power for every sort of energy. From sewing machine and dairy churn to the greatest of pumping plants it is the power of Central Power and Light, flashed from the great La Palma station at San Benito, and its allies which makes the wheels turn.

In this connection it would be worth the while of any reader of *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* to obtain a modern map of this most southernmost portion of continental United States and, for his own information, trace thereon both the railroad and transmission lines. The fact that there can be no lasting advance on the part of any section without adequate trans-



CLUSTER OF GRAPEFRUIT IN ORCHARD NEAR MISSION, TEXAS.

portation and utility service rises to no higher proof anywhere than in the Valley's past and present.

It is generally predicted that one-tenth of the population of Texas will be found in the Valley at the next United States census. Flourishing towns are already so close together they almost overlap. Driving along the splendid concrete highway from Brownsville, either due north or up the Valley, one has difficulty in distinguishing where one little city stops and where the next little prosperous city begins.

Never has the Valley entertained so many visitors as during

the past few months. It was Miles C. Shorey's first trip and the Baltimore slant he gave is interesting. "We Marylanders have right to be proud of the productiveness of all the country around Baltimore," said Mr. Shorey to the writer. "I make no invidious comparisons, of course, for I love all the country. But I may state as cold fact that I was amazed with the things I saw and heard and felt in the Rio Grande Valley. I travel much and observation is my business. It's just part of the story to say no section of the world is more



THE CONCRETE HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS FOR NEARLY 200 MILES THROUGH THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

highly or intensively developed than portions of the Rio Grande delta, or richer in every sense that makes for collective or individual prosperity.

"The area irrigated is, relatively, very small, but growing by many thousands of acres and millions of citrus trees every year. But, big or little, the series of interwoven communities which can produce and ship 50,000 carloads of fruit and truck in a season, sell at early market prices 165,000 bales of cotton and do other things in proportion have come to merit the challenge they have placed before the world. The American who hasn't seen the Texas side of the lower Valley of the Rio Grande should add this trip to his jaunts before visiting another State, certainly before thinking of crossing the sea."

Kentucky Company to Mine Iron, Coal and Clay.

Ashland, Ky.—The Kentucky Mining and Navigation Company has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Lawrence county and will begin the mining of coal, iron and clay in the near future. Offices have been established in this city. The land lies between Louisa and Webbville. The personnel of the company includes President Robert E. McQuay, New York city; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Johnson, and a board of directors composed of Mr. McQuay, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Henry M. Payne of Washington, W. A. Kitchen and James H. Johnson.

The preliminary work in the field has been under the direction of Dr. Payne, who examined the property originally in 1907 and is now serving in an advisory capacity to the present company.

The plans of the company include the establishment of a barge line on the Big Sandy, with a terminus at some point between Lock No. 2 and Lock No. 3, where the railhead of the company will touch the river. At this point loading facilities, including a dock and river terminal, will be provided. Steel barges, designed to suit the conditions of the Big Sandy, will be built especially for this service, and packet steamers will provide motive power. Basing their operation on the efficient mining of the minerals, coupled with cheap transportation, the company hopes to set a new precedent in marketing these commodities.

A Great Book-Printing Plant at Kingsport, Tenn.

By E. W. PALMER, President of the Kingsport Press.

[When a big printing plant was established in Kingsport, Tenn., depending almost wholly on training the native population of that section and drawing many of its employes from their little mountain homes, much surprise was expressed in printing circles as to such an industry being established there and as to whether it would prove successful or not.

From time to time we have published statements showing the remarkable development of that plant and the rapidity with which the local employes became efficient printers. Shortly after the establishment of the printing plant there was built a pulp mill and a paper mill and the entire plant was rounded out into a remarkably successful operation.

In response to a request to President E. W. Palmer of the Kingsport Press for additional information in regard to the plant and its present operation, we have the following extremely interesting and illuminating account indicating what can be done in the diversification of Southern industry and in the use of the native population for skilled work.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

The Kingsport Press (J. J. Little & Co., Inc.) in 1926 established its full right to the title of book manufacturer. Prior to July, 1925, the books of its manufacture consisted almost entirely of the so-called ten-cent-store variety and the less expensive novels in what is known as the reprint field. The latter part of 1925 was spent in a readjustment and rearrangement of plant and other facilities to make possible the advent of the Kingsport Press into the general bookmaking field.

January 1, 1926, found it with a reputation already established for producing school and college textbooks, all grades of novels, includes the \$2 and \$3 classes; a fair sprinkling of biographical and general titles. Some progress had also been made in breaking into subscription single-volume and set work.

During 1926 the Press has demonstrated its fitness for handling this most difficult of all grade of manufacturing—the reference book or set, the educational course set, and subscription volumes and sets in great variety.

It is a far cry from the ten-cent book of 256 pages—4½ by 6¼, printed on the lowest grade of antique paper, running on presses 256 pages to the sheet at one operation; after printing running through the folding machines, then into a gatherer-perfect binder; from there into a continuous trimming machine and then into casing-in machines that insert the book in cover, while the cover, of the least expensive grade of book cloth and board, was a simple affair, stamped only with imitation gold ink—to the great variety of volumes ranging in size from the pocket classic and reference book to the encyclopedic tomes of the present day. Here are found volumes of as many as 1600 pages, 6 by 9 inches and 9 by 12 inches in size, many of them printed on high-grade papers of cardboard thickness or as thin as cigarette paper; some are simple in their make-up and others consist of numerous printings in from two to four colors, both inside and on the cover and on the wrapper.

In the early days of the plant it was not unusual to produce up to 100,000 of the so-called ten-cent books a day. With the change in plant arrangement, the addition of nearly \$100,000 in new equipment, an increase of 60 per cent in employes, the securing of experienced executives and a co-ordination of all the functions throughout the plant, it has been possible in the brief period of 18 months for this unique plant to take its place among the long-established book manufacturing plants with enviable reputation.

It might truly be said that the change in the character of manufacturing is comparable to taking one of the large Ford plants and turning it into the manufacture of Packard or Pierce-Arrow automobiles and on a maximum production schedule.

This reincarnation, so to speak, of the immense plant has not been without its problems. Fortunately, there was labor in abundance and labor that was willing to learn and be taught. Securing competent executives was not extremely difficult. The rearranging of the plant and the addition of

new equipment necessitated many changes in power equipment, lighting facilities, additional storage buildings and the thousand and one incidental problems to expansion.

Probably the most outstanding mechanical problem handled during 1926 was the sale of the Clinchfield Mills, the book-cloth plant of the Press, to the operatives of the Holliston Mills of Norwood, Mass., and the resulting establishment of an entirely new and much augmented book-cloth manufacturing mill in Kingsport. Where the Clinchfield Mills had a capacity of 2,500,000 yards of two grades of cloth, the new Holliston Mills of Tennessee has a combined capacity of 10,000,000 yards a year in several grades and, in addition, a complete bleaching plant, which is entirely new. The building of the new Holliston plant, carried on under the supervision of the Press engineers; the resulting problems in water supply—including cold water from driven wells, soft water from the Holston River, the installation of pumps, filtration tanks and the multitude of supply lines for hot and cold water steam, bleaching fluids, as well as sewerage connections—were no mean task; but the buildings were completed and turned over to the new owners ahead of the scheduled date. Jones & Wexler, local contractors, were largely responsible for this being possible.

An entirely new boiler room with two 300-horsepower B. & W. boilers newly installed, and with a change of the Kewanee hot-water heating boilers to stokers, plus incinerators, feed-water heaters, pumps, electric coal elevators and conveyors, has been work carried on in conjunction with all manufacturing problems.

The Kingsport Press, standing on the threshold of 1927, is equipped, organized and daily demonstrating its ability to handle every variety of edition book production, with the exception of magazine and periodical pamphlets and commercial catalogues. The day of the ten-cent book is long past and a matter of history. The Press today has a daily capacity of 75,000 hand-bound books, which is equivalent to 300,000 of the so-called ten-cent books each 24 hours. A trip through the plant is a liberal education in practical form of the intricacies and details of bookmaking. One cannot spend two hours in a trip through a plant such as this without having a more wholesome respect for the book he buys or receives as a gift.

One is impressed with the straight-line production plan employed. From the time the manuscript starts from the editor's hands, through the monotype or linotype machines, until the electrotypes plates have been made, the paper brought in from the mill, the immense presses turning out seemingly never-ending editions and on through the various stages of binding, inspection, packing, storage and shipping the books travel in a straight line; that is, they never back-track, which in so many plants is the cause of confusion, delay and excess expense.

One is impressed by the appearance of the employes—their intelligence, their health, their interest in their work and their desire to produce and, above all, by their keen

interest in the part they are playing in producing books that are on a par with the finest plants in the country.

Nineteen hundred twenty-seven is certain to bring to the Press, its employes and the town of Kingsport the reward that is due those who conceived the vision of building an immense book plant hundreds of miles from the established book centers of the country and have backed the venture without hesitation until it has earned its right to take its proper place in the bookmaking market of the country.

Spending \$8,000,000 for Public Improvements in Greenville City and County—Farmers Now Diversify.

By STANLEY RYAN, Publicity Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Greenville, S. C.

The cotton situation has been almost forgotten in Greenville and vicinity. The farmers of the county have turned to diversification of crops and to livestock and poultry raising, and the city and county have been uniting on bond issues for public improvements. The total of these issues has reached the sum of \$8,000,000, and there is still another \$500,000 issue that will in all probability be submitted to the voters of Greenville. Bond issues already approved include: \$2,000,000 for a new city water system, \$3,000,000 for paving main highways in the county and \$3,000,000 for a new sewerage system for Greater Greenville, which includes city and suburbs.

A new water system now under construction will probably be completed next spring. A friendly test suit was instituted recently to test the validity of the sewerage bond issue, which officials feel confident will mean only a temporary delay in the issuance of the bonds, and contracts for the work will be placed within the next few months. A bond issue of \$3,000,000 for paving permanently main highways of the county has been approved by the State Highway Department, which is preparing to let a contract for the construction of the road between Greenville and the North Carolina line en route to Hendersonville. It is believed by State and county officials that much of this road work will be under way by midsummer.

The Chamber of Commerce of Greenville has entered into a Better Times Campaign with the full force of their organization, while the convention bureau has mapped out a definite program for bringing conventions to the city. Its first success was the booking of the South Carolina educators, which, it is estimated, will bring not less than 10,000 visitors to the city in March. A goal of at least one convention every week in the year has been set.

While Greenville is a textile center of the South and has many cotton mills and other textile plants, the Chamber of Commerce new industries bureau is preparing to make an aggressive drive for diversified industries. A large cannery, to be located a short distance from the city, will be the first of its successes. The bureau has a number of other industries under consideration, and will probably bring a considerable amount of payroll money to the city during the present year.

Power Company Plans Addition to Office Building.

Abilene, Texas.—Plans have been announced for the erection of a two-story addition, 30 by 50 feet, to the general office structure here of the West Texas Utilities Company. This company operates a \$1,500,000 central power plant at Abilene and serves 21 towns in west Texas with electricity, ice and natural gas. It also operates a five-mile electric railroad between Roby and Roby Junction, in Fisher county, and the Abilene street-railway service.

\$60,000,000 IN BUILDING LAST YEAR IN BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

Many Important Projects Already Announced and Under Way for 1927—Industrial Expansion a Feature.

Birmingham, Ala.—Building permits issued in 1926 in this city had a valuation of \$22,263,000, compared with \$21,464,000, the permit total for the preceding year, and with \$20,247,000, representing the value of buildings for which permits were granted in 1924. It is estimated that the building program completed in the district last year involved the expenditure of \$60,000,000.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company expended about \$12,000,000 in the construction of four additional open-hearth furnaces; for heating furnaces; for two new blast furnaces; an electric-power station to utilize the gas produced at the furnaces, and for two turbo-generators of 25,000 kilowatts capacity in a building which will house three turbo-blowers of 70,000 cubic feet capacity for blowing the new blast furnaces. The Phoenix Portland Cement Company has about completed a \$2,500,000 plant, which will be one of the most modern in the country. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company is going forward with the construction of a \$1,000,000 high-explosive plant. The Martin Dam of the Alabama Power Company at Cherokee Bluffs has been practically completed at a cost of \$13,000,000. The first unit of the \$2,000,000 wholesale produce terminals was completed and occupied.

The Ward Baking Company erected a \$1,000,000 plant, and the Pan-American Oil Company, the Southern States Iron and Roofing Company and the Southern Dairies, Inc., all erected modern new plants. Furnace No. 2 of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company was completed. The American By-Products Company added 49 new coke ovens to its work. Other industrial developments during 1926 include the plants of the Steward Machine Company, \$150,000; Terminal Ice Company, \$200,000; Royal Hosiery Company, \$90,000; Birmingham Electric Company addition, \$100,000; Birmingham Sash and Door Company, \$150,000; North Birmingham gas plant, \$500,000; Southern Bell Telephone Company, \$630,000; Vulcan Rivet Company, \$200,000; Estes Lumber Company, \$250,000; Sinclair Oil Company, and a large number of smaller developments.

Public improvements were completed last year amounting to more than \$3,000,000. In addition a \$650,000 public library will be opened for use in April. A \$300,000 viaduct was constructed in the downtown district. Large sums of money were expended for all public utilities.

Among the downtown buildings that were erected during the past year are the Bankhead Hotel, which cost \$1,500,000; the Sims office building and the Ritz Theater. The Jefferson Hotel is well under way and will be completed early this year at a cost of \$1,800,000. The Phoenix office building, to cost \$500,000, is now being erected. The Federal Reserve Bank Building, costing \$600,000, is practically finished. Outside the city's retail district structures were erected by the Colby Decorating Company, the Exclusive Furniture Shop and Nunnally's Candy Shop. The American Trust and Savings Company is building a \$150,000 addition. More than \$2,000,000 is being expended in the construction of new churches and for additions and improvements to present structures. Nine new schools have been constructed.

The city purchased golf links from a leading country club and will convert them into municipal links. Three new country clubs are being built, together with golf courses.

Prospects for 1927 are bright. Almost every week another

large development is announced. Included in the list of important buildings announced for early construction are the Ramsay six-story office building in Ensley, another \$1,000,000 theater, a \$1,000,000 motion-picture house, a \$425,000 addition to the postoffice and a viaduct through the steel plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley. Work has already started on a \$1,000,000 structure to house stores, etc., at Third avenue and 19th street.

Mississippi State Board of Development in Annual Meeting.

Jackson, Miss., January 24—[Special.]—An abiding faith in Mississippi's economic security was strikingly exhibited at the annual meeting of the Mississippi State Board of Development at Jackson on January 20. Outstanding men in Southern advancement expressed great confidence in the industrial and agricultural outlook for the State.

A paper prepared by Arthur D. Little of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., pointed out that although the day of cheap pulp paper is forever past in Canada and in other Northern districts, "there still remain in your own and other Gulf States great stands of pine, gum and hardwoods, which are not only eminently suitable for paper making by processes now available, but which, in sizes most convenient for pulping, can be delivered at a figure approximating a third of the price of Northern pulpwoods. In the absence of direct demonstration it was long contended by Northern paper-makers that Southern pines, by reason of their high-rosin content, were unavailable for paper making. This conclusion is probably valid so far as mechanical ground wood pulp is concerned, and it is true that these pines do not easily lend themselves to reduction by the sulphate process so generally employed on Northern conifers. In the more recent sulphate process, however, we have an entirely adequate process for pulping Southern pines, and within the last few years this process has been so extensively applied to the production of kraft papers in the South that already a third of the total consumption of such papers in the country is supplied by Southern mills."

Southern States have remarkable opportunities for industrial development, it was declared by W. H. Barnwell, Jr., of Lockwood, Greene & Co., with headquarters in Atlanta. In a most constructive speech Mr. Barnwell pointed out how the city of Atlanta showed other Southern cities the way to grasp opportunities for new industries. "The most outstanding example of the modern scientific drive for industry in the South," he said, "is in the case of Atlanta. Here is a city of 235,000 people who want industry and have gone at the problem in the right way. Their first step was a complete industrial survey of the city. Their next move was to raise an advertising fund of \$275,000 to advertise nationally for one year advantages as revealed by the survey. During the first year there were gained 169 new concerns employing 4909 persons, and with an annual payroll of \$7,723,000. Inspired by such a showing a drive was undertaken to raise \$1,000,000 for a three-year advertising campaign, and this was accomplished in several days."

Mississippi, hard hit by the cotton crisis, stood out at this meeting as facing the future entirely without fear.

L. O. Crosby of Picayune, re-elected president of the board, paid high tribute to Governor Henry L. Whitfield and his constructive measures, as well as to constructive legislation by the Mississippi Assembly, giving these forces much credit for the great industrial growth that has taken place in Mississippi in the last two years.

In addition to the president, the board also re-elected its three vice-presidents—H. S. Weston of Logtown, Judge O. B. Taylor of Jackson and R. B. Clark of Tupelo. L. J. Folse was re-elected general manager, with headquarters at Jackson.

For Financing Everglades Drainage.

By GERRY SWINEHART, Greater Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, West Palm Beach, Fla.

"If members of the Legislature fail to settle it and to refinance the district, then we must abandon the work, because we can borrow money from no other source and can sell no more bonds." Thus spoke Governor John W. Martin in an address on Financing Everglades Drainage, delivered at West Palm Beach on January 12 to an audience of more than 4000. Declaring that there are only three ways in which money can be derived for Everglades reclamation—by selling bonds, borrowing otherwise or from a drainage tax—and asserting that the drainage tax is the only one "we can look forward to," the Governor put the problem of financing squarely up to the people. He pointed out that the people of south Florida, in which the Everglades drainage district is located, must devise a reasonable plan that will meet the approval of the legislature.

"So also will the legislature look to the people of south Florida," said the Governor, "and their acts will, in a large measure, be influenced by the way in which the south Florida people handle this matter." The Governor declared his own interest in the project; first, on the ground of his citizenship, believing that the drainage of the district would be of great importance to the State; secondly, because of the State's moral obligation to drain it, and thirdly, because the responsibility rests upon himself to promote those things which are of the greatest importance to the Commonwealth, and for which reason he was made chairman of the drainage board.

Taking up the question of creating a new drainage board or a mixed board to consist of the Governor and some of his cabinet, with some members from the Everglades, the Governor declared this plan to be impractical for geographical reasons and because of the time it would require for traveling. "There is only one alternative," the Governor added, "and that is to create a new board and let them have headquarters in the 'Glades.' In the creation of a new board, he asserted that this could be done in only two ways. First, by electing members of the board, which would unquestionably put them into politics, and the new board, when elected, would be nothing more or less than the boards of county commissioners, as now elected; second, by appointment by the Governor, the Constitution providing that all appointments shall be made by the Governor of the State.

Recalling the recent Florida hurricane, the Governor stated that storms, earthquakes and tidal waves will sometimes affect localities, but because a storm damaged a fair part of Florida there was no reason why the people should be discouraged. In conclusion, he impressed his hearers with the necessity for concerted, careful and sane thought in reference to the drainage of the Everglades in order that the project may be rightfully placed before the legislature when it convenes, in less than 90 days. He asserted that a soil survey is both proper and wise, but this can be accomplished after the legislature has adjourned. As there is only one regular session of the legislature every two years, he declared his purpose to try to induce the legislature to settle the drainage question at this session. Properly financed with an expenditure of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 over a period of five or six years for digging canals and meeting payrolls, he believes that merchants and business houses of south Florida will not be financially hurt, as all the money will be expended in this section.

The four points of successful farming are soil building, balanced cropping, quality production and orderly marketing.

Venice, Florida, the Latest Project of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By G. M. RANDALL, M. D., Daytona Beach.

Venice is owned and is being developed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of America, which is the largest and oldest labor union of America, and has the greatest financial resources of any such organization. They have carried out every program undertaken since their first organization in 1863.

The program at Venice is essentially an agricultural development, in small units of five and ten acres, together with the residential sections that naturally attend any industry. The whole program is permeated with the idea and conviction that a Christian Order of Industry is possible. The scheme is worked out on a simple plan of equity. Co-operative assistance is practiced with all investors, farmers and home builders. I wish to avoid any form of prophecy, promise or use of future tense, which has wrought only harm to Florida during the past two years. Past and present tense may safely be used. The individual may come to his own conclusions as to the future.

Venice properties comprise a little over 50,000 acres; there are seven miles of shore line on the Gulf of Mexico. The town is located 20 miles south of Sarasota. Two miles east of

houses like wartime barracks. The Fuller Company operate their own moving-picture house and their own emergency hospital. There are several other smaller contractors and operators rushing construction.

Progress in Venice is made with the stride of Seven-League boots, as shown by the report of G. E. Youngberg of the engineering department of the Venice Company. Report of December 15 shows 75,348 square yards of six-inch concrete pavement put down; 115,863 square feet of concrete sidewalks, and 63,229 linear feet of curb and gutter installed. All concrete used here is made from shell taken from Venice



Photo by Jay Brown, Lakeland, Fla.

VENICE BOULEVARD, 18 MILES LONG.

the Gulf shore, and about parallel, is the picturesque semi-tropical Myakka River, which runs south into Charlotte Harbor. There is no better fishing in Florida than to be found here in Venice.

Venice is served by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. A new railroad station is now under construction. The Tamiami Trail, beginning at Tampa and extending to Miami, runs through the center of the little city.

The George A. Fuller Company, well-known contractors, have a force of 800 men at work clearing land, excavating drainage canals, building homes, stores, hotels and other constructive work, with several hundred other men operating under sub-contractors. For example, a theater to cost \$175,000 is under construction. Eight apartment houses of eight apartments each have just been completed. There are now in Venice 185 homes built and occupied, with 60 more under contract. The payroll at Venice is \$60,000 a week. The average pay for labor is about \$6 a day, with skilled labor at \$10 a day.

There is at present a little over 400 acres of land under intensive cultivation. The operation of the construction force is under the direction of Frank E. Warren, who made a record in building the cantonment at Camp Funston. The Fuller Company operate for their help a restaurant that seats 1200 hungry men. These men are housed in bunk

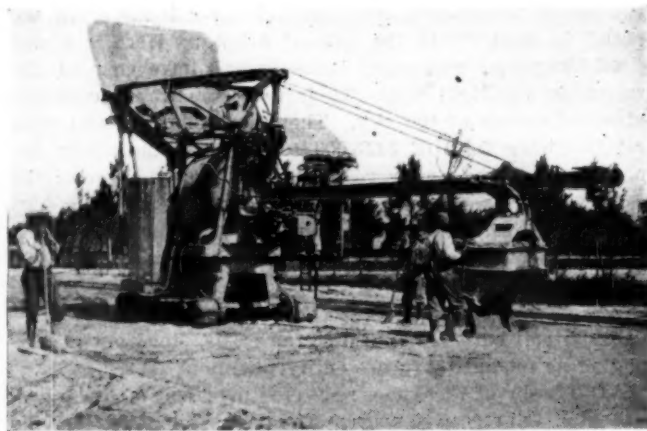


Photo by Jay Brown, Lakeland, Fla.

\$500,000 HOTEL VENICE OF 100 ROOMS.

Bay, which shell shows a test of 5 per cent over Ottawa sand. Engineers are amazed at the results from use of this shell. Thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety feet of 12 to 36 inch storm sewer have been installed; 60,626 feet of 2 to 10 inch water pipe have been put in, and the work is still progressing in all these lines. Two miles of light standards of artistic design have been erected; five miles of light and power lines have been placed on poles; eight miles of hard-shell surfaced roads have been built in the farm section. Every farm has a hard-surface road fronting it.

Four thousand acres of land have been cleared and grubbed ready for the plow; 22 miles of drainage canal have been dug,



PAVER AT WORK ON SIX-INCH CONCRETE BASE FOR VENICE STREETS.

with the dredge still at work. In the residential and business sections concrete streets are laid.

Venice avenue, the principal residential street, is 200 feet wide from the beach to the business section, and the central and lateral parkages are set to palms, orange trees and orna-

mental shrubs. This avenue runs from the business section 13 miles to the east, and along this entire distance is 50 feet wide.

The United States Department of Agriculture has established a Weather Bureau station at Venice, with W. W. Ford in charge as official observer.

There are three lumber yards at Venice; 80 per cent of the lumber comes from Florida, the rest from Alabama and Georgia. Prices are as follows: Dimension, \$35 per thou-



TRANSPLANTING TREES FROM GROVES TO IMPROVED PROPERTIES.

sand; siding, \$40 per thousand; lath, \$9 per thousand. Railroad facilities are adequate, with no delays in shipments.

Venice is zoned and laid out and planned by John Nolan of Cambridge, Mass., who is too well known to call for comment. The consulting architects in all the Venice Company's structures—hotels, office buildings, residences, etc.—are Walker & Gillette of New York.

The three residential zones are the Gulf Shore, in which are the better residences; Venezia Park, which is the medium-priced residential section, beautifully located near the golf course, and the third zone, known as Edgewood, is composed of moderate-priced homes. In this latter zone there are at present 75 homes of various styles of architecture.

The soil of Venice is a dark gray and chocolate sandy loam, well adapted to diversified farming of an intensive order. Five and ten acre farms are the rule. The tracts are sold cleared, grubbed and a flowing well drilled. One 160-acre dairy farm is established, with 100 grade Guernsey cows,

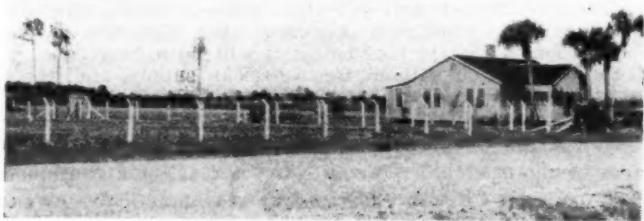


Photo by Jay Brown, Lakeland, Fla.

TYPICAL HOME FARM. ALL FARMS FACE GOOD ROADS.

brought from Wisconsin. Numerous poultry farms are in operation, and others are being started. A 40-acre semi-tropical nursery of ornamental trees, plants, shrubs and vines is well under way, with one acre of 50 per cent shade for the propagation of delicate seedlings.

Within a radius of 50 miles, with Venice as a center, are 50,000 people; this means a good home market for a large quantity of truck and poultry products. It is impossible to think of a more substantial industrial center than Venice. It is basic and perpetual, and is a good example of the trend of progress to the South, especially in the Sunshine State. Climatic conditions at Venice are practically the same as at

St. Petersburg, the world-famed Sunshine City. Venice today is the most active spot of equal area in Florida.

Taken by and large, Venice is pre-eminently a farm development. Agriculture is the basic thing. Incidental to this is the constructive residential section, the recreational features and hotels, theater, office buildings and other things necessary to comprise an up-to-date city. Farming is made attractive here. One gets a new conception of farming from a visit to the Venice farm section. The isolation, privation and hardship that the last generation of farmers suffered in the North is as a tale that is told to the Venice farmer.

Each farm has a frontage on a good, hard road. Each farm has a flowing well and electricity available. It is no longer necessary for the boys and girls to live in isolation, removed from cultured associations—schools, churches, library, lectures, theater and other features so essential to contentment and civilization; all of these factors are within a five-minute drive from the remotest farm in Venice.

Suggested Methods of Reducing Costs of Cotton Marketing.

Better standardization of commercial practices and trade terms in the cotton industry and the establishment of standards for staple length, character of lint and weight, size, shape and covering of cotton bales are among suggestions made by the Department of Agriculture for reducing cotton-marketing costs, following a detailed study of cotton marketing.

Efforts covering the last 100 years have brought cotton standardization to its present status, says the department, but the process will not be complete until the scheme of standardization embraces grade, color, staple length, character of the lint and weight, size, shape and covering of the package or bale.

Statistics of the industry, the report adds, will fall short of their maximum usefulness until commercial practices and trade terms also are better standardized. Standardization stimulates the improvement of the product, facilitates financing and saves expense of inspection by making possible sales on description.

Establishment of an inspection service on cotton as a means of reducing marketing costs also is advocated by the department. The service, whether provided by private business concerns or under supervision by the State or National Government, should give the distant buyer confidence in the seller's statements of quality and quantity of product and assure the owner that the commodity and his rights in it are fairly protected when it gets beyond his immediate supervision.

The cotton-marketing study was made by Dr. Alonzo B. Cox, formerly agricultural economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, now director of the Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas. The results have just been published by the department in a bulletin entitled "Services in Cotton Marketing."

American cotton growers compete in the world markets and can succeed best, says the bulletin, by growing a superior product and knowing the qualities of their product. Warehousing is essential to efficient cotton marketing, because it affords physical protection from damage by weather, from loss because of fire, mutilation or petty picking and from "tag switching" and other forms of fraud or theft. It provides the means of converting the title to cotton into more desirable collateral and makes possible a policy of gradual marketing.

Regulatory measures in cotton marketing, the department believes, have been resorted to only when all other methods failed to prevent undesirable practices or to encourage practices conducive to general welfare. They should be definite,

easily understood and fair, and should be enforced impartially and intelligently.

Department officials believe that cotton-market information should be as nearly as possible world-wide, and that the farmer who judges the world supply from the standpoint of his own field, State or even nation may be grossly misled. The same is considered to be true with regard to demand or any of the other groups of factors.

The primary function of price-quotation service, says the bulletin, is to give the buyer a chance to obtain his cotton in the cheapest market and the seller a chance to sell or bargain in the highest market. It is the best protection available against malpractices by shrewd buyers or sellers who may happen to have more information about prices in different markets than the persons with whom they trade.

Activity at Tallahassee in 1926.

Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce.

Tallahassee, Fla., January 24.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The year of 1926 was one of splendid achievement for Tallahassee's Chamber of Commerce.

Tallahassee's new hotel, the Floridan, is well under way and will be completed in ample time for the incoming legislature of April 1; it has been leased to A. H. Alvis and J. B. Waddill, who now operate the Gordon Hotel in Albany, Ga.

Tallahassee is the "most going" little city in the South, its size being, under present conditions, one and a quarter miles square, containing close to 700 people; the probability of an early extension of the city limits will increase that population to 10,600. During the past year it has grown rapidly; there has been an expansion of those firms in existence prior to 1926 of over \$3,000,000, 250 homes have been erected and absorbed, 76 new homes are now under construction, 3 new apartment houses, new hotel and new State office building; new dormitories and academic building for Florida State College for Women, with other buildings contracted for, to cost \$150,000. We have one of the most complete auto-storage buildings south, covering an entire quarter block, with a capacity of 200 cars and an unobstructed floor.

Labor and living conditions are about as near normal as is possible, there being no unemployed. An average of one new family each day located here during 1926 and the gradual influx continues.

Suburban developments (subdivisions) in and around the city are building up very rapidly, the so-called boom not having affected this section. Water, gas, sewerage and electric lines have been extended, making the outlying sections desirable.

A recently voted bond issue will provide pavements, sidewalks, sewer and pipe in all sections of the city not now covered.

THOMAS P. TURNER, Secretary.

Midwestern Engineering and Power Exposition.

A large number of executives, engineers and others are expected to attend the second annual Midwestern Engineering and Power Exposition and Conference, to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago from February 15 to February 19, inclusive, according to an announcement by G. E. Pfisterer, general manager. The conference and exposition are sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, National Electric Light Association, Western Society of Engineers, National Safety Council and American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Samuel Insull, Jr., Chicago, president of the Midland Utilities Company, is expected to address the conference, while Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce, and Charles Schwab have also been invited to attend.

Present Low Cotton Prices Regarded As Severe Test for Cotton Cultivation Possibilities of British Empire.

Manchester, England, January 19.—In the current issue of the Empire Cotton Growing Review, the official organ of the British Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, the leading article is devoted to the present low prices for cotton. The writer, after drawing attention to the decline during the past few months, says that this means a great diminution in the return to the cultivators, for the very large crop just harvested represents less money value than its predecessor. Such a result will put to a severe test the possibilities of cotton growing throughout the world, and the probable result will be to weed out many of the less-efficient farmers and perhaps to put an end to the cultivation altogether in some districts that by climate or by local conditions are not really well adapted to cotton growing. The writer says:

"The impression is widespread that such a vast production of cotton as has just occurred should be productive of unmitigated good to all concerned. It is something of a satire upon present conditions, however, that such a gratifying result will not occur, but that trouble and distress will be caused, though much extra wealth has been created.

"The one who will probably suffer—the grower of the cotton—is the one who ought, in justice, to profit most. He has been unusually successful in the primary object of a cultivator, the production of the largest possible crop at the least possible cost, yet he will be severely punished for his success. The crop in the United States alone is estimated to exceed by at least 3,000,000 bales probable world consumption by the mills for 1927."

The writer states that the cotton grower is, in general, a poor man living from hand to mouth. Even to the spinner and manufacturer this constant lowering of prices is by no means an unmixed blessing. He says further:

"What the manufacturer desires above all things is a stable price for raw cotton. Sixpenny cotton without stability of price is not so good, from his point of view, as sevenpenny or even eightpenny cotton with stability.

"The growers of cotton naturally desire to obtain the highest price possible. Too high a price defeats itself by tempting too many into the production of cotton. A great fall will drive the growers to try something else, for their proceedings are governed not by sentiment so much as by finance.

"The present low price may give the much-needed stimulus to trade in cotton piece goods, but it is practically certain to cause a restriction of area in the coming season, especially in regions where the cotton growers have some other crop to which they can turn.

"The spinner and manufacturer must be prepared to realize that the present very low price is hardly likely to continue. We must also remember that, although Empire cultivation is rapidly increasing, it will be a long time yet before we can do without the American supply, and, therefore, it is the American grower who must chiefly be satisfied at the present time."

The writer then deals extensively with the question of how to obtain stability in raw-cotton prices, and continues: "The present bumper American crop is practically certain to be followed by a restriction of area by the growers that will mean a reduction of some million bales in the coming season. This restriction will give to the Empire growers such a chance as they have never yet enjoyed of getting a firm footing in cotton production. The prices of next season will probably be remunerative. To sum up, the present low prices will severely test the possibilities of cotton cultivation in the British Empire, but to the growers is offered such a chance of establishing themselves in a very strong position as will rarely come their way. They must do all they can to improve quality and lessen cost and to find other crops that can be employed in rotation with cotton."

The writer concludes by urging upon Lancashire spinners and manufacturers that a whole-hearted support of Empire cultivation was never more necessary than now.

How Industrial Leaders of Birmingham Help Alabama Farmers.

MOVEMENT TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO STATE'S OWN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PROVES GREAT SUCCESS IN FIRST YEAR.

By P. O. DAVIS, Auburn, Ala

Early in 1926 industrial leaders of Birmingham started a movement which promised at the beginning to be very fruitful, but which in one year has succeeded beyond the expectations of the originators. It was the decision of big industrial concerns of Birmingham to specify Alabama products in making purchases.

The decision was made upon the sound assumption that Alabama corporations doing business on Alabama materials with Alabama people should reciprocate by patronizing Alabamians and consuming Alabama products, thereby encouraging the people and enriching the State in which they are located.

George Gordon Crawford, president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, was a leader in this movement. His company was, and is, making first-class steel and steel products from ores, which in the early days of Birmingham steel magnates from other sections said "It cannot be done." In line with this thought, Mr. Crawford had a survey made of the 18 commissaries owned and operated by his company and found that very few of the products being sold in these commissaries were produced or manufactured in Alabama. In canned goods, for example, only one concern was represented and that was King Pharr of Catherine, with his figs, okra, potatoes, berries and other canned products.

And so Mr. Crawford requested Dr. N. F. Jackson, T. C. I. veterinarian, to abandon his profession and engage in marketing work with a view to placing Alabama products on Birmingham markets.

Meantime, other big corporations began specifying Alabama products. Among them were the Alabama Power Company, Woodward Iron Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Schloss Company, Alabama By-Products, the De Bardeleben Coal Company and others.

Seeing in this movement an excellent opportunity to help farmers sell their products, the Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation joined heartily in the movement. This gave immediate contact with the farmers who could not have been reached without an organization. The Extension Service, which includes the county agents, began doing educational work and helping to locate products, while the Farm Bureau was collecting and selling in an organized way so that quantities large enough to attract the Birmingham consumers were sold as wanted.

Hay was made a leader. Already the Extension Service and Experiment Station of Auburn, the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Alabama Department of Agriculture had worked out Federal grades for Johnson grass hay, and these grades made it possible to sell this hay so that buyers could get any grade wanted. Dr. Jackson had tested its feeding value and found that the mules owned by his company worked well and thrived on Johnson grass hay as a roughage. They did as well on it as they did on alfalfa hay from the West.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company placed an order with the Alabama Farm Bureau Hay Association for all its hay requirements, about 100 carloads each year. Other corporations either bought through the Farm Bureau or through their local brokers, but specified Alabama hay.

Soon thereafter six Alabama creameries applied for help

in selling their surplus butter. These creameries are located in Montgomery, Selma, Union Springs, Cullman, Alexander City and Birmingham. A satisfactory market was soon established. In fact, a market was found for more than they could supply, making it necessary to go out of Alabama to buy butter in other States.

Many other products were soon added. Among those marketed in this way during 1926 were hay, butter, turkeys, pecans, beef cattle, honey, corn, oats, syrup (both sorghum and sugar cane), eggs, peas, straw, shucks and canned goods, including stringless beans, sweet potatoes, tomatoes alone, okra and tomatoes, beets, pie peaches and pickles.

Since these corporations do business in a big way many of these products are handled through brokers. The beef cattle had to be handled through a packing concern and this was done by the Birmingham Packing Company.

In talking with Dr. Jackson recently he said that, while results to date have exceeded by far his expectations at the outset, indications are that the movement has just begun. For example, a big syrup-refining company now wants to sign a contract for 200,000 gallons of Alabama sorghum syrup to be delivered next fall. This syrup is wanted in either tank cars or barrels. Since this is a requirement of only one company, Dr. Jackson thinks that 500,000 gallons of sorghum syrup can be marketed in this way each year. This is for sorghum syrup and more than this amount of sugar-cane syrup can be handled.

It has not been possible to find in Alabama enough oat straw to meet the demands. Two requests were received recently for 25 carloads of oat straw each year. These came from two brick manufacturers. They offered to pay \$10 a ton f. o. b. shipping point.

Corn shucks are in demand. One broker handled last year seven cars of baled shucks grown in another State. One Birmingham concern has a daily order for 100 pounds of corn shucks for hot tamales.

Birmingham flour, grain and feed concerns are specifying Alabama corn and oats. They are selling these Alabama products in mixed feeds, as meal, and in other forms. While I was talking with Dr. Jackson a Birmingham hay and grain broker called over the telephone and requested 20 carloads of corn in the ear.

Just before the Christmas holidays Mrs. J. E. S. Rudd, home demonstration agent for Clay county, landed in Birmingham with several hundred pine-needle baskets made by the farm women of that county. She rented a sample room at a leading Birmingham hotel and set to work immediately to sell the baskets for those women who had worked patiently in making them with a view to getting some cash in return. Through Prof. L. N. Duncan, director, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, a contact was made with Dr. Jackson, George Gordon Crawford, Victor Hanson, publisher of the Birmingham News, and other prominent men and women of Birmingham. The final result was that Mrs. Rudd sold all her baskets and returned to Clay county with \$835.99, which she distributed among 200 farm women on Christmas Eve day. After many of them had been sold, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company climaxed the deal by taking the balance at prices very satisfactory to Mrs. Rudd and the women who made them.

The straw of which these baskets were made had been

thought of as practically worthless, except for beds for livestock and similar purposes.

With the result of one year as a basis for future work, it is the consensus of opinion that this movement will continue to grow in volume and increase in favor. While marketing these products, farmers have learned many lessons about the kind of products the market wants, and they are improving their products, their processing and packing. They are learning that the market "wants what it wants, when it wants it, and where it wants it."

Therefore, a permanent educational feature has come from the movement. Then, too, it has drawn the industrial interests and the agricultural interests closer together, established a better co-operative relation, and co-operation put into practice always results in development and progress. It is helping both agriculture and industry.

Cotton Consumption and Exports Increasing.

Recent cotton consumption figures released by the Census Bureau show that while the cotton mills of the South are steadily using more and more cotton, mills in other sections of the country are consuming less cotton than a year ago. During the five months ending December 2,829,456 bales of cotton were consumed by the country's cotton industry. This is 231,337 bales in excess of the consumption for the corresponding period of the previous season. The cotton-growing States of the South consumed 2,040,510 bales, or an increase of 256,464 bales, compared with the five months ending December 31, 1925, but the New England States, which used 658,800 bales during the five months ending December 31, 1926, consumed 15,124 bales less than for the same period of the year before.

Of the 32,496,250 cotton spindles active during December, the cotton-growing States of the South reported 17,395,284, or 53 per cent. On December 31 the total number of active spindles in the country was 32,951,136. The South increased its active spindles during December by 198,850 over December a year ago, but the active spindles in the mills outside of the South during this period decreased by 653,736.

Exports of cotton from August 1 to January 21 amounted to 6,362,123 bales, compared with 5,198,130 bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

The cotton movement reported by the Department of Agriculture from August 1, 1926, to January 21, 1927, with comparisons, follows:

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales
Port receipts.....	9,364,562	7,116,079
Port stocks.....	2,897,365	1,579,881
Interior receipts.....	5,066,497	9,101,461
Interior stocks.....	1,487,981	1,979,161
Into sight.....	13,956,605	12,486,216
Northern spinners' takings.....	1,188,016	1,216,513
Southern spinners' takings.....	3,213,560	2,913,677
World's visible supply of American cotton...	7,246,698	5,330,742

Plan Big Citrus Orchard in Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Edinburg, Texas.—Plans are being made by the Rio Grande Fruit and Land Company of New Braunfels, Texas, M. W. Schulz, president, for developing an area of 525 acres near Edinburg into one of the largest citrus orchards in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Work of clearing the land has been started, after which it will be plowed several times, canals and ditches constructed, houses for laborers erected, together with warehouses and storage, packing sheds, railroad siding and roadways. Seventy trees will be planted to the acre, of which 80 per cent will be grapefruit and 20 per cent oranges, with possibly a part of the acreage in avocados, melons, berries and vegetables. Improvements will cost about \$400,000 and require three years to complete.

\$4,000,000 Masonic Temple Recently Dedicated.

A new \$4,000,000 building erected on Lindell boulevard, St. Louis, by the Masonic Temple Association of that city, Karl M. Vetsburg, president, has recently been dedicated. The building is centrally located on a high elevation, fronting 150 feet on the boulevard, with a depth of 300 feet, and rising to a height of 175 feet, the equivalent of 14 stories. Its exterior is of Ionic Greek architecture and its construction of steel and reinforced concrete, supported by piers resting on solid rock, some of them penetrating to a depth of more than 30 feet. The building contains more than 6,000,000 cubic feet.

Faced on all four sides with Bedford stone, the structure is trimmed with gray Chelmsford granite, with entrance doors and exterior decorations of bronze. It has been built in three receding stages, emblematic of the three steps in Freemasonry.



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE IN ST. LOUIS.

the first and third stages ornamented with six Ionic columns, while the first and second are capped with stone balustrades. The approach is from Lindell boulevard by a monumental flight of steps to be guarded on either side by sculptured figures of the Sphinx. In the center of the steps it is intended to place a Masonic altar carved from Chelmsford granite.

Walls and piers in the lobby are finished in Tennessee gray marble with wall paneling in strips of red Levanto. A gallery, guarded by a bronze railing, extends around three sides of the lobby, which may be used for social purposes as well as to give access to offices and apartments on the mezzanine floor. The lobby floor is elaborately paneled to suit structural conditions, with strips and borders of black marble, and the field composed of alternate squares of Travertine and French gray marble. Decorative plaster, beamed and paneled, has been used for the ceiling, from which electric chandeliers of special design have been suspended. The building will be served by six elevators, of which two have already been installed.

The ground and first floors and first mezzanine contain all apartments to which the public will be admitted, while the third and fourth floors, with their mezzanines, will house the Blue Lodges and the fifth and sixth floors the Royal Arch Chapters, Council and Commanderies.

Plans and specifications for the structure were prepared by

Eames & Young and Albert B. Groves, associate architects, both of St. Louis, and the general contract handled by the Westlake Construction Co., also of St. Louis. The building committee included Mr. Vetsburg, chairman; Sol. E. Waggoner, vice-chairman; Claude B. Ricketts, Will Levy, R. M. Milligan, Julius Seidel, Peter Freyermuth, S. R. Stevenson, Harry Simon, George T. Matthews, William A. Sommers, John P. Austin and James M. Jones.

Oil-Soaked Sands and Surface Bitumens May Yield Enormous Oil Supplies.

The possibility of recovering large supplies of oil from oil-soaked sands, surface bitumen and oil shale in this and other countries is emphasized by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. The bureau announces the development of the Bowie-Gavin process, by which successful recovery of oil from these materials has been secured on an experimental scale.

Scattered about this and other countries are large accessible deposits of such materials. It is estimated that more than 100,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil can be produced from the oil shales of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Montana alone. Santa Barbara county, California, has accessible deposits of oil-soaked sands and shale more than 1000 feet thick. The Canadian Alberta bituminous sands, all of which are considered accessible, are estimated to contain more than 250,000,000,000 barrels of oil. There are numerous other accessible deposits scattered about the world.

In view of the increasing demand for petroleum, the Bureau of Mines believes that a careful study should be made of the possibility of complete recovery.

A report just issued by the Bureau gives the results of extensive experiments with the Bowie-Gavin apparatus in cracking tars and heavy oils. Since these are the most accessible, it is believed they will be the first to which the process is likely to be applied.

10,000-Kilowatt Addition for Power Plant—Railway Track Improvements.

Charleston, S. C.—Contracts have been awarded by the South Carolina Power Company for major items of equipment for a 10,000-kilowatt addition to the company's steam-power plant here, which will double the present capacity of the plant and involve an expenditure of several hundred thousands of dollars. According to Stuart M. Cooper, vice-president of the company, this extension is being made to meet increasing demands for electric power in the Charleston territory and to meet the needs of new industries which may locate here.

The new unit will be installed in a big building at the foot of Charlotte street, on the Cooper River, while a new boiler room will be erected on the river side of the present building. Construction and equipment contractors include the following: Dixie Construction Company, Birmingham; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Walsh and Widener Boiler Company, Chattanooga, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is the second big project announced within a few days by the South Carolina Power Company, the first one being the proposed improvement of the company's street railway tracks here at a cost of \$100,000. This project calls for new track on portions of the King and Meeting street lines, for which materials are now being assembled. Work is expected to be completed in May.

The South Carolina Power Company is a subsidiary of the Southeastern Power and Light Company, New York.

New Southern Projects in Rivers and Harbors Act.

Further recognition of the tremendous development in the South is given in the Rivers and Harbors bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President, thus making possible progressively continued development of that great area. Four proposed surveys for the South were stricken out of the original House bill, but 33 projects were inserted, the conspicuous requirements of Florida in particular being recognized. The surveys deleted were for the James River and tributaries, the Savannah River above Augusta, the Chattahoochee River and the Mobile River system.

In addition to the many Southern projects given in detail in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD December 16 last, now appear the following "works of improvement adopted and authorized, to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers":

Mulberry Creek, Lancaster county, Virginia, in accordance with the report to the Sixty-eighth Congress.

Intracoastal waterway from Beaufort, N. C., to Cape Fear River, N. C., with depth of 12 feet at low water and a bottom width of 90 feet, at a total estimated cost of \$5,800,000, with \$150,000 annually for maintenance.

Survey of the shoals near Red Bluff on the Waccamaw River near Conway, N. C., for the purpose of removing these shoals.

Inland waterway in general, 75 feet wide and 8 feet deep at local mean low water, following the coastal route from Jacksonville, Fla., to Miami.

Little Caillou Bayou, Louisiana.

Mississippi River, from the northern boundary of St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio River, to be modified in accordance with recommendations from the Chief of Engineers.

Galveston channel in accordance with report to Sixty-ninth Congress.

Mississippi River, between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, maintenance in accord with report to the Sixty-ninth Congress.

Missouri River project between Kansas City and Sioux City, Iowa, to be six feet in depth, with appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the project.

Survey of Red River in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Survey of Yazoo River and tributaries, Mississippi.

Survey of Pearl River, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Survey of Altamaha River and tributaries.

Survey of tributaries of Warrior, Coosa and Tombigbee River.

Survey of Jenkins Creek, near Crisfield, Md.

Survey of Chuckatuck River, counties of Isle of Wight and Nansemond, Virginia.

Survey for intracoastal waterway from Cape Fear River, North Carolina, to St. Johns River, Florida.

Survey for channel from headwaters of Wando River, through Wambaw Creek, to Santee River, South Carolina.

Survey of Shem Creek from Hog Island channel to point beyond city limits of Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

Survey of East River channel, Brunswick, Ga., with a view to deepening channel to 30 feet with suitable widths.

Survey of St. Marys and Satilla rivers, Georgia, to determine the feasibility and advisability of constructing a canal with depth and width sufficient for ordinary river boats, in Camden and Charlton counties, and the dredging of the Satilla River from its mouth to the railroad bridge at Waycross, and the St. Marys River from its mouth to the point where it is nearest to the Satilla River, with a view to opening a navigable channel for ordinary river boats.

Survey of Clearwater harbor, Florida.

Survey for channel from Clearwater harbor, through Boca Ceiga Bay, to Tampa Bay, Florida.

Survey for channel from Sanford to Indian River, near Titusville, to connect St. Johns River with Indian River, Florida.

Survey for channel from Gulf of Mexico, through Passage Kay inlet, to northern end of Anna Maria Key and into Sarasota Bay, Florida.

Survey of Anclote River, Florida.

Survey for channel of suitable dimensions from southern terminus of the Florida East Coast Canal at Miami into Florida Bay.

Survey of St. Andrews Bay, Florida, for increasing the

dimensions of the channel between the bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Survey of East Pass channel from the Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida.

Examinations and surveys of Lake Okeechobee, Florida, with a view to flood control.

Survey of Tombigbee River, Mississippi.

Survey of Three Mile Creek from Mobile River to the Industrial Canal, Alabama.

Survey of Fowl River, Alabama, for channel eight feet deep from Mobile Bay to a point about a mile above the highway bridge on Cedar Point road.

Survey of Guyandotte River with a view from preventing further encroachment on streets and property in Barboursville, Va.

Taking conditions into consideration, it is felt in Washington that the South has been treated with fairness and that the new law has not made any great sectional discrimination, favorable or unfavorable.

Contracts for Wesleyan College Buildings.

President William F. Quillian of Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that general contract for the erection of a dormitory group for the college, embracing six units, has been awarded to the Southern Ferro Concrete Company of Atlanta. A library, which will be erected at the same time, will constitute the seventh unit. Plumbing and heating contract was awarded to the O'Pry Heating and Plumbing Company of Macon, and contract for electrical work to the Hatfield Electrical Company of Indianapolis, Ind. These units will cost approximately \$700,000, it is said, while the complete building program will involve an expenditure of \$1,500,000. Dunwoody & Oliphant of Macon are the architects.

Miami Sells \$4,134,000 of Bonds.

Miami, Fla.—Bids were received on January 17 by the City Commission for the purchase of \$9,279,000 general and special municipal improvement bonds of Miami. The amount of \$4,134,000 of special bonds to cover street, sidewalk and sewer improvements was authorized by the commission and sold to a syndicate headed by B. J. Van Inger & Co., W. A. Harriman & Co. and R. M. Grant & Co., all of New York city. These bonds will bear an interest rate of 5 per cent and were sold at 97. The syndicate also guaranteed 98 cents on the dollar, at 5 per cent interest, for the general improvement bonds to be sold later.

Contract for \$2,000,000 Hotel at Amarillo.

General contract has been awarded by Alexander Davidson of Amarillo, Texas, to the Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Company, Dallas, for the erection of a \$2,000,000 hotel at Amarillo, to be operated by the Baker Hotel Company, San Antonio. Confirming the award, the Hughes-O'Rourke Company wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the hotel will be 17 stories and basement, to contain 600 rooms. It will be of reinforced concrete construction, granite base and faced with brick and Bedford stone. Sub-contracts have not been awarded as yet. Wyatt C. Hedrick of Fort Worth is the architect.

Furniture Show Gets Under Way.

High Point, N. C.—With nearly 200 exhibitors represented by a larger number of buyers and salesmen than usual, the sixth annual midwinter Southern Furniture Show and Market was opened here last week. The display is unusually complete, every space on the 10 floors of the building having been reserved, and many innovations and changes have been noted which mark real development in the furniture-making industry. During the show dinner concerts will be given nightly at the Sheraton Hotel.

\$25,000,000 Building Program Last Year at Fort Lauderdale.

By W. L. ROBINSON, Chamber of Commerce, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Within the boundaries of this city in 1926 building and development necessitated the expenditure of \$25,000,000, in a year which outsiders believed would be an off period. Recovering slowly from the depression which resulted from the real estate expansion of late 1925, Fort Lauderdale and the nearby territory bore the brunt of the terrible storm of last September. The spirit and stamina of its people resulted in a quick comeback, which will ever be of interest and surprise to those not in Florida at the time. A major example of the speedy return to normal was shown on December 1, slightly 10 weeks after the hurricane. Building permits for November reached \$1,033,078, placing the city third in Florida construction for the month, only being exceeded by Jacksonville and Miami.

Some achievements for the year are shown in the following:

The Florida Power and Light Company placed in operation its \$7,500,000 power plant. Work was started early in the year and construction was carried on with a force of more than 1000 men.

A measure of progress can be seen in building permits issued. Exceeding the 1925 total by more than \$400,000, permits totaling \$8,423,775 were issued in 1926. This does not include city improvements costing \$3,810,924, completed or started during the 12-month period.

A \$450,000 plant for the Southern Bell Telephone Company was completed, equipment for 1800 telephones being included in the new system. On February 26 the present hand-ringing system will be cut-over to the new plant. Extensive improvements have been made by both the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Seaboard All-Florida Railroad, on whose new extension from West Palm Beach to Miami Fort Lauderdale is the midway and most important stop. An \$80,000 depot and freight stations has been built here on the Seaboard right of way. The Florida East Coast Railroad has completed double tracking through the city and is now finishing improvements to its station site.

Combined assets of the two Fort Lauderdale banks at the end of 1926 show a total of \$6,052,534. Postal savings show an increase during 1926 from \$26,671 to \$127,413.

Approval of designs for a modern water filtering and distribution system was followed by contract letting to nationally known concerns of improvements to cost \$1,768,946. Fifty miles of water pipes are included in the distribution system. Last summer \$2,000,000 in bonds were voted, this city's participation in the building of a deep-water harbor at Bay Mabel, half of the contiguous territory being ceded into the city of Fort Lauderdale by Hollywood and the J. W. Young interests of that city. In voting the bond issue the tri-party agreement was approved between Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood and J. W. Young, in which \$6,000,000 was to be spent on the harbor construction.

A 27-hole golf course was completed last year on a 185-acre tract. A \$100,000 clubhouse will be officially opened and dedicated about February 1. A new beach promenade and boulevard was built by city appropriation in November in order to provide bathing facilities after the September storm had torn away the beach. Bathhouse and calisson facilities are now to be given attention by city authorities.

Arrangements have been made by the Chamber of Commerce, Jeffersonville, Ga., to canvass Twiggs county with a view to ascertaining public opinion relative to permitting new industries to locate in the county tax free for a period of five years.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore, we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Invest American Money in the South.

BEN H. FABER, Eagle Lake, Texas.

I want to compliment your publication on the article in which you take the stand against the sending of American money to foreign countries. I am not a student of international politics or commerce, but the common-sense point of view of the matter is evident enough, that complication can most easily arise from the entanglement of our moneys with those of foreign countries. If any student will go to the base of all wars he will find, for the most part, that they are due to commercial rivalry.

The propaganda thrown out in connection with the recent World War tended to show the cause was other than commercialism. But this was not the case, for the true analysis of the cause showed it to be primarily a commercial rivalry between England and Germany, and yet England's diplomacy was able to make it appear between Germany and France. And so will the same thing happen again in time, unless the American dollar is left at home to build and work up the mighty, undeveloped industries of this land of ours. As a veteran of the World War, I feel like saying that we want no more wars because of the almighty dollar. The American business man is laying this foundation by continuing to send his money to foreign countries.

If the vast amount of money would be sent into the South and Southwest, where the country is most undeveloped, and there invested in business and put behind the World War veterans, who are men today of between 30 and 50 years of age, you would see a mighty thing going on in this fair South of ours. We, the young men of today, are ready and ambitious enough to want to see our country grow into something while we are living and not let it happen in after years. As a representative of this class of men, I would appeal to the American capitalist and financier to back us up and accomplish a twofold mission in the working of his dollar. It would build here in the South and Southwest a mighty empire of commercialism and prevent the future wars that will come from complication with foreign countries if our money continues to go there to develop a business that will in time weaken us and lead on to war. We had rather see our country grow and develop than see our children slaughtered for the sake of foreign commercial rivalry. We want financial help to build up our industries.

A Farmer Urges That the Government Buy Cotton.

T. H. TRAYLOR, Lagrange, Ga.

Please allow a countryman to endorse your frontispiece of December 16 on the deflation by two Government agencies that lost to agriculture the \$30,000,000,000. This was the darkest blot on American honor for greed's sake we have known.

Let me also endorse fully Representative William C. Lankford's bill for our Government to buy all cotton produced in the United States at 22 cents a pound, good middling, and add that this becomes effective at and apply to the 1926 crop. This bill, if passed at once, without tape, would give the producer 10 cents to use on present indebtedness by paying the producer a flat 10 cents on cotton already sold, bills being

furnished and paid to producer to proper agent on the face of his bills.

You remember Joseph in Egypt, Deuteronomy, xv, 7-11, tells the Divine Will as expressed in the positive command, "I command you to do this thing." If South America can do this with coffee, as Joseph commenced at once to lay up or buy food, we can do it with cotton if politics is laid aside. Let Congress pass the Lankford bill at once, and let the proper parties commence the paying, and only eternity can count the benefits that will accrue to all interests of our country. Since our Government has done the wrong, let us repair a part of the loss, though it cannot bring back the lives taken by our agents.

A Plea for the Use of Products Manufactured in the United States.

J. C. MILLER, General Contractor, Campbellsville, Ky.

Hundreds of articles have been printed recently in your paper and others from the pens of some of the best business men concerning the price of cotton and the closing of Eastern textile mills. This is a very deplorable condition, and affects not only the South and the East, but indirectly affects the business of the entire country. No doubt with a leader that was nationally known this could be speedily corrected. It would not solve the problem to furnish these growers and manufacturers with millions of dollars, except to prevent a panic and bankruptcy. What they need is demand for their products.

Is it not a fact that we as a nation have left the serviceable, sensible, sane cotton age and our own home-grown and home-manufactured products and adopted something less serviceable and the more expensive imported products? Would it not be well to apply the Golden Rule and trade with our neighbors if we expect them to be able to trade with us? Would it not be good business for the manufacturers and bankers, for merchants and all business men to practice what they preach when it comes to trading at home and not be so inconsistent as to tell us in one advertisement that we owe it to our country to trade at home and in another to praise imported goods?

Would it be so hard to appeal to our people through some disinterested national figure and show them that "Produced in U. S. A." would be a mighty good slogan, and if religiously applied would work wonders for our schools and churches and people in general?

He Does Not Believe in the Tariff.

WILBUR H. DINKINS, Selma, Ala.

I have noted in the Southern Ruralist quotations from an article in your paper in which you argue for the tariff. I beg you to consider not the claims of a tariff for revenue only, but of absolutely free trade. Some day, regardless of political parties, professors of economics and others, the people of this country are going to do away with tariffs. I would like to see you put the principles of Henry George before your readers as an expository article to get their reaction.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Increase in Steel Buying Over December.

Pittsburgh, January 24—[Special.]—Evidenced more by the testimony of mill operations than by actual reports of transactions, steel buying has increased materially since December. The Steel Corporation is now producing at 14 or 15 per cent above its rate at the beginning of the month, having had late last week an 89 per cent operation, measured by ingot production, and independents generally have increased their operations. A few have had slight decreases.

The view held in many quarters that the steel trade has a poorer start this year than last year is technically correct, but it does not depict the real swing. It is not this year itself that has brought an unfavorable turn. Last October trade had a slight general drop, and this month is perhaps reflecting as much improvement over December as should be expected. Such drop as has occurred, in other words, is not a new thing.

January production of steel as a whole will be well above the 74 per cent rate of December, also well below the 89 per cent rate of last January. Present guesses are that the total tonnage of the year will fall a few per cent below that of last year, leaving the year a good one by long-range comparison.

Some of the concrete news of the month is, in fact, quite favorable. Fabricated structural-steel lettings reported in the past three weeks run one-half above last year's average, and freight-car orders in the three weeks, totaling over 12,000 cars, are one-sixth of the purchases of the entire year 1926.

The wire trade is quite dull, but it did not have a good year in 1926. One or two mills which maintained operations in December by stocking are now running at a slightly lower pace.

The sheet trade has improved, but is still in relatively poor shape. It has not entirely recovered from the heavy shipments of last October and thereabouts, when there had been heavy buying in anticipation of price advances, which have since faded away, and stocks in buyers' hands are not even now entirely liquidated. Apart from this influence, the sheet trade has been greatly disturbed by the advent of wide strips, up to 36-inch, although the tonnage involved is but a small fraction of the total sheet tonnage. Both sheet and strip prices have continued to soften, and hoops and bands are now affected, being quotable at 2.30 cents to 2.40 cents, against a straight 2.40 cents formerly. Strips under 6-inch are 2.30 cents to 2.35 cents, with 6-inch and wider at 2.10 cents to 2.20 cents. Even the lower prices here given have been shaded in some instances.

Bars and shapes remain quotable at 2.00 cents on small lots down to carloads. Publicity has now been given to the fact that the largest buyers have lower prices than 2.00 cents, but that is no new thing. Plates remain at 1.90 cents.

Last Wednesday the trade received a great surprise by the Pittsburgh Coal Company announcing a wage reduction. It had advanced October 27 at its open-shop mines in the Pittsburgh district to rates a few per cent above the Jacksonville or union scale just as the coal boom produced by the British coal strike was about to play out. The reduction takes off slightly more than one-half the advance. The Connellsville coke region advanced November 1 and now it is reducing in about the same proportion. For a long time the basic day rate had been \$5, while the November 1 advance put it at \$7.50 and the new rate is \$6. The Frick Company has continuously paid the high scale since it inaugurated it late in August, 1922, and it will continue to do so. The spot-coke market has been weakening, but is not yet clearly defined. Coke contracts for the quarter will be adjusted in keeping with the wage reduction.

Steady Iron Sales at New Price Base.

Birmingham, Ala., January 24—[Special.]—Production will be maintained indefinitely, sales of pig-iron having been steady for the past three weeks under the new price base, \$18 per ton, No. 2 foundry. With one or two fewer blast furnaces in operation now, the aggregate output is greater than at any time since two weeks before Christmas. The surplus stock of iron is light and will not be counted on as affecting the market. The principal purchasers have been the cast-iron pipe makers, a lively trade having been worked up by the pressure-pipe producers in particular. There is agreement that this industry has sold beyond the first quarter of the year with maximum production and that the first six months look good, with bright prospects beyond that period. The pipe shops are all being speeded up and there is active delivery of pig-iron under way.

The North Birmingham furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company is producing more iron by 50 to 75 tons a day than it did before the recent relining and repairing. The new furnace of this company, replacing No. 2 iron-maker of the city group, will be ready for the torch within several weeks now, the dismantling of the old furnace being well in hand and the stoves, engines and other appurtenances being transferred. Two other furnaces in the district are in shape for operation when the market demands. Further reduction of the surplus stock of iron is in sight.

The improved condition is not only with the pressure-pipe makers; there is iron buying by other interests. Foundries and machine shops are reporting some improvement, though slight.

Intimation has been made that the low price of iron may not continue very long. The margin between cost of production and the selling price is not conducive to selling in very great quantity, according to statements by furnace interests.

Many lettings for pressure pipe of various sizes are being booked. Indications now point to more pipe being manufactured in 1927 than the previous year, which was the record for the industry in this section of the country. Pipe quotations are given at \$36 as base, six-inch pipe and over. The soil-pipe industry is showing a little life and some of the larger shops are producing on a steady pace. Building operations promise to pick up in the near future, and this will have a wholesome effect on the soil pipe and fittings market.

Machine shops and foundries are reporting some improvement, but not nearly what is desired. In many instances operations are about 50 per cent capacity.

In the steel market there is continued activity, the greater number of the open-hearth furnaces of this district being in operation and many of the finishing mills going to capacity or nearly so. Many orders for steel have been booked and new business is announced from time to time. The railroad business is of much consequence, heavy tonnages of rail and accessories to be filled by mills at Ensley and Fairfield, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. That company has 11 blast furnaces out of 12 in shape in operation, 10 being on basic iron. There is a surplus stock of basic always carried to meet any and all emergencies, the necessity for steady production of steel being noted. Considerable steel is being handled down the Warrior River, rail, concrete bars and other shapes. This month will see upwards of 5000 tons of rail handled from this immediate district to Mobile and thence by water to the east coast of Florida. Considerable export business is being filled also via water to Mobile and thence foreign-water movement. Concrete bars are being shipped for bridge development on

Lake Pontchartrain and other places in the South and Southwest.

The coal-mining industry is still active. The output can be increased, and while no definite statement is made, there is no doubt that Alabama will be prepared to furnish more or less coal in the early spring should a strike of coal miners in the central competitive district take place. C. B. Huntress, director of information of the National Coal Association, has been in the Birmingham district looking over conditions and getting information as to possibilities in the future. Removal of 2000 convicts from coal mines, pledged in campaign speeches, may affect the coal production some in the State, but no alarm is expressed locally. Operators making the best of the situation, and there is a strong belief that at the proper time the difference in labor can be adjusted. Transportation facilities are good and consumption of fuel is heavy on the part of the railroads, which purchase their requirements from Alabama. Better preparation of coal is still noted, more coal washers now being in operation in this State than ever before. The export business is not large, though bunker coal is fairly active through Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

The coke market continues very good. Quotations are on a \$5.50 per ton base for six-month contracts, with spot coke commanding \$6. Considerable business has been booked and the production will have to be kept steady for some time. Beehive coke commands \$6 also. The Alabama By-Products Corporation has beehive ovens at Bradford, in the upper part of Jefferson county, in operation and there is demand for the entire output.

The old-material market shows no change; there is an active movement of heavy melting steel, cast and other products, with quotations low and the buying spasmodic. Heavy melting steel consumption has been very active for several weeks and promises to continue.

PIG IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$18; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$19; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$19.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$20; charcoal iron, f. o. b. furnace, \$29.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$16.00 to \$17.00
Old iron axles.....	16.00 to 17.00
Old steel rails.....	12.50 to 13.50
Heavy melting steel.....	13.00 to 13.50
No. 1 cast.....	16.00 to 17.00
Stove plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	11.00 to 12.00
Old car wheels.....	15.00 to 16.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	16.00 to 17.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	8.00 to 8.50
Cast-iron borings.....	8.00 to 8.50
Cast-iron borings (Chem.).....	15.50 to 16.50

Railroad Appointments.

Carl Jewell has been appointed freight-traffic agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, at 221 Railway Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., where Homer Cain is general agent of the road.

Richard Brooke has been appointed assistant engineer maintenance of way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Richmond, Va.

New Equipment.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ordered 2000 hopper cars to cost from \$3,800,000 to \$4,000,000. Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Standard Steel Car Company will each build 1000 of them.

Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad has ordered two steel passenger cars, 70 feet long, from the American Car and Foundry Company.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad has ordered from the J. G. Brill Company two railroad motor-trailer cars of all-steel construction.

RAILROADS

RAILROADS SOUTH TO THE FORE.

Gulf, Mobile and Northern Makes Highest Record in Entire Country for Improvement of Operation.

A railroad in the South, the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, with a main line over 400 miles long from Mobile, Ala., to Jackson, Tenn., made the highest record of improvement of any line in the United States from 1922 to 1925, according to J. E. Roberts, chairman of the car-service rules committee, transportation division of the American Railway Association, who made a statement to that effect in his address delivered at New Orleans, La., before the Southeast Shippers' Advisory Board of that association on the occasion of the sixteenth meeting of the board December 10 and 11.

In the course of his address Mr. Roberts said:

"What I want to point out is this, which you will easily see from the figures, that a majority of the roads that made the greatest improvement are located within your territory. The statistics on which this is based are the tons per car, miles per car per day, net ton-miles per car per day, tons per train, per cent of cars in shop, per cent of loaded to total mileage, and then the total of all these factors. For tons per car we find in the first 10 the names of the Virginian, the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville railroads appearing. This is for 1925. Miles per car per day, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. Net ton miles per day, which is a combination of those two factors, the Chesapeake and Ohio the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio railroads. Net tons per train, the Virginian, the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio; and the smallest number of cars in shop, Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio and Atlantic Coast Line railroads. Per cent of loaded to total car mileage, the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, the Georgia and Florida and the Mobile and Ohio.

"Now, the total of the six factors for the 10 roads shows five roads in your territory—Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, the Gulf, Mobile and Northern and the Seaboard Air Line.

"Now about this improvement part of it. Let's go back and compare the record for 1925, say, with that of 1922. Let's see who has made good use of their time in improving conditions during that period, and I will only read you the total there. Gentlemen, the railroad that made the greatest improvement in the United States, 1925 over 1922, is the Gulf, Mobile and Northern.

"The second one is the Chesapeake and Ohio; the third the Virginian; the fourth the Norfolk and Western, and the seventh or eighth is the Mobile and Ohio—all located within your territory."

Extensive Improvements on Southern Railway.

Last year the Southern Railway Company, on seven of its roads, aggregating about 1000 miles of line, strengthened structures to permit use of heavier and more powerful locomotives. New passing tracks were also laid and existing passing tracks were lengthened to handle longer trains. The lines strengthened for heavier engines are: Chattanooga to Macon, via Atlanta; Bristol to Chattanooga, Chattanooga to Memphis, Richmond to Danville, Winston-Salem to Charlotte, Selma to Suggsville, Ala., and Parrish to Sheffield, Ala. Between Chattanooga and Macon 96 bridges were renewed, all open-deck timber trestles being eliminated.

Important additions to the terminal facilities at Chattanooga, Tenn., were made by the construction of a new classification yard, giving capacity for 1305 additional cars; also a modern engine terminal, including a 35-stall reinforced concrete roundhouse, mechanical coaling plant and auxiliary

buildings and facilities. These improvements enable concentration in one yard of operations formerly conducted in several small yards.

The company has also made rapid progress during the last two years in the equipment of its lines with automatic electric-block signals and also telephone circuits for train dispatching. When work now under way is completed, the Southern will have electric-signal protection on its entire lines between Washington and New Orleans, via Atlanta and Birmingham, 1160 miles; between Cincinnati and New Orleans, 836 miles, and between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, 840 miles. The company's telephone system now covers 2363 miles of line.

Equipment purchases included 113 locomotives, 55 all-steel passenger cars, 1500 box cars, 1000 hopper coal cars, 250 ballast cars, besides 1000 steel underframes to be applied to freight cars in the company's shops.

Railroad Prospects in Southwest for 1927.

President Columbus Halle of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad system, talking recently about the outlook for 1927, said: "While business conditions in the Southwest generally at this time do not warrant the railroads in anticipating large increase in traffic in the forepart of the year, the business situation, as a whole, in our territory does indicate that our traffic volume should be relatively as large as it was in the early months of 1926. So far in January car loadings at local stations and also carloads received from connecting lines are greater than last year, the increase being almost 10 per cent.

"This is, of course, definitely encouraging, but the shrinkage in cotton values has naturally adversely affected business in some sections of our territory and we cannot safely anticipate complete recovery from the effects of the cotton depression immediately.

"The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad's gross revenues for 1926 were slightly in excess of those for the preceding year, notwithstanding adverse conditions which reduced our traffic in the first six months."

The company's budget for 1927 provides for expenditures on capital account amounting to a total of \$4,295,000, which have been approved by the board. This includes \$1,200,000 for 500 automobile box cars and \$1,500,000 for 12,500 tons of rails. About \$350,000 will be for building a new terminal at Houston, Tex., and a total of \$1,200,000 will be spent at various points for road, terminal and shop facilities.

Freight Movement Continues Large.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended January 8 totaled 940,800 cars, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 33,178 cars over the corresponding week last year and 6630 cars over the same week in 1925. Coal loading for the week of January 8 totaled 214,176 cars, an increase of 20,863 cars above the same week last year, but 3455 cars below the corresponding week in 1925. Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 318,945 cars, an increase of 17,187 cars over the same week last year, and an increase of 19,631 cars above the same week in 1925. Loading of merchandise and less than carload-lot freight for the week totaled 244,481 cars, an increase of 4860 cars over the corresponding week last year and 11,630 cars above the same week in 1925. All districts except the Northwestern showed increases in the total loading of all commodities compared with the corresponding week in 1926, while all except the Northwestern and Central-Western showed increases over the same week in 1925.

Railroad Budget 1927 Around \$875,000,000.

The railroads in the United States will probably spend between \$825,000,000 and \$925,000,000 this year for additions, improvements and new equipment, not including current repairs and maintenance work, according to data published by the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, 143 Liberty street, New York. About 60 per cent of this total is expected to go for roadway, etc., and about 40 per cent for equipment. Therefore, in the eight-year period, 1920 to 1927 inclusive, since the termination of Federal control of the railroads, there will have been expended a total of more than \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the country's railroad plant.

This year's budget contemplates considerable second-track construction, perhaps over \$50,000,000 worth. New and enlarged freight classification yards will take something like \$60,000,000, or, including passenger and freight station buildings, a total of \$85,000,000 for new terminal facilities. Moreover, estimates call for expenditures of \$25,000,000 for shops and \$10,000,000 for shop equipment. Probably \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 will be invested in additional automatic signals, interlocking equipments, etc., with the idea of reducing the number of train stops to a minimum, thereby effecting great savings.

The heaviest capital expenditures were made in 1923 when a total of \$1,059,149,000 was spent, and the lowest were in 1922 when the expenditures totaled only \$429,273,000. Last year—1926—about \$875,000,000 were expended, but exact figures cannot yet be given, as data are not yet complete.

New Cross-Florida Train on Seaboard.

Tampa, Fla.—Announcement is made of the establishment of regular direct passenger service between Tampa and Miami, Fla., on Tuesday, January 25, with the first run of the Seaboard Air Line's "Cross-State Limited" new, daily, daylight train. This, it is stated, will not only connect the two cities with a 9½-hour service, but it will also connect with Lake Wales, Avon Park, Sebring, Okeechobee, West Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Boca Raton, Fort Lauderdale, Dania, Hollywood, etc.

Probably Youngest Railway President.

George N. Neville, 21 years of age, has just become president of the Meridian and Bigbee River Railway Company, which is to build the line projected by his father, S. A. Neville of Meridian, Miss., from Meridian eastward to the Tombigbee River, in Alabama, about 50 miles. The latter was formerly president, as he is also of the Jackson and Eastern Railway Company, which is engaged in the construction of a line between Jackson and Union, Miss. The young railway president will also have his headquarters at Meridian.

Chief Engineer Appointed.

F. H. Cothran, formerly vice-president of the Quebec Development Company and in charge of construction on the Saguenay River projects, has been appointed chief engineer of the Piedmont and Northern Lines, with office in the Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The Texas and Pacific Railway has issued an interesting little folder showing the big and powerful locomotives which it is using on its fast passenger and freight trains. One of the pictures is of the Mountain-type, 900 series, passenger engines and another shows the 600 series, Texas superpower freight engines. All this motive power is built for both speed and strength.

TEXTILE

\$500,000 Gilmer Mill Nearing Completion.

Shreveport, La., January 24—[Special.]—The new cotton mill being erected in Agurs, Shreveport's industrial section, by the L. H. Gilmer Company, at a cost of approximately \$500,000, is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for operation within a few weeks. Anticipating the date of beginning production, the company has purchased from the Glassell-Hicks Company of this city 900 bales of cotton, specifying that it must be locally grown, as it is desired that all cotton used in the Shreveport mill be grown in nearby fields.

As previously reported in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, the first unit of the mill will be 153 by 393 feet, with warehouse and opening room, 86 by 120 feet, of reinforced concrete and standard mill construction. It will be equipped with 5200 spindles and complementary machinery. Park A. Dallis of Atlanta is the architect and the Lagrange Lumber and Supply Company of Lagrange, Ga., is general contractor. Machinery has been supplied by the Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston.

Bringing this mill to Shreveport was one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce during 1926, and due recognition of it was given in a report of President R. O. Roy at the annual meeting of the chamber here on January 11. This mill will be the fourth one to be owned and operated by the Gilmer Company. It will contain more than 60,000 square feet of floor space and will bring the total area in floor space of the Gilmer mills to more than 200,000 square feet. The company's products include woven, rubber and fabric belts; automobile upholstery, webbings of various weights and textile specialties.

Purchase of American Spinning Company.

Regarding the proposed purchase of the American Spinning Company of Greenville, S. C., by the Florence Mills of Forest City, N. C., the latter company advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the transaction will not be closed until February 3 at a stockholders' meeting called for that purpose.

The American Spinning mill is equipped with 126 cards, 53,760 ring spindles, 5000 twister spindles, 256 broad looms and 848 narrow looms for the production of cotton yarns, piece goods and sheetings, while the Florence Mills now operate 19,920 ring spindles and 536 forty-inch looms for the production of Florence flannel.

Addition to Hosiery Mill.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—Plans have been made by the Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company for the erection of an addition to its plant, 100 by 60 feet. A 150-horsepower boiler will be installed immediately, it is said, and additional machinery as soon as the building is ready. The present plant is equipped with 85 knitting machines, 25 ribbers and 24 loopers for the production of men's transfer top half-hose. P. W. Eshelman is president and treasurer of the company.

To Install 15 Machines.

Sherman, Texas.—Plans are being made by the Pool Knitting Mills of this city for the installation of 15 additional machines, which will materially increase the production of the plant and take care of a larger demand for its products. Directors of the company, organized about a year ago with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$40,000 was absorbed, have authorized the sale of the remaining stock. Carl Pool is president of the company.

Contract for \$600,000 Albany-Decatur Mill.

The Textile Realty Company, Thomas A. Bowles, president, of Albany, Ala., advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that his company has awarded general contract to A. K. Adams Company, Atlanta, for the erection of the proposed mill building at Albany-Decatur for the Connecticut Mills Company of Danielson, Conn., as recently reported. Contracts have been awarded for structural steel to the Decatur Steel and Iron Company, Albany, and for columns, caps, bases and beveled roof plates to the Lally Column Company of Cambridge, Mass. Other sub-contracts, including elevator equipment, heating, humidification, lighting and wiring, have not yet been awarded. In addition to the above awards, a contract has been entered into with the Alabama Power Company, Birmingham, to furnish approximately \$75,000 worth of new motors.

As previously announced in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, this mill will house 32,000 spindles, twisting and weaving machinery for the production of tire fabric, equipment to be brought from a Connecticut plant. The building will cost approximately \$600,000.

Activity in Cotton-Spinning Industry.

The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary figures 37,404,472 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on December 31, 1926, of which 32,496,250 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 32,586,770 for November, 32,592,806 for October, 32,134,682 for September, 31,321,936 for August, 31,082,482 for July and 32,951,136 for December, 1925.

The aggregate number of active spindle-hours reported for the month was 8,563,136,989. During December the normal time of operation was 26 days (allowance being made for the observance of Christmas Day), compared with 25½ for November, 25¾ for October, 25½ for September, 26 for August and 26 for July. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during December was 37,511,552, or at 100.3 per cent capacity, on a single-shift basis. This percentage compares with 101.2 for November, 98.9 for October, 98.5 for September, 87.4 for August, 78.9 for July and 99.4 for December, 1925. The average number of active spindle-hours per spindle in place for the month was 229.

The number of active spindle-hours for December in the South was over 5,405,000,000, or over 63 per cent of the country's total, and the average per spindle in place was 301, compared with 160 in New England.

Rebuild Cotton Compress at Cost of \$100,000—To Erect New One.

Harlingen, Texas.—Plans have been made by the Arkansas Compress Company, R. M. Loving, local manager, to rebuild the cotton compress here at a cost of \$100,000. It is also planned to build a compress of nearly similar capacity at Edinburg, Texas, construction bids to be invited at once on both projects. Both plants will be equipped with Webb high-density presses, capable of handling from 800 to 1000 bales of cotton every 10 hours.

Plan \$50,000 Knitting Factory in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans are being made by K. A. Mezher, with offices in the Continental Building, this city, for the establishment of a \$50,000 knitting plant for the production of shawls, scarfs, sweaters and ties. Mr. Mezher announces that Joseph Azar, formerly with the F. A. Kalil Knitting Mills of New York city, will be identified with the plant, which is expected to be ready for operation by the spring.

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

\$75,000,000 CUBAN HIGHWAY CONTRACT AWARDED.

Warren Brothers Company, Boston, to Build 750-Mile Central Highway.

Warren Brothers Company, Boston, Mass., have received the largest highway construction contract ever awarded. It is for paving the Central Highway, 750 miles long, from Guane, Pinar del Rio Province, to Santiago de Cuba, the entire length of the island of Cuba, and the contract involves more than \$75,000,000. Not only is it the largest highway contract awarded, but it is probably the largest public-works contract of any kind which has been let in a single contract.

Under the contract Warren Brothers agree to complete the highway in five years, provided the necessary funds are available to pay for the work at that rate. Special gasoline taxes and other taxes created for public-works purposes will be used to finance the construction. It is estimated that from these sources approximately \$18,000,000 will be available annually, and it is believed that the portion of the taxes which may be applied to the construction of the Central Highway will be sufficient to insure completion of the project in eight years. However, the construction may be expedited through an increase in taxes collected beyond the estimates or by other financial arrangements which may be made to hasten the work.

The area of pavement to be constructed is approximately 8,000,000 square yards, of which about 7,000,000 square yards will be Warrenite-Bitullithic pavement; the remainder to be granite block pavement. Through the towns and cities the highway will be 25 feet wide; in the outlying sections the width will be 20 feet. All grade crossings will be eliminated.

Persons acquainted with conditions in Cuba point out that the highway will be one of the great scenic and tourist highways of the world. Because of the lack of good highways in Cuba the use of automobiles has been largely restricted. Horse-drawn vehicles now dominate what roads are found, and oxen are employed in the cane fields. With the building of the Central Highway, which cuts the island almost in two, it is believed that the various provinces and important towns will promptly begin the construction of lateral or feeder roads. The completion of the highway throughout the length of the island is deemed an economic necessity for the development of the social and business life of Cuba. It will not only provide proper transportation facilities for the products of the country, but will also enable the thousands of tourists who visit Havana to become acquainted under comfortable conditions with the many scenic and historic points of interest which abound in the island. Again, the operation of motortrucks will be possible, and it is said that many of the large cane growers will be able to use the highways to distinct advantage in handling the crops and the finished products, which now must be handled by railroad.

Raw materials and common labor required on this contract will be obtained largely in Cuba. Warren Brothers Company will send to the island the necessary technical staff and construction supervisors, as well as paving equipment. Cuban contractors may be employed to do about 25 per cent of the work, particularly in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. The company named is the Compania de Contratistas Cubanos.

Bids were received on November 30, and President Gerardo Machado on December 30 signed a decree awarding the contract to Warren Brothers Company. At the same time he signed a resolution which passes the financing of the highway

over to the Chase National Bank of New York city. Secretary of Public Works Carlos Miguel Cespedes and Secretary of the Treasury Cartaya will act as Government agents in supervising the vast road-building program.

Second Annual Southwest Road Show.

Under the auspices of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club of Wichita, Kan., the second annual Southwest Road Show will be held in that city from February 22 to 25, inclusive. The show will be under the general management of F. G. Wieland, Wichita, who states that wide interest in it is being manifested in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and other States. It is understood that there will be representative displays of road machinery, materials and equipment.

Alabama Roads to Cost \$1,000,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—Contracts for highway and bridge construction in 10 counties, to involve a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, have been awarded by the State Highway Commission here. Road work will cover approximately 9.88 miles of concrete, 30.68 miles of gravel, 8.13 miles of topsoil, 10 miles of sand-clay and 16.5 miles of chert.

The commission has ordered surveys for proposed highways as follows: From Brundige to Clio in Pike county, 15 miles, and from Eufaula, via Lugo, Boleston and Comer Station, to Midway, Baldwin county. It also ordered that a road in Baldwin county extending from Robertsedale to Foley be routed to pass through Summerdale.

Portable Track Used on Florida Road Project.

Portable track is being used in solving transportation problems in large-scale operations in connection with highway building, 17 miles of this track being used in Marion county, Florida, recently. The track system for this job was supplied by Sweet's Steel Company of Williamsport, Pa.

Among the advantages of industrial track for road-building projects the manufacturers point out that larger quantities of materials can be hauled; the portability of the track and the quick and easy way in which it can be laid makes it possible to transport entire trainloads of material with a small locomotive or one power unit, and thus decrease haulage and maintenance costs.

\$10,000,000 for Georgia Roads in 1927.

Atlanta, Ga.—According to figures made public by the State Highway Department in a recent issue of Georgia Highways, its official publication, the department will have available for road work in 1927 more than \$10,000,000. Of this it is stated that \$8,000,000 will be used for construction purposes and the immediate completion of three trans-State highways, including one from Atlanta to the Tennessee line, by way of Cartersville and Dalton, connecting with the Rome highway at Cartersville; unpaved portion of road between Atlanta and Macon on highway to Florida, and completion of road between West Point and the North Carolina line, by way of Lagrange, Newnan, Atlanta, Roswell, Dahlonega and Blairsville.

The budget calls for launching a number of projects, including the completion of route 38, from the ocean to the Alabama line, for a highway from Hartwell to Macon, via Athens, and for one from Atlanta to Columbus. The State program for road construction, as now being prosecuted, should produce at least 3000 miles of soil or sand-clay roads within a period of six years.

Kansas City and Clay County Acquire Bridge Easement—Will Pay \$1,200,000 for Rights and \$300,000 for Improvements.

Kansas City, Mo.—Through the North Kansas City Bridge and Railroad Company, Hugh J. Curran, president, a corporation formed to handle the Armour-Swift-Burlington interests here, owners of the North Kansas City bridge have notified officials of this city and Clay county that an offer of \$1,200,000 for an easement over the bridge would be accepted. The acceptance of this offer follows action by Kansas City and Clay county in voting \$1,350,000 and \$150,000, respectively, for the construction of a free bridge or the purchase of an easement over the Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge. Contracts covering the easement will be prepared by John T. Barker for the city; James S. Simrall, Liberty, Mo., for Clay county and K. M. De Weese for the bridge company. Negotiations have been handled by Judge H. F. McElroy, in cooperation with a bridge advisory committee, composed of Andrew Young, E. F. Swinney, R. A. Long, William Volker and C. C. Peters.

The bridge at present carries railroad tracks on its lower deck, while the upper deck carries street-car tracks used by the North Kansas City Railways Company and the St. Joseph-Excelsior Springs interurban, the former being owned by the same interests which own the bridge. It is the purpose of Kansas City and Clay county to expend \$300,000 for widening the side roads of the bridge to handle two lines of traffic each, thus providing room for seven lines of travel by using the center car track space. The bridge is expected to be opened to the public in the spring, when the Business District League, Walter H. Negbauer, president, which originally instigated a free-bridge movement, will stage a celebration.

\$4,000,000 Mt. Vernon Road Recommended.

Washington, D. C.—Following a survey by the Bureau of Public Roads, the Department of Agriculture has recommended to the House Committee on Roads the river route for the proposed Washington-Mount Vernon memorial boulevard, which is expected to be completed by the time of the Washington bicentennial celebration in 1932. Surveys were made of two routes, one west of Alexandria and directly from the Arlington Memorial bridge to Mount Vernon, and the other the river route. This is 14.5 miles in length, about 2 miles more than the upper route, but is favored as lending itself more readily to Washington's comprehensive program of beautification, while the grades would also be easier. The cost of the road is estimated at \$4,000,000, exclusive of an initial cost for fills.

Bids Received on \$900,000 of South Carolina Roads.

Columbia, S. C.—A tabulation of bids received by the South Carolina Highway Commission for the construction of 17 road, bridge and culvert projects indicates that the cost of construction will approximate \$900,000. The road work will cover upward of 80 miles, distributed among 11 projects, while bridge construction is embraced in 7 projects, with one project covering the construction of a culvert. Contracts for the work have not yet been awarded.

Plans Three Bridges Over Virginia Rivers.

Richmond, Va.—Plans for the construction of steel and concrete bridges over the York River at Yorktown, the James River at Jamestown and the Nansemond River below Suffolk have been made by the Eastern Virginia Bridge Company of this city. The company, which has incorporated with a

capital stock of 10 to 50 shares of no par value, contemplates a bridge from Yorktown to Gloucester Point, the structure to be about one mile long, including approaches. It would be reached by State highways on both sides of the River.

The James River bridge with approaches would extend for a distance of one and one-half miles from Jamestown Island to Scotland Wharf, and would also be accessible to State roads. No State road has been constructed as yet to the point where the Nansemond River bridge would be constructed, but it is stated that the distance between Richmond and Norfolk, via Suffolk, would be shortened by approximately 18 miles. It is planned to operate drawbridges in order not to interfere with navigation on the rivers. Channing M. Ward of this city is president of the company.

Toll Bridge Interests Organize.

A meeting to unite all toll bridge interests of the country was held in St. Louis, Mo., the week of January 17. The movement was initiated by E. T. Watson of the New Orleans-Pontchartrain Bridge Company and associates. While the attendance was not as large as anticipated, it was said that telegrams and letters were received from practically every toll-bridge company endorsing the movement.

Oscar H. Klatt, president of the American Toll Bridge Company, was elected president, and E. A. Roehry of the McKinley Bridge Company of St. Louis was elected first vice-president.

Representatives from all over the Middle West, as well as from Washington and Oregon, attended. The object of the association is to compile statistical data on all the toll bridges throughout the country, so as to have a general bureau of information available to members and also provide a medium for the exchange of mutual problems. It will look after any legislative matters which may be pending either in Congress or in the various States.

An announcement made prior to the meeting pointed out that there are now 150 toll bridges in operation in the United States, and that a large number of such structures are being built and planned. Further the announcement said:

"There is one matter of particular importance that requires immediate and concerted action. Congress has at all times maintained a very liberal attitude toward toll bridges, but it now appears that the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture has become very active against toll bridges and we understand contemplates bringing pressure to bear to have Congress pass such laws as will give the bureau direct control to regulate all toll bridges regardless of when constructed and whether interstate or intrastate.

"The Federal bureau appears to take the view that Federal highways should not, and must not, be used as feeders, directly or indirectly, to toll bridges, and in certain instances has threatened a State with withdrawal of Federal aid from the entire State because of the proposed erection of a toll bridge, not on but connecting with a Federal-aid road. It is very difficult to tell at this time just what the results of this agitation will be, but unless something is done collectively to combat it, the operation of toll bridges, through regulation of tolls and otherwise, might be made so difficult as to be prohibitive. This may apply to intrastate as well as interstate bridges."

Lee Highway Association Elects Officers.

Luray, Va.—The Lee Highway Association, in session here last week, elected the following officers and directors: Henry Roberts, Bristol, Va., president; Dr. S. M. Johnson, Washington, D. C., managing director; D. P. Siles, Roanoke, vice-president, and D. D. Hull, Roanoke; C. N. Hoover, New Market; T. R. Keith, Fairfax; F. W. Weaver, Luray; H. S. Smith, Lexington; Lee Long, Dante; Dr. W. J. Showalter and David Jayne Hill, Washington, and William M. Ellicott, Baltimore, directors.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Increase in Lumber Sales.

Washington, January 20.—Telegraphic reports received today by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from 351 of the larger commercial softwood and 106 of the chief hardwood lumber mills of the country show substantial increases for the former over the preceding week in production and shipments and an extraordinary increase in new business. In comparison with reports for the corresponding week a year ago, the lumber movement shows some recession—production was practically the same, shipments show a marked falling off, with new business only slightly less.

The hardwood operations show a marked increase in production and new business, with shipments about the same as for the previous week.

The unfilled orders of 220 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 542,033,458 feet, as against 502,595,310 feet for 219 mills the previous week. The 117 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 196,908,984 feet last week, as against 186,656,544 feet for the week before. Altogether the 335 comparably reporting softwood mills had shipments 97 per cent and orders 120 per cent of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were, respectively, 82 and 98.

The following table compares the softwood lumber movement, as reflected by the reporting mills of seven regional associations, for the three weeks indicated:

	Past week	Corresponding week 1926	Preceding week 1927 (revised)
Mills	335	343	335
Production	186,860,700	190,834,637	164,665,918
Shipments	181,498,834	201,166,621	152,396,848
Orders	223,960,304	230,543,373	162,242,401

The following revised figures compare the softwood lumber movement of the same seven regional associations for the first two weeks of 1927 with the same period of 1926:

	Production	Shipments	Orders
1927	351,526,618	335,895,682	386,202,705
1926	354,683,408	380,863,894	424,196,268

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 117 mills reporting shipments were 18.01 per cent below production and orders 1.93 per cent below production and 19.61 per cent above shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 62,529,528 feet, shipments 52,277,088 feet and production 63,758,305 feet. The normal production of these mills is 73,384,762 feet. Of the 115 mills reporting running time, 85 operated full time, 18 of the latter overtime. Six mills were shut down and the rest operated from two to five and one-half days.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., with six more mills reporting, shows substantial increases in production and shipments and a good gain in new business.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported from 91 units production as 11,952,000 feet, shipments 11,821,000 and orders 12,131,000. The normal production of these units is 15,288,000 feet.

Gypsum Producers Consolidated.

The consolidation of the Beaver Products Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Southern Gypsum Company of North Holston, Va., became effective January 1. The Southern Gypsum Company properties include a large supply of gypsum rock mined at unusual depths, there being levels of 100, 200, 300 and 400 feet. The plaster mill at North Holston is one of up-to-date equipment of large capacity, and includes a mill for making gypsum block, or partition tile, and one for making gypsum lath, a backing for plaster. The South-

ern Gypsum Company has been supplying plaster and other gypsum products throughout the Southeast for many years. Combined with the sales and service facilities of the Beaver Products Company, Inc., a still broader and more complete service to the trade will probably be effected.

Census Cement Manufactures, 1925.

The Department of Commerce announces that the establishments in the United States which were engaged primarily in the manufacture of cement reported for 1925 a total production valued at \$300,895,070, an increase of 13.9 per cent, as compared with \$264,098,497 for 1923, the last preceding census year. This total consisted of 161,658,901 barrels of Portland cement, valued at \$293,964,730; 1,729,343 barrels of natural and puzzolan cement, valued at \$2,709,030, and miscellaneous products, such as ground stone and shale, paving dust, asphalt filler and clinkers, valued at \$4,221,310.

Of the 145 establishments reporting for 1925, 6 were located in Alabama, 10 in California, 5 in Illinois, 5 in Iowa, 8 in Kansas, 16 in Michigan, 5 in Missouri, 10 in New York, 10 in Ohio, 22 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Texas, 4 in Washington and the remaining 38 in 17 other States.

SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1925 AND 1923.

	1925	1923
Number of establishments	145	133
Wage-earners (average number)	38,437	35,091
Wages	\$53,911,519	\$49,707,992
Cost of materials (including fuel and mill supplies)	*\$114,168,969	*\$100,766,747
Products, total value	*\$300,895,070	*\$264,098,497
Portland cement—		
Barrels	161,658,901	137,460,238
Value	*\$293,964,730	*\$260,658,875
Natural and puzzolan cement—		
Barrels	1,729,343	1,325,465
Value	*\$2,709,030	\$2,029,685
Products other than cement, value	\$4,221,310	\$1,409,937
Value added by manufacture	\$186,726,101	\$163,331,750

*The value of containers is not included for 1923; for 1925 the cost of materials includes the cost of non-returnable containers and net loss on returnable containers, and the value of cement includes the value of non-returnable containers sold with the product, but not that of returnable containers.

Constructing Model Frame House, Designed to Withstand Hurricanes.

Miami, Fla., January 25—[Special.]—Leo Kraemer, construction engineer of the Southern Pine Association, will direct the construction of the model wood-frame house which his association and the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau of Miami are building. The house, which is designed to withstand hurricanes, will demonstrate the practicality of wood and thorough construction methods. It will be of English exterior design and include six rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch and garage and servants' quarters. It is not of the ordinary cheap type of small house, but still within the financial reach of the average industrious person, and will be built in such a manner that all prospective home builders can use it as a model.

The model home is a part of the campaign of the Southern Pine Association, urging better building methods and the use of lumber construction. The movement was started after the September hurricane when it was found that wood buildings properly constructed had withstood the fury of the storm.

In conducting such a campaign the Southern Pine Association is attempting not only to aid retail lumber dealers of Miami and Florida, but the entire business. Officials of the association feel that such a movement cannot but be a stimulus to all branches of building, and that it will be felt by the lumber industry as a whole.

MECHANICAL

Tanks Installed by Unique Method.

From far-away New Zealand comes a story of unusual methods employed by a contractor in the construction of huge concrete tanks for a sewage plant. Owing to the nature of the soil it was impossible to make a straightout excavation



VIEW OF CRANE AND TANK.

because, after digging through a layer of clay, running shingle and sand was encountered. The contractor, T. Phe-loung of Christchurch, hit upon the plan of erecting the concrete tanks above the ground level and then sinking them into position. Each tank is of 30 feet inside diameter and is 22 feet high. A full-revolving crane, mounted on continuous treads, was used for hoisting the concrete into the forms.

After these tanks were constructed the

ground was excavated inside the diameter of the tank, allowing the concrete structure to settle into position. The settling process was hastened somewhat by employing for additional weight heavy railroad rails, which were hoisted by the crane into place on top of the tanks.

It is understood that the contractor has been able to sink one of these tanks to ground level, or to a depth of 22 feet, in seven hours of actual working time. Four tanks have been so placed and more are to follow. The machine used is an Osgood three-quarter-yard heavy-duty clamshell crane, built by the Osgood Company of Marion, Ohio. This machine has also been employed for excavating several sumps of rectangular form, which were placed in ground that consisted of clay and solid shingle, so that concrete reinforcing was not necessary.

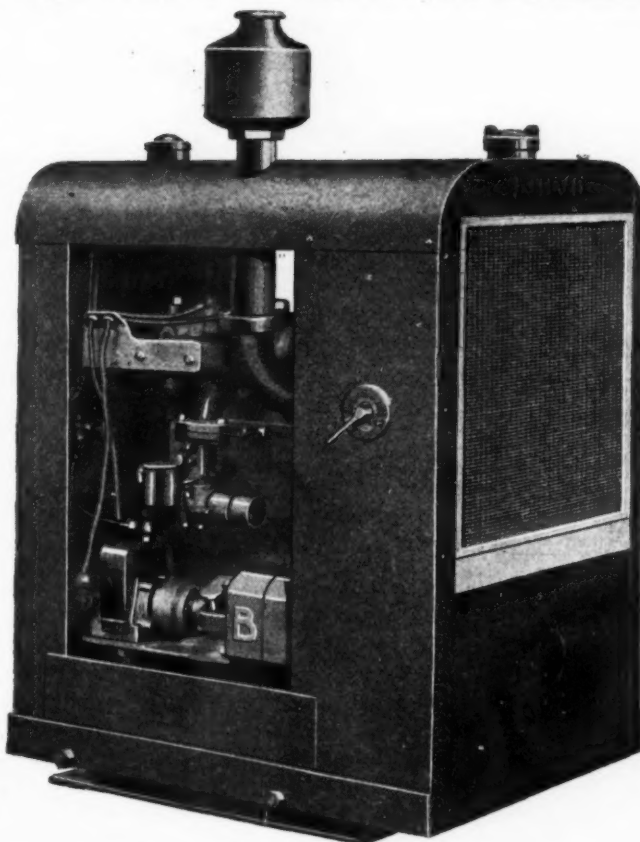
In the excavation of the sumps trees were found imbedded in the clay in large numbers—evidently the remains of a submerged forest. The removal of these trees required considerable force, but, according to the contractor, the revolving crane was equal to the work.

Improved Two-Cylinder Engine.

A new two-cylinder gasoline engine that is equipped with tapered roller bearings and which is made by the Novo Engine Company of Lansing, Mich., is shown in the picture herewith. There are three sizes of these machines, viz., six, nine and twelve horsepower, known, respectively, as Novo models UF, RU and YU. They use a 180-degree opposed throw, counterbalanced crankshaft, and they are built as either hopper or radiator cooled.

It is claimed for these power units that they give a smooth

flow of power without vibration, and that they are the only two-cylinder engines which have the Timken tapered roller main bearings on both crankshaft and driveshaft, these bearings assuring less friction and more power. They are also unique in that they have independent power take-off shafts,



ONE OF THE NEW GASOLINE ENGINES.

having four speeds and right or left hand rotation. Besides, they have drive on both sides, magneto and carburetor being always away from the machine being operated. They also have an automatic impulse starter on the magneto and are easy to start.

Other distinctive features noted are handhole plates, and the engines need not be removed to adjust or inspect the connecting rods or the oil pump; they have a positive drive oil pump. Moreover, it is stated that they are of less height than the lowest horizontal engines of equal horsepower. They always crank right-hand. They are used as power units to operate Novo pumps, hoists and compressors.

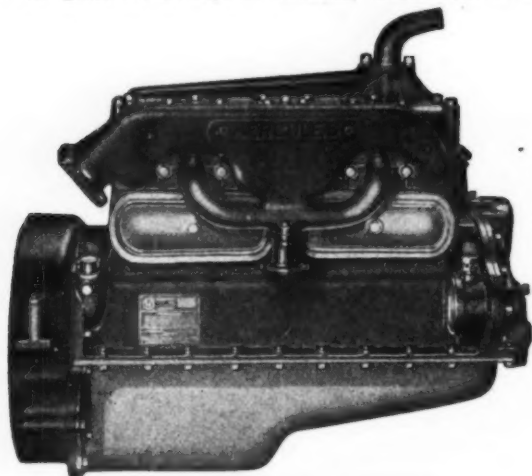
Lightweight But Powerful Engine.

One of the internal-combustion engines manufactured by the Hercules Motors Corporation of Canton, Ohio, is represented in the accompanying halftone picture. These engines are manufactured in seven models, ranging from 75 to 110 horsepower, and in several cylinder dimensions from 4 by 5 inches up to 6 by 7 inches. The illustration represents the Models K, L and G, which are, respectively, of 4¼, 4½ and 4¾ inches diameter by 5¾ inches stroke, the stroke being the same in each of these three models.

The purpose of the designers of these engines was to obtain the most horsepower in combination with the least weight and the minimum external dimensions. The general design of the whole line is practically the same and lightness has been attained with no sacrifice as to accessibility for inspection and service. One of these engines, it is claimed, employs but about one-third as many parts as any other

engine of comparable size. It is actually possible to dismantle one of them with a double-ended socket wrench and a screw driver. Only three sizes of bolts and cap screws are used in any one model.

Outstanding features of these engines are stated thus: Compactness, rigidity, simplicity and materials. Perhaps one of the greatest savings in external dimensions is due to



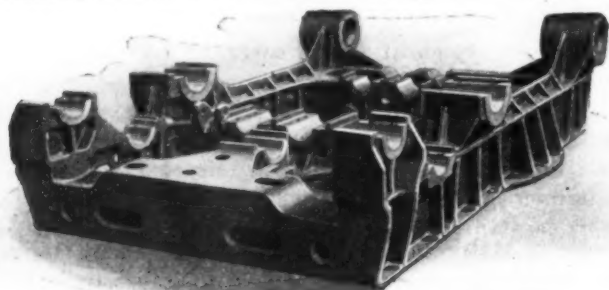
MANIFOLD SIDE OF THE ENGINE.

the one-piece design of the crankcase and the cylinder block. The oil pan has only one vertical and one horizontal gasket, and it can be removed without destroying either of them. Elimination of shell bearings is another evidence of simplicity; the bearings are babitted directly into the rods, and the life of the bearing is greatly increased. The removable push-rod design is another feature; push rods can be removed without removing the camshaft or the front gear cover.

The oil filtrator invented by Hall-Winslow and individually developed into each of these engines is a positive system of oil cleaning by means of felt filters, and it is used so as to insure absolute lubrication. Again, the big crankshaft combines with the one-piece crankcase to insure an exceptional rigidity. Appropriate with the design of a large crankshaft is the bigness of every other accessory shaft.

Improved Excavator Steel Frame.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the heavy cast-steel frames of improved pattern which are used by the Harnischfeger Corporation of Milwaukee, Wis., in building their line of excavators. It is the result of research and development work, it is stated, conducted for the purpose of producing a machine of unusual durability and lasting power



VIEW OF EXCAVATOR FRAME UNMOUNTED.

for many years' service. The great importance of making the framework or body of more than ample strength and stability has been the idea in view.

The backbone of the corduroy is a heavy steel casting that will withstand stress and strain and cannot be deflected. It carries the roller wheels, swiveled for inequalities of the road,

the drive sprocket and the idler sprocket bearings. Lubrication of these parts is by Alemite system. The car body is a massive steel casting, carrying on top the swing gear; it is so heavy and rigid that it permanently assures correct alignment of the bearings.

The swing gear, or slewing rack, is a single, one-piece steel casting. The roller track is machined and the teeth are accurately cut on the outside. Strong, heavy spokes radiate from the center, which carries a large gudgeon or centerpin. The swing gear is securely fastened to the car body casting by many body-fitted through bolts.

A large single-piece, heavily ribbed casting constitutes the revolving frame, providing a rigid base for the engine and for the main and swinging machinery. To this machinery base are firmly bolted the heavy cast-steel side frames, on which are drum shafts and the engine jack shaft.

Sales of Slate in 1926.

The value of the slate sold at the quarries of the United States in 1926 was \$12,030,000, according to estimates furnished by producers to the Bureau of Mines. This was 4 per cent less than the value reported for 1925. Slate reported sold for electrical, structural and sanitary and miscellaneous uses (chiefly flagstones) showed increase in both quantity and value, while the other products decreased.

The roofing slate sold decreased 8 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value compared with 1925. There was an increase of 34 cents in the average value per square.

The total sales of mill stock decreased 11 per cent in quantity and 3 per cent in value; sales of structural slate increased 3 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value; sales of electrical slate increased 13 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value; sales of mill stock for blackboards, which was the only variety of mill product that showed increased sales in 1925, decreased 27 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value in 1926, and the sales of crushed slate for roofing granules and flour in 1926 was practically the same quantity as in 1925.

ROOFING SLATE, MILL STOCK AND SLATE GRANULES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1926, BY USES.

	1926 (estimated)	
	Quantity	Value
Roofing (squares)	455,000	\$4,832,000
Approximate short tons.....	153,000	
Electrical (square feet).....	1,872,000	1,565,000
Approximate short tons.....	13,500	
Structural and sanitary (square feet).....	2,410,000	937,000
Approximate short tons.....	17,300	
Grave vaults and covers (square feet).....	470,000	124,000
Approximate short tons.....	6,700	
Blackboards and bulletin boards (sq. ft.)..	3,760,000	1,298,000
Approximate short tons.....	10,000	
Billiard-table tops (square feet).....	330,000	128,000
Approximate short tons.....	2,400	
School slates (pieces).....	1,850,000	32,000
Approximate square feet	989,000	
Approximate short tons	1,300	
Granules (short tons).....	495,700	3,034,000
Other, short tons (estimated).....	10,000	76,000
Total (quantities approximate, in short tons)	710,000	\$12,026,000

Coal-Handling Plant for Alabama Docks.

Mobile, Ala.—Definite decision has been reached by the State Docks Commission, Gen. William L. Sibert, president and chief engineer, for the installation of a coal-handling plant as an important feature of the \$10,000,000 port development here. The commission has considered for some time the installation of a coal-handling plant as a unit of the docks system and in furtherance of the project enlisted the aid of the Chamber of Commerce in making a survey of prospective tonnage and other questions bearing on the subject. It is expected that important additional construction on the new docks will soon be undertaken, with funds from the second \$5,000,000 made available for expenditure by the passage recently of the amended enabling Act.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATORY

Additional information is published about all enterprises mentioned in this department as soon as such data can be obtained.

An asterisk (*) following an item indicates that the enterprise has been reported in a preceding issue.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin is published every business day to enable its subscribers to follow up promptly the industrial, commercial, railroad, financial, building and general business development of the South and Southwest. To machinery manufacturers and dealers, contractors, engineers, and others who require daily information of every new enterprise organized and details about important additions to enterprises already established, the Daily Bulletin is invaluable. Subscription price, \$30.00 a year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

D. C., Washington—Porter Adams, Pres., National Aeronautic Assn., 1623 H St. N. W., and associates interested in air port; Henry A. Berliner appointed to formulate plans.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts

Proposed Construction

Ark., Mountain Home—Baxter County, Robt. Hudson, Judge, granted franchise to Henderson Bridge Co. and Denton Bridge Co. for 3 toll bridges: Across Northfork River at Henderson, \$100,000; across White River at Denton's Ferry, \$120,000; across Northfork River at Northfork, \$80,000.

Fla., Ft. Lauderdale—City Comsn. plans bridge over Tarpon River and surfacing 250-ft. roadway on S St.

Fla., Pensacola—Alfred I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., and associates, reported to organize company to build \$2,500,000 reinforced concrete 2-draw span bridge to connect Scenic Highway between Pensacola and Escambia Bay bridge, with Santa Rosa Peninsula; Escambia County Commissioners, Pensacola, and Santa Rosa County Commissioners, Milton, Fla., considering proposition.

Fla., Sarasota—City plans to erect bridge. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Stuart—City plans Frazier Creek bridge. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Stuart—Martin County plans bridges. See Financial News—Bonds Proposed.

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Subway Corp. plans concrete trestle bridge with fills at either end, double leaf bascule drawbridge, and 2-way drive tube under main channel Hillsborough Bay, from Gadsden Point to eastern shore line; fill at western end, 800 ft.; at eastern end, 950 ft.

Ga., Ludowici—Long County Commrs. and Ludowici City Court, M. Price, Judge, considering bridge across Altamaha River swamp on Oglethorpe highway; cost about \$650,000.

La., New Orleans—New Orleans Public Belt R. R. Comm., Frank A. Joubert, Mgr., City Hall Annex, approved plans for substructure of \$15,000,000 bridge across Mississippi River; plans for superstructure will be under consideration in few weeks; 3450 ft. long, approaches 8100 ft. long; Ralph Modjeski, Consult. Engr., 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Barclay, Engr. for Public Belt Comm.; Dan. E. Moran and Howard C. Balrd, Associates.*

Miss., Liberty—Amite County, E. G. Nelson, Clk., receives bids Feb. 1 for pile-driven bridge across Caston creek.

Mo., Brazito—Cole County, Jas. H. Jones, County Highway Engr., Jefferson City, plans \$10,500, 18x70 ft. bridge over Clarks Ford near Brazito; 250 cu. yd. reinforced concrete, 12,500 lb. reinforcing steel, 3400 cu. yd. filling, 22,000 ft. lumber; Luten Engineering Co., Designing Engr.; Daniel B. Luten, Consult. Engr.*

Mo., Kansas City—Armour-Swift-Burlington interests will accept \$1,200,000 offer from Kansas City and Clay County for an easement over North Kansas City Bridge; City and County will expend \$300,000 to widen side roads for two lines of traffic each and resurface entire structure; Jno. T. Barker, City Atty.

Mo., Marionville—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, and St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, plan \$60,000 underpass near Marionville.

Mo., St. Louis—Missouri-Pacific R. R., E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr., reported plans erection

within few years of \$9,000,000 bridge, including approaches over Mississippi River at or near St. Louis.

N. C., Danbury—Stokes County Highway Comsn., B. P. Bailey, Sec., Walnut Cove, receives bids Feb. 5 to remove old bridge and erect new substructure.

N. C., Wilmington—New Hanover County Commrs. considering bridge across Cape Fear River at Wilmington. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

S. C., Antreville—State Highway Dept., Columbia, preparing plans for \$30,000 reinforced concrete bridge at Martin's Mill, near Antreville.

S. C., Clemson College—State Highway Comm., Columbia, plans expending \$45,000 for concrete bridge over Seneca River on Highway No. 2; replace wooden structures; Ben M. Sawyer, Ch. Highway Commr.

S. C., Union—Union County Commrs. receive bids about March 1 for \$200,000 concrete steel bridge over Broad River near Carlisle and \$50,000 two-way concrete steel bridge over Tigret River.

Tex., Fort Worth—City, O. E. Carr, Mgr., receives bids Jan. 29 for \$50,000 concrete bridge near Fort Worth-Dallas Pike.

Tex., Meridian—Bosque County, B. F. Word, Judge, plans overpass over G. C. & S. F. Rwy. and 9.8 mi. grading Highway No. 67, cost \$36,000; D. C. Fisher, Engr., State Highway Dept., Austin.

W. Va., Cherry Run—Western Maryland Rwy. Co., H. R. Pratt, Ch. Engr., Baltimore, plans rebuilding bridge over Potomac River.

Contracts Awarded

Alabama—State Highway Dept. let contract for 9 bridges. See Contracts Awarded—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Ala., Bay Minette—Alabama State Highway Comsn., Montgomery, let contract at \$19,240 to Walter J. Bryson Paving Co., 229 N. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla., for creosoted timber and rock asphalt bridge over Styx River; contract at \$34,741.86 to J. J. McCarthy & Co., Birmingham, for 2 mi. sand-clay road forming approaches to bridge.*

Ala., Montgomery—City Comsn. let contract to Hugger Bros. Construction Co., Shepherd Bldg., for \$18,000 bridge on Highland Ave. over Central of Georgia R. R.; concrete foundations, 4 ft. wide, creosoted timber overlaid with concrete.*

Mo., Cape Girardeau—Cape Girardeau Bridge Co., C. L. Harrison, Pres., granted permit to build \$1,252,994 toll bridge across Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau; steel truss spans, 3272 ft., total length structure 4753 ft., west approach 180 ln. ft., reinforced concrete viaduct and embankment 50 ft. long between retaining walls, east approach, earth embankment 820 ft. long, paved roadway 20 ft. wide between curbs, with reinforced concrete floor, all piers concrete; U. G. I. Co., Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, contract for substructure; American Bridge Co., 71 Broadway, New York, superstructure; construction under supervision Harrington, Howard & Ash, Consult. Engrs., 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City.*

N. C., Bostic—Seaboard Air Line R. R., W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Norfolk, Va., build 1000-ft. steel trestle over Second Broad River between Bostic and Forest City, cost \$175,000 to \$225,000; T. P. Gold in charge of construction; Virginia Bridge and Iron Co., Roanoke, Va., contract for material.

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, let contract at \$129,588 to Chas. K. Horton, 2202 City Ave., for reinforced concrete underpass at 69th St. Bridge and Public Belt Rwy.; J. C. McVea, Engr.

Va., Roanoke—C. Grady Cates, 207-08 Box-

ley Bldg., has contract for 625 tons corrugated reinforcing bars for 2 viaducts over railroad tracks for which R. C. Churchill Co., Whitehall Bldg., New York, has contract at \$535,900.*

Canning and Packing Plants

La., Ponchatoula—Strawberry Growers Selling Co. reported let contract to H. J. Gabriel, New Orleans, for 1-story warehouse building; also remodel cannery.

Tenn., Bristol—R. E. Clarke reported establish canning plant.

Tenn., Vonore—Stokely Brothers, Newport, Tenn., plan establishing canning plant.

Tex., Austin—Austin Canning Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; L. G. Hilliard, Rosewood St.

Tex., Longview—J. B. Atkinson, Pres., Atkinson Canning Co., Brighton, Iowa, reported interested in canning plant.

Tex., Lufkin—Lufkin Canning Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; R. O. Sisk.

Tex., Waco—D. P. Chapin, Natl. Bank Commerce Bldg., San Antonio, reported interested in establishing canning plant.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

Ky., Ashland—See Mining.

Md., Baltimore—Taylor Coal and Coke Co., 10 E. Pleasant St., capital \$750,000, incorporated; Frank J. Taylor.

Mo., Clinton—Reliance Coal Corp., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. W. Patterson, Carthage; W. C. Shank, Pittsburg, Kan.

Mo., Kansas City—Keystone Coal Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Leland Hazard, 205 Brush Creek Blvd.

N. C., Rich Square—Rich Square Coal and Ice Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; E. C. Griffin, Woodland, N. C.

Tex., Wichita Falls—M. and M. Fuel Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. W. Mundt, O. H. Maricle.

West Virginia—Peoria Coal Co., Deveny Bldg., Fairmont, W. Va., capital \$125,000, develop coal mines in Harrison County.

W. Va., Wheeling—Elm Grove Mining Co., Joseph Arkwright, Gen. Mgr., 266 National Rd., will rebuild burned tippie at Mine No. 2 receiving bids.*

Concrete and Cement Plants

Mo., Poplar Bluff—Cement Bricks—A. C. Hyslop & Co., A. C. Hyslop, Mgr., will erect 50x180-ft. plant; concrete floors, tin roof; construction by owner; install brick press, furnished by Haydenite Brick & Machine Co., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Tex., Houston—Gulf Coast Shell & Cement Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. E. Reed, 2617 Caroline St.

Cotton Compresses and Gins

La., New Orleans—Union Compress Warehouse Co., Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., reported leased Westwego Dock Facilities with river frontage 1500 ft.; expend \$500,000 for improvements.

N. C., Whittakers—Aventon Gin Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; W. B. Taylor.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Aransas Compress Co., J. K. Cain, Pres.-Gen. Mgr., erect high-density compress and warehouse; R. J. Cummins, Engr., Bankers Mortgage Bldg., Houston; J. K. Cain wires: "Construction by company; principal materials all bought."*

Tex., Galveston—Galveston Cotton Compress & Warehouse Co., W. L. Moody, Pres., 2028 D St., reported construct addition to

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Moody Press; reinforced concrete, 1 story, 1100 ft. x 240 ft.; install high density compress; cost \$200,000; M. C. Bowden, Contr., 1801 Ave. C.

Tex., Houston—Tellepsen Construction Co., 3900 Clay Ave., has contract for 80-ft. concrete wharf extension for Houston Compress Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg.; cost \$25,000; Robt. J. Cummins, Constr. Engr., Bankers Mortgage Bldg.*

Cottonseed-Oil Mills

Tex., Lockney—Anderson, Clayton & Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, reported to construct oil mill and compress.

Tex., San Antonio—Western Cotton Oil Mill, Union Stock Yards, reported let contract to McKenzie Construction Co., Travis Bldg., at \$38,640 for 2-story, reinforced concrete frame building; Richard V. Stratton, Archt., Travis Bldg.*

Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation

La., Benton—Construction about 6800 ft. bank protection at Cat Island bend, Red River, Bossier Parish, planned; receive bids Feb. 15; plans with Board of State Engrs., 213 New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans.

Tex., Brownsville—Cameron County receives bids Feb. 17 for flood-control work. (See Machinery Wanted—Flood Control Work.)*

Electric Light and Power

Large sums are being expended for electric light and power work in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Jackson—Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, probably acquire light plant, subject to ratification by people; may construct steam plant.

Ala., Pratt City—City Comsn. reported plans white way.

Fla., Crystal River—Florida Power Corp., St. Petersburg, reported has 30-yr. franchise, rebuild electric and power system.

Fla., Stuart—City plans voting on white way bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Butler—South Georgia Power Co., H. W. Patterson, Mgr., acquired electric distribution system; construct transmission line; all line material purchased; contract for work let to Georgia Electric and Construction Co., 1518 First Ave., Columbus.*

Ga., Camilla—Baker County Power Co., Moultrie, plans acquiring power plant.

Kentucky—Kentucky Hydro-Electric Co., Louisville, reported let contract to L. E. Myers & Co., 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., for hydro-electric plant, Dam No. 7, on Kentucky River.*

La., Crowley—See Water Works.

Miss., Isola—Mississippi Power and Light Co., Jackson, acquired light plant, erecting 6 miles of 13,000-volt highline and sub-station.*

Miss., Starkville—Lions Club reported interested in installing white way.

Mo., St. Louis—Whitaker & Co., Fourth and Olive Sts., investment bankers, announced merger of controlling interests in American State Securities Co., New York, and Community Power and Light Co., 408 Pine St., St. Louis; interests will be vested in American Commonwealth Power Corp.; Frank T. Hulswitt, Pres.

N. C., Greensboro—North Carolina Public Service Co., advises regarding recent reported improvements: "Only miscellaneous extensions and improvements contemplated at present."*

N. C., North Wilkesboro—City votes Jan. 25 on sale of electric plant to Southern Public Utilities Co., Winston-Salem.

Okla., Guymon—City reported ratified sale of light plant to Inland Utilities Co., subsidiary of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 1218 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.*

S. C., Charleston—South Carolina Power Co., B. A. Hagood, Pres., reported to double capacity steam plant; construction to begin in 30 days; let following contract for equipment for 10,000-kw. addition: General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Wheeler Mfg. Co., Philadelphia; Walsh & Weldner Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dixie Construction Co., Birmingham,

Ala.; also plans expending \$100,000 for street railway tracks.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Fort Worth Power and Light Co., A. J. Duncan, Pres., reported expend \$500,000 in improvements.

Tex., Hallettsville—Central Power and Light Co., Frost Nat. Bank Bldg., San Antonio, reported considering acquiring lighting plant.

Tex., Houston—Houston Lighting & Power Co. reported expend \$800,000 at Deepwater plant and \$100,000 for sub-station near Canal and Mack Sts.

Tex., Laredo—Texas Central Power Co., E. B. Neiswanger, Gen. Mgr., San Antonio, reported improve properties.

Tex., San Benito—Valley Electric and Ice Co., Frank C. Ludden, Mgr., reported expend \$3,000,000 for improvements in 1927.

Va., Alexandria—Chamber of Commerce reported interested in extending white way.

W. Va., Huntington—West Virginia Power Co. plans power dam on New River near Hinton; concrete; 125 ft. high; 4000 h.p.; L. H. Davis, Consult. Engr., New York.*

W. Va., Scafford—West Virginia Utilities Co., Morgantown, L. M. Frazee, Supt. of Power, advises regarding transmission line construction contemplated across Monongahela River at Scafford: Two 71 ft. steel towers installed for 8-wire, No. 2/0, 670 ft. river crossing; one circuit, 3 phase, 22,000 volt, one circuit, 2200 volt, 3 phase, one 2-wire telephone circuit; present installation consists of steel towers with only single phase. 2200 volt circuit installed and operating; ultimate construction indefinitely delayed, but will consist of 3 1/2 miles of 22,000 volt transmission line between Granville and Scafford substations; steel towers, insulators and switching equipment supplied by Railway & Industrial Engineering Co., Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fertilizer Plants

Md., Pocomoke City—Pocomoke Fertilizer Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Wm. E. Valiant.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills

Okla., Ardmore—Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., 513 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., has contract to rebuild 150,000 bu. concrete elevator, Ardmore Milling Co.

Tex., San Antonio—Pioneer Flour Mills, 129 E. Guenther St., reported let contract to remodel 3-story, 56x83 ft. building and to erect 8 concrete bins, 16x33x50 ft., to Jay DePuy; Schroeder Electric Co., 119 Broadway, wiring.*

Foundry and Machine Plants

La., Cedar Grove, Br. Shreveport—Welding, etc.—Bain-Beard Co., Inc., 829 Reynolds St., let contract to W. G. Butler, 2106 Claiborne St., for 1-story, 65x81 ft. building, reinforced concrete, steel and brick; Seymour Van Os, Archt., Merchants Bldg.*

Mo., Kansas City—Culverts, etc.—Gallon Iron Works & Manufacturing Co., Gallon, Ohio, reported let contract to Woods Bros. Corp., Security Bldg., for 1-story \$75,000 warehouse and service department; reinforced concrete and brick.

Tex., Fort Worth—Practical Tool and Steel Corp., 2309 W. Seventh St., let contract to Butcher & Sweeney, Fort Worth, for 40x100-ft. plant, hollow tile and brick, concrete floor, composition roof; cost \$15,000; manufacture special tools.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—Welding, etc.—River Side Boiler and Welding Co., Inc., Box 1162, 115 Bridge St., install equipment for boiler repairs, acetylene and electric welding, including air compressors, power punch and grinders, shears, drill press bending rolls. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

W. Va., Parkersburg—Derricks, etc.—Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co., H. J. Lockhart, V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., let contract to The Austin Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for first unit of \$500,000 plant; 1-story, 125x242 ft., structural steel frame, steel sash, brick side wall, daylight construction, one aisle with clear span of 60 ft., served with 10-ton capacity traveling crane with two 5-ton trolleys; railroad track and sidings serve entire length of building; additional plant units to be built on new site, adjoining, soon as first unit is completed.

Gas and Oil Enterprises

Ark., Little Rock—Southwestern Gas and Electric Co., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, reported to issue \$12,500,000 bonds to retire outstanding indebtedness and for expan-

sion; company operates street car lines and gas systems in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Fla., Pensacola—Pan-American Petroleum Corp., A. N. McKean, Ch. Engr., New Orleans, La., reported erect oil station at Gouddings.

La., Shreveport—Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Old Colony Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Tucker, Anthony & Co., all New York, are offering \$12,500,000 first mortgage gold bonds series A of Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.; owns and operates utilities in Shreveport; Beaumont, Texas; Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.; Biloxi, Gulfport and Pass Christian, Miss.; has 25,000-kva now operating and third unit of 12,500-kva to be completed soon; company controlled through Central and South West Utilities Co. by Middle West Utilities Co.

La., Vidalia—City voted \$20,000 bonds to construct pipe line, gas to be supplied by Interstate Natural Gas Co., New Orleans.

Miss., Aberdeen—City granted franchise to T. L. Driscoll, Indianapolis, Ind., and associates, pipe gas from Monroe County within radius of 200 miles.

Mo., Kansas City—Arrow Oil Corp., capital \$20,000, incorporated; R. H. Erichsen, 1218 W. Fifty-first St.

Okla., Bartlesville—Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. reported expend \$125,000 for camp near Seminole; erect office buildings, recreation hall, warehouse, garage, dwellings.

Okla., Blackwell—Kistler Petroleum Co. increased capital \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Sinclair Refining Co. reported construct \$12,000 warehouse.

Tex., Alice—Houston Oil Co., Scanlon Bldg., Houston, reported to extend gas line, supply natural gas.

Tex., Dallas—Pure Royalty Co. increased capital, \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Tex., Dallas—Vaughn & Shattuck, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; G. H. Vaughn, 5743 Morningside St.

Tex., Fort Worth—Westbrook—Thompson Holding Corp., incorporated R. A. Westbrook, 1704 Virginia Place.

Tex., Happy—See Water Works.

Tex., Marshall—W. R. Davis, 3106 Central Blvd., Shreveport, La., reported acquired Industrial Gas Co. of Texas, owning 25 miles pipe lines.

Tex., San Antonio—Wm. F. Morgan, Inc., capital \$10,000, incorporated; William F. Morgan.

Va., Rosslyn—Penn Oil Co., Paul Himmel-farb, Pres., reported rebuild burned building; steel; expend \$75,000.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants

Fla., Hollywood—Hollywood Cold Storage Co., incorporated; O. J. Morris.

Ga., Tifton—Wilson Brothers, Americus, leased Gregg Bldg., establish ice cream plant.

Mo., Springfield—Producers Ice and Manufacturing Co., 410 W. Chase St., advises: "We are increasing capacity of present plant and enlarging engine room; all materials and machinery purchased."*

Okla., Oklahoma City—Zero Ice and Cold Storage Co., 729 W. Grand St., let contract to Reinhart & Donovan, Trades Natl. Bank Bldg., for \$16,500 ice plant; work begun.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chattanooga Terminal Warehouses, capital \$750,000, incorporated by Z. W. Wheland, Mississippi Ave., J. T. Owens and associates lately reported to erect terminal warehouse on Central Ave.; two units, cold storage plant and dry storage plant; reinforced concrete construction.*

Tex., Luling—Central Power and Light Co., Frost Nat. Bank Bldg., San Antonio, build \$40,000 30-ton ice plant.

Iron and Steel Plants

N. C., Greensboro—Carolina Steel & Iron Co., S. Elm St., has permit for 40x60-ft. addition to main building, 1 story, metal, steel roof.

Land Development

Ark., Harrison—J. B. Wilson, Pres., Wood-ed Hills Corp., Springfield, Mo., reported plans resort in Ozark Mountains, 2200 acres; build roads, streets, golf courses, lakes, etc.

Fla., Arcadia—Goodrich Brothers, Peoria, Ill., reported develop 12,000 acres for agricultural project.

Fla., Clermont—Clermont Hill and Lake Co., Harold E. Pfeffer, Pres., developing 1700 acres for grape vineyard and golf course; Tuney & Flynn, Landscape Archt., Philadelphia, Pa.*

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Fla., Daytona Beach—Ormond Estates, Inc., capital \$200,000, incorporated; David Black, W. M. Fields.

Fla., Jacksonville—American Bulb Corp. of Florida, 301 Bisbee Bldg., increased capital, \$5000 to \$50,000; plan enlarging bulb development.

Fla., Miami—Southland Properties, Inc., chartered; F. H. Rand, Jr., 412 N. E. 22nd St.

Fla., Miami—Paul Corp. incorporated; Henry S. Chestnut, Seybold Bldg.

Fla., Miami—Hand & Huffine, Inc., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Russell F. Hand, Realty Board Bldg.

Fla., Miami—Pasco-Connecticut Land Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated O. B. Short, Realty Board Bldg.

Fla., Miami—Essie James Holding Co., incorporated; J. R. Campbell, 338 N. E. 21st St.

Fla., Miami—Carl Adams, Pres., Opa-Locka Co., Inc., 132 E. Flagler St., reported let contract to Florida Power and Light Co., Civic Bldg., for lighting improvements of south central part of subdivision.*

Fla., Okeechobee—Tropical Development Corp., Miami Bank & Trust Bldg., Miami, developing 10,000 acres for farms; will sub-irrigate tract; Walter Schucht, Agricultural Engr.

Fla., Orlando—Seminole Gardens Co., Geo. F. Smith, Pres., Sanford, has 2000 acres, 100 now under development for celery, peppers, etc.; clearing land, filling, well drilling; erect small buildings, sheet iron and frame.*

Fla., Orlando—Sunniland Holding Co. incorporated; F. C. Mercer, E. E. Dubbs.

Fla., Orlando—J. F. Ange & Sons Co., incorporated; J. F. Ange, 116 E. Livingston St.

Fla., Palm Beach—Australian Land Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Ella Hezel, Charles Bogleman.

Fla., Sanford—LaFlorida Development Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; M. E. Miller, R. B. Griffith.

Fla., Venice—Latimer-Lee Corp., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. L. Latimer, T. A. Lee.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Florida Ozarka Corp., incorporated; J. A. Black, Arkona Court.

Ga., Brunswick—Eugene W. Lewis, Industrial Bank, Detroit, Mich., reported acquired 400 acres marsh and timber land.

Ga., Valdosta—Valdosta Farms, Inc., capital \$20,000, incorporated; T. E. Waters.

Ga., Valdosta—Consolidated Realty Co., capital \$24,000, incorporated; E. R. Barber.

Ky., Newport—Metzel-Adams Realty Co., Walter L. Metzel, Pres., develop 10-acre subdivision; grade streets, install sewers, gas, water, sidewalks and electricity; expend \$50,000; Metzel & Hearn, Contrs., Covington; R. R. Pyne, Constr. Engr., Fort Thomas.*

La., New Orleans—Alfred D. Danziger, Carondelet Bldg., develop 869 acres in Plaquemine Parish.

La., New Orleans—F. P. Serio, Inc., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Mrs. Coralie S. Babin, 835 Dante St.

La., New Orleans—Warriner Nurseries, Inc., capital \$300,000, incorporated; R. A. Warriner, 2005 Audubon St.

La., New Orleans—Julia Realty Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; Curtis F. Scott, 612 Gravier St.

Md., Baltimore—Civic Corp., 757 Calvert Bldg., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Henry Levin.

Md., Baltimore—Baltimore Home Building Co., 4141 Dalrymple Ave., incorporated; William Magazine.

Md., Baltimore—George Schnader Realty Co., 115 N. Chester St., incorporated.

Md., Baltimore—Mechanics Realty Co., 1516 Munsey Bldg., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Isaac Strouse.

Md., Baltimore—Harry E. West, Inc., 3412 Walbrook Ave., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Harry E. West.

Md., Baltimore—Buchanan Realty Co., 3808 Arabia Ave., incorporated; Charles C. Kraus.

Md., Baltimore—Libby Realty Co., 423 Calvert Bldg., capital \$250,000, incorporated; Charles F. Goldberg.

Md., Baltimore—Northeast Holding Co., 1311 Munsey Bldg., incorporated; Abraham Levine.

Md., Baltimore—Morton Point Land Co.,

216 St. Paul St., capital \$25,000, incorporated; James F. Thrift.

Md., Baltimore—Isaac & Schoppert, 3515 W. Lombard St., reported develop Norwood Park on Trappe Rd., Sparrows Point; install water, gas, cement sidewalks, grade roads.

Md., Laurel—Charles H. Stanley, Inc., chartered.

Miss., Biloxi—Bay Harbor Realty Co. reported develop 30-acre subdivision on Back Bay.

Mo., Kansas City—S. L. Hoffman Realty Co., 3232 Paseo St., incorporated; Dora Hoffman.

Mo., St. Louis—Chas. E. Thomas Realty Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; C. E. Thomas, Price and Olive Sts.

Mo., St. Louis—Duke Realty and Construction Co. incorporated; J. Boxerman, Central Nat. Bank Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Traymore Homes, Inc., chartered; G. A. Veninga, 3075 Gore Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—Riverfront Realty Co., incorporated; S. C. Tracey, 1360a Belt St.

Mo., St. Louis—Duke Realty & Construction Co., Joseph Boxerman, 324 Central National Bank Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Chas. E. Thomas Realty Co., Price and Olive Sts., capital \$50,000, incorporated.

N. C., Boone—Blowing Rock Improvement Co., Statesville, reported develop 281 acres in Green Park and Mayview Park; install grades, streets, sidewalks, scenic lake, water, sewers.

N. C., Elkin—Town plans developing children's playground. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Johnson City—White Rock Development Co., capital \$240,000, incorporated; J. W. Cumming, Pres.; develop 1200 acres for subdivision; lay out golf course, build roads, lake, install water, sewers.

N. C., Kinston—Clayroot Land Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; C. Felix Harvey, John G. Dawson.

Tenn., Knoxville—W. C. Terry develop subdivision.

Tex., Amarillo—Southwest Co., capital \$400,000, incorporated; W. H. Fuqua, 1400 Polk St.

Tex., Austin—S. W. Fisher reported let contract to W. G. Cullum & Co., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas, for water and sewers in subdivision; Austin Sand & Gravel Co., for grading; Koch & Fowler, Engrs., 801 Central Bank Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—Winter Garden Securities Co., W. B. Bass, Sec.-Treas., Republic Bank Bldg., developing townsite between Carrizo Springs and Big Wells, known as Seefield Switch; planning preserving, canning, ice and dehydrating plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)

Tex., Dallas—National Homesites and Building Corp., capital \$10,000, incorporated; C. M. Liddy, I. N. Aubuchon.

Tex., Houston—Winerich Realty Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; C. H. Winerich, 200 Hathaway St.

Tex., Houston—Rosewood Park Cemetery, A. L. Knolle, Mgr., 88 Dennis St., develop 325-acre cemetery.

Tex., Houston—Hotex Suburban Farms, incorporated; W. T. Terry, George Fletcher.

Tex., Mercedes—Llano Grande Development Co., capital \$72,250, incorporated; John C. Jones.

Tex., San Antonio—L. E. Fite & Co., Inc., 317 N. Travis St., developing subdivision; expend \$500,000.*

Tex., San Benito—W. B. Kinkley develop subdivision; install \$25,000 paving; \$25,000 sewers; \$25,000 water mains; bids soon.

Tex., San Benito—George T. Walker has 65 acres, 32 under development; install paving, storm and sanitary sewers, sidewalks, electric lighting system, water system; cost \$100,000; Dodds & Wedegartner, Gen. Contrs.; W. F. Heath, Constr. Engr.* (See Machinery Wanted—Tractors.)

Tex., Houston—Mrs. Emma Finucane, 611 McGowen St., reported acquired 7498 acres south of Brays Bayou.

Tex., Mercedes—Major Edward A. Woods, City Planner and Engr., Dallas, reported completed plans for developing town of Elsa; install boulevards, parks, water works, sewers, electric lights.

Tex., Yoakum—J. A. Sykora, L. W. Sheekles reported interested in grape and pecan development.

Va., Norfolk—City acquired 6 acre site in South Norfolk for park. Address The Mayor.

Lumber Enterprises

Ark., Little Rock—Industrial Wood Products Co. organized; B. E. Halpin, Gaines St., Hot Springs, reported acquired saw and planing mill properties of Pritchard Lumber Co., Eighteenth and Woodrow Sts.; also manufacture mill work.

Ga., Brunswick—Brunswick Timber Co., incorporated; Geo. Hewett Myers, Wilkins Bldg., Washington, D. C.; R. E. Benedict, Brunswick.

Ga., Valdosta—See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Miss., Jackson—Petahatchie Lumber Co., J. T. Allen, Pres., advises: "Company was formerly Delaware Corp. and we cancelled the Delaware charter and incorporated under the laws of Mississippi."

N. C., Chapel Hill—Fitch Lumber Co., Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; R. B. Fitch, Chapel Hill.

S. C., Pickens—Appalachian Lumber Corp., capital \$1,000,000, chartered; Leon Isaacsen, 33 Rector St.; D. W. Von Bremen, 232 River Ave., both New York City, has 63,000 acres timber land in Pickens and Oconee County; sawing and finishing mill under construction.*

Tenn., East Lake, Br. of Chattanooga—Williams & Voris Lumber Co. increased capital, \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Tex., Kingsville—Home Lumber Co. erecting 75x140-ft. lumber shed and 26x30-ft. office building at King Ave. and Seventh St.; work begun.

Tex., Orange—Texas Tie and Lumber Co., Inc., Beaumont, acquired site in Orange county, plans saw mill.

Tex., San Antonio—P. L. Owens Lumber Co. increased capital to \$60,000.

Mining

Fla., Milton—L. E. Simpson reported leased 70 acres land, develop sand and gravel deposits, erect \$30,000 plant, capacity 400 to 500 cu. yds. daily.

Ky., Ashland—Kentucky Mining and Navigation Co., Robert A. McQuay, Pres., Ashland Natl. Bank Bldg., capital \$2,000,000, has 12,000 acres land in Lawrence County, reported, will soon begin construction of tipples, slides, etc., to mine iron, coal and clay; plans include establishing barge line on Big Sandy with dock and river terminals at some point between Locks No. 2 and No. 3, steel barges, etc.; preliminary work in field under direction of Dr. H. M. Payne of Washington.*

Mo., Joplin—Pontiac Mining Co., incorporated; J. Connor Wise, 224 N. Connor St.

Mo., Joplin—California Mines Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; Mercer Arnold, Joplin Nat. Bank Bldg.

Mo., Weaubleau—Grover Westerman reported interested in erection 340-ton mill for lead and zinc mining in Hickory county.

Tenn., Knoxville—Max Grant advises soon begin developing iron ore land in Monroe County, also other ore deposits in Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia.*

Tex., Eagle Lake—Gemmer & Tanner, Columbus, reported develop gravel pits, erect building, lay tracks, etc.

Tex., San Antonio—North Loop Gravel Co., Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; E. V. Biles, 141 Mont Clair St.

Va., Midvale—Rockbridge Manganese & Iron Co. will reopen mines in Rockbridge County.

Va., North Holston—See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Miscellaneous Construction

Ala., Mobile—Alabama State Docks Comm., Gen. Wm. L. Sibert, Pres. and Ch. Engr., reported tentatively considering modern coal handling plant; probably award contract for warehouse and transit sheds for Piers No. 1 and No. 2 in sixty days; plan building south half Pier No. 3 and 37 miles switching and industrial track.*

Fla., Miami—Belcher Asphalt Paving Co., E. N. Belcher, Pres., Pier 1, Municipal Docks, reported acquired site 50x520 ft. on Terminal Island; use as part of harbor sub-terminal; dredge, construct bulkhead.

Fla., Sarasota—Docks, etc.—City has \$25,000 available for building of docks at Payne Terminals, and \$6000 for docks and boat slips at municipal pier; H. O. Southwick, City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Hamilton County Highway Commrs. let contract to M. P.

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Smith of Knoxville, at \$347,218.40, for construction tunnels (Bachman Tube) under Missionary Ridge at Ringgold Rd. twin type, concrete, including rings, bench walls, curbing, guttering and flooring each tube 20 ft. wide, 3-ft. pavements and guttering, drive-ways 17 feet through each tube work also includes building, grading and paving 3 concrete approaches to tunnel from Dodds Ave. and one to Ringgold Rd. or Bachman Ave. A. M. Nelson, Tunnel Engr., Court-house.*

Miscellaneous Enterprises

Ala., Anniston—C. A. Hamilton let contract to John B. LaGarde, Jr., for 2-story, 50x100 ft. brick building on Noble St., cost \$13,500; portion of building to be occupied by Calhoun Co-operative Creamery Co.

Ala., Birmingham—Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., 30 E. 42nd St., New York City, reported construct acetylene producing plant on Twenty-seventh St., North Birmingham; W. A. J. Kopp, Dist. Mgr.

Ala., Birmingham—Ward Baking Co., 357 Southern Blvd., New York City, started work on addition, First Ave. and Fifteenth St.; 3-story, 100-ft. front; equip for making bread, etc.; to be completed in about four months; also contemplates building plant at New Orleans, La.*

Ala., Linden—Thad Way plans establishing small steam laundry. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Equipment.)

Ark., Camden—S. O. Moore of Orange Crush Bottling Co., Little Rock, and associates plan establishing plant.

Ark., Little Rock—Little Rock Tent and Awning Co., 209 Main St., receiving bids for new plant on Third St.; 2-story and basement, 100x130 ft., brick and concrete; Thomas Harding, Archt., 508 Exchange Bank Bldg.*

D. C., Takoma Park—Bay Ridge Inn Co., 233 Willow Ave., capital \$20,000, chartered; Samuel H. Burges.

Fla., Bartow—Barnett-Embrey Construction Co., incorporated; C. H. Barnett, E. T. Embrey.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Seminole Laundry, Inc., chartered; Henry Epstein, Mack Katz.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Phoenix Asphalt Paving Co., incorporated; J. F. McFarland, Lawrence Crabtree.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Incinerator—City Commrs. construct garbage and refuse incinerator plant, capacity not less 5 tons per hour; bids until Feb. 8; B. J. Horne, City Mgr.; Solomon, Norcross & Kels, Const. Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Incinerator.)*

Fla., Jacksonville—Graybar Electric Co., W. R. Phillips, Mgr., 344 E. Bay St. (successor to supply department, Western Electric Co.), let contract to Griffin Construction Co., 516 Hogan St., for plant cor. Main and Twelfth Sts., 100x117 ft., 2 story, brick and concrete; building and equipment cost \$120,000; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs., Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.*

Fla., Lakeland—Les-Go Bottling Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated J. P. Wentworth, P. E. Alford.

Fla., Miami—Coca Cola Bottling Co., 94 N. W. Tenth St., reported acquired site cor. N. W. Twenty-ninth and Third Ave.; plans 2-story building, cost \$80,000 to \$90,000.

Fla., Miami—M. F. Ryan Transfer Co., Inc., capital \$35,000, chartered; Merritt F. Ryan, 1524 N. E. Second Ave.

Fla., Palmetto—Mount Hughes Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; D. Robinson.

Fla., Pensacola—The Barber Asphalt Co., 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., advises: "We are not contemplating establishing branch at Pensacola." (Lately incorrectly noted.)

Fla., Pensacola—Naval Stores—Newport Co., J. H. McCormack, Gen. Mgr., W. Main st., reported will expend \$400,000 for improvements, include additional buildings, new equipment and placing additional retorts, increasing output 50 per cent; let contracts to Warden-Allen Co., Milwaukee, Wis., for steel work and Pensacola Shipbuilding Co. for equipment; other contract for boilers, retorts, etc., to be awarded later.*

Fla., Sanford—Wagoner Furniture Co., Inc., capital \$35,000, chartered; G. S. Wagoner.

Fla., Tallahassee—Chiple Lime Products, Inc., capital \$40,000; A. R. Richardson, W. T. Wallis, Jr.

Fla., Tampa—Hayes-Tampa Adding Machine of Florida incorporated; Chas. H. Moorhouse, 700 Ashley St.

Fla., Tampa—National Dredging Co., Davis

Island, formed by consolidation of the Northern Dredge and Dock Co. and National Dredging Co.

Fla., Tampa—Plaster, etc.—Holmes & Binkley Co., incorporated; S. R. Binkley, 2702 Oakland St.

Fla., Tampa—Building Materials—Ocala-Tampa Lime Rock Co., incorporated; W. I. Webb, 1925 Bayshore Blvd.

Fla., Venice—Venice Hardware Co., Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; W. R. Heick.

Fla., Vero Beach—Consolidated Mortuary Co., incorporated; F. P. Simon, L. D. Simon.

Ga., Atlanta—Massell Investment Co., 43½ Peachtree St., acquired site on Whitehall St.; erect 2-story building, to be occupied by Haas & Howell and the Seiberling Rubber Co., 595 Whitehall St.

Ga., Columbus—Disinfectants—Paramount Chemical Co., incorporated; Ralph A. Lipman, 1021 Tumlin Ave.

Ga., Columbus—Publishing—R. W. Page Corp., capital \$250,000, chartered; W. E. Page, 1119 Jeanette Ave.

Ga., Griffith—Kennett-Odom Co., Macon, will establish ice cream factory; acquired site of E. Broad St.

Ga., Macon—T. M. Raines Grocery Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; T. M. Raines, Montpelier Ave.

Ga., Valdosta—J. N. Bray & Co. expending about \$100,000 on improvements; add naval stores plant, crate and box factory and sawmill.*

Ky., Lexington—Lexington Dairy Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; N. J. Steinau, I. Abrams, both Louisville; have plans for plant; equipment purchased.

Ky., Louisville—Bakers' Suppliers—Bessire & Co., Eighth and Main St., will erect 200 x 200 ft. plant, one story and basement, steel and brick, composition, cost about \$100,000; Ossian P. Ward, Archt., 1002 Lincoln Bldg., receives bids Feb. 15.*

La., Bastrop—Louisiana Pulp and Paper Co., reported, acquired by Bond & Goodwin, Inc., 31 Pine St., New York City.

La., Farmerville—Mercantile—S. A. Coats & Co., Inc., capital \$16,000, chartered; S. A. Coats, Monroe.

La., New Orleans—Acquisition of "Huyler's" by Schulte interests, 386 Broadway, New York City, reported; organize new company with David A. Schulte, Pres.; Irvin Fuerst, V-Pres.

La., New Orleans—Delta Theaters, Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; Harold M. Wheelahan, 2841 Lowerline St.

La., New Orleans—Lecler-Hyde Printing Co., Inc., 516 Natchez St., establish printing plant, install Miller speed press.*

La., New Orleans—See Ala., Birmingham.

La., New Orleans—Wallace Engineering Corp., capital \$20,000, chartered; C. L. Wallace, 2028 Peters Ave.

La., New Orleans—Orleans Grading and Excavator Co., incorporated; Dennis G. Villere, 1926 Poydras St.

La., Shreveport—Interstate Hotel Co., Inc., capital \$226,920, chartered; A. C. Glassell, City Bank Bldg.

La., Shreveport—Shreveport Syrup Co., 3952 Mansfield Rd., capital \$150,000, incorporated; W. F. Johnson, Pres.; install new equipment, enlarge plant; daily capacity 4000 gal. syrup.

Md., Baltimore—Chemicals—O'Donnells, Inc., 1231 Calvert Bldg., chartered; Edward Adkins, Jr.

Md., Baltimore—Mount Holly Pharmacy Co., 3802 Clifton Ave., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Samuel Fribush.

Md., Baltimore—Advertising—H. Lesseraux, Inc., 1604-5 Munsey Bldg., capital \$25,000, chartered; Herman Lesseraux.

Md., Baltimore—Cleaning Fluids, etc.—John C. Stalford & Sons, Inc., 814 E. Lombard St., chartered; Arthur J. Stalford.

Md., Baltimore—Lithographers—Whitehorst & Co., Inc., 428 E. Saratoga St., capital \$20,000, chartered; Julius Woernle, Sr.

Md., Baltimore—Clothing—Peerless Pants Co., Inc., 837 E. Baltimore St., capital \$10,000; Max Weiner.

Md., Baltimore—Contracting—Terren Building Co., Rogers and Homlin Ave., incorporated; Ezekiel Terren.

Md., Baltimore—Nursery—Rose Gardens, Inc., chartered; Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.; Margaret Bonday.

Md., Baltimore—Maryland Glass Corp., Mt. Winans, erect \$32,825, 120x12-ft. steel warehouse, replace building S. W. cor. Linden and

Ontario Sts.; Kubitz & Koenig, Builders, Emerson Tower Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Medicines—Sharp & Dohme, Inc., offering new issue \$1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock through Alexander Brown & Sons, Calvert and Baltimore Sts.*

Md., Baltimore—Associated Theaters Corp., 345 St. Paul Place, chartered; Geo. Flint.

Md., Baltimore—Publishing, etc.—Amateur Athletic, Inc., Industrial Bldg., capital \$100,000, chartered; John J. Ely.

Md., Baltimore—East End Laundry, Inc., 3403 Philadelphia Ave., capital \$40,000, chartered; Charles A. Spann.

Md., Baltimore—Stadium Underwear Co., Inc., 1501 Guilford Ave., increased capital, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Md., Baltimore—General Indoor Advertising Co. of America, Inc., 10 E. Lexington St., chartered; Aaron L. Lazarus.

Md., Baltimore—Central Theaters Corp., 223 N. Howard St., chartered; A. Julian Brylawski.

Md., Baltimore—Clothing—Sidney Hendelman & Co., Inc., 27 W. Baltimore St., capital \$50,000, chartered; Harry Shapiro.

Md., Baltimore—Bakery—Wergley's, Inc., 2440 N. Charles St., capital \$10,000, chartered; J. Oscar Wergley.

Md., Baltimore—Merchandise—Goodman's, Inc., 22 W. Baltimore St., capital \$50,000, chartered; Harry A. Goodman.

Md., Baltimore—Falcon Advertising Syndicate, Inc., 922 Equitable Bldg., chartered; Herman Michaelson.

Md., Baltimore—Electrical Appliances—S. C. Amoss Co., 210 E. Lombard St., chartered; Samuel C. Amoss.

Md., Baltimore—Lord Baltimore Pictures, Inc., 100 E. Monument St., chartered; Berge N. Heede.

Md., Baltimore—Buffington Brush Co., Inc., 110 N. Fulton Ave., chartered; Alfred B. Buffington.

Md., Baltimore—Mayflower Hotels Corp. of America, Continental Bldg., chartered; James W. Burch.

Md., Baltimore—Floor Coverings—Duraflex Co. of Maryland, Inc., 743 Calvert Bldg., incorporated; Charles B. Hollstein.

Md., Baltimore—Washington Consolidated Title Co., Calvert St., incorporated; R. Dorsey Watkins.

Md., Frostburg—Cook & Schneider Printing Co., 114 E. Union St., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Guy F. Leidigh.

Md., Fullerton—Florist—E. Pielke & Son, Inc., capital \$30,000, chartered; B. Harris Henderson.

Md., Hagerstown—Restaurants—Arcadia Co., Inc., chartered; Alan J. Bachrach, C. Walter Baker.

Md., La Plata—Cellulograph Bearings—H. S. Bradstreet, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Harry S. Bradstreet.

Md., Raspeburg—Rosedale Electric & Radio Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Alonzo R. Hussey.

Md., Salisbury—Windsor Drug Co., Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; Lester D. Windsor, Wm. D. Long.

Miss., Hattiesburg—Janitor's Sanitary Supply Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; T. M. Thornton, O. H. Black.

Miss., Hattiesburg—Phoenix Laundry Co., M. A. Mayo and L. G. Smith, owners, 200 Main St., let contract to Pittman Realty Co., Kennedy Bldg., for brick building on Hardy St., 90x135 ft.; steel sash, concrete floor, built-up roof; cost about \$30,000; install \$75,000 equipment for laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing, furnished by American Laundry (Mch.) Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Miss., Meridian—Hulett Funeral Home, capital \$25,000, incorporated; A. C. Hulett, Forrest St.

Mo., Chamois—Contracting—Stonner and Deering Construction Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; F. A. Stonner, E. W. Deering.

Mo., Kansas City—Insecticides—The Kilinsec Co., capital \$50,000, chartered; G. C. Pack, 3720 Olive St.

Mo., Kansas City—Construction—Centropolis Erection Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; R. H. Erichsen, 1218 W. Fifty-first St.

Mo., Kansas City—Tienery Wheat Recreation Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; John K. Tierney, 65 S. Forest St.

Mo., Kansas City—Arrow Lock Roofing Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; Benj. F. Watts, 3735 Wayne St.

Mo., Springfield—Chittim Tent and Awning

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Co., 501 E. Commercial St., capital \$15,000, incorporated; A. A. Chittim.

Mo., St. Louis—Polishes, etc.—Duraflor Products Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; J. A. Alfermann, E. Strippgen.

Mo., St. Louis—Clothing—Randolph Co., Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; Bernard Greensfelder, 1212 Central Nat. Bank Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Acme Battery Manufacturing Co. incorporated; Louis Gershonson, 4575 Easton St.

Mo., St. Louis—Cardinal Hotel and Investment Co. incorporated; A. B. Newman, 4465 Pershing Rd.

Mo., St. Louis—Plumbing, etc.—A. E. Dillon Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Albert E. Dillon, 5453 Gilmore St.

Mo., St. Louis—N. S. T. Automobile Polish Manufacturing Co., 721½ Chestnut St., incorporated; Joseph W. Nusbaum.

Mo., St. Louis—Advertising Posters, etc.—David A. Coleman Manufacturing Co., incorporated; Paul J. Haldeman, 707 Eastgate St.

Mo., St. Louis—Flooring etc.—Duraflor Products Co., capital \$50,000 incorporated; Paul E. Strippgen, 98 S. Laclede Blvd., Webster Groves, Mo.

Mo., St. Louis—Advertising—Phil Roos, Inc., chartered; Phil Roos, F. J. Corcoran.

Mo., Webb City—Building Materials—Ozark Materials Co. incorporated; J. Frank Todd, W. W. Holmes.

Mo., West Plains—Ozark Dairy Products Co., reported expending \$50,000 on improvements.

N. C., Albemarle—Mabry-Hatley Hardware Co., Inc., First St., has building and improvements under way; has not purchased all stock; handle hardware and electrical refrigeration. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)

N. C., Asheville—Enwright Hotels, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; J. H. Enwright, E. C. Greene.

N. C., Beaufort—Grocery—Hancock-Huntley Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; C. W. Huntley.

N. C., Charlotte—American Bakeries Co., 1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., reported, plans 2-story and basement building, 170x100 ft., slow-burning construction, on W. Trade St.; contract for excavation and grading. Cochran & Ross, 223 N. Graham St.; reinforced concrete retaining wall. J. J. McDewitt Co., 601 W. Trade St.; soon let general contract; Charles C. Hook, Archt., Johnston Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—Charlotte Insurance and Investment Corp. chartered; C. B. Covington, Sec., 2124 E. Seventh St.

N. C., Concord—Parry Clothing Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. H. Wadsworth.

N. C., Greensboro—National Biscuit Co., J. W. Warren, Branch Mgr., E. Washington St., will occupy plant on Elm St., to be erected by Dr. C. I. Carlson; one story, fireproof, 10,000 ft. floor space; plans being prepared by company's engineers.

N. C., Lenoir—E. A. Poe, Archt., reported making plans for improvements to News-Topic Bldg.

N. C., Rutherfordton—Lure Bakery and Cafe, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; J. L. Taylor, Sr.; purchase additional machinery as needed; operations begun.

Okla., Wellston—O. H. Coxen acquired the Wellston News; will publish.

S. C., Greenwood—Electric Refrigerator Co. incorporated; I. C. Harrison.

S. C., Johnson—Johnson Drug Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Dr. A. G. Eaddy.

S. C., Rock Hill—Medicines—Anti-Ferment Co., Clarence Kuykendal, will establish plant in Ratterree Bldg., Trade St.; daily output 12 gross; move from Columbia.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Textile Storage and Warehouse Co., capital \$151,000, incorporated; F. C. Robinson, Clyde Pierce.

Tenn., Chattanooga—The Cream Top Creamery, capital \$50,000, incorporated; James A. Sherrill, 812 Young St.

Tenn., Kingsport—Blue Ridge Glass Corp., F. F. Shetterly, Mgr., let contract to James & Wexler, Kingsport, for one-story plant addition, brick, concrete and steel; concrete floor, composition roof; install equipment for grinding and polishing glass, furnished by Hoover, Owens & Rentschler Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

Tenn., McMoresville—W. R. Newsome interested in establishing cheese factory.

Tenn., Nashville—The J. T. Manufacturing

Co., capital \$50,000, A. C. Jones, Pres.; acquired foundry and machine shop buildings, Fifty-seventh Ave. N. and Centennial Blvd. (formerly occupied by Brown-Flint Co.; manufacture full porcelain enamel refrigerators; Tennessee Enamel Manufacturing Co., Charl Park, make enamel parts.

Tex., Austin—Meyer Delivery Service, Inc. incorporated; Theo. P. Meyer, 1512 Colorado St.

Tex., Breckenridge—Breckenridge Hotel Co., capital \$250,000, incorporated; H. C. Buch.

Tex., Dallas—Merchandise—C. E. Stone Co., Santa Fe Bldg., capital \$30,000, incorporated; C. E. Stone.

Tex., Dallas—Archer-Cox Funeral Home, Inc., capital \$15,000, chartered; Thomas W. Archer, J. H. Darby.

Tex., Eden—Eden Drug Co., capital \$18,000, incorporated; Waring C. Burleson, John Rudder.

Tex., Gunter—Grayson Pharmacy Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Wilbur Carter.

Tex., Houston—South Texas Monument Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; Harvey B. Richards, Hy Rugley.

Tex., Houston—Houston Transportation Co., capital \$35,000, incorporated; L. D. McKaughan, Humble Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Lightfoot Construction Co., 3103 Main St., incorporated; Ewart H. Lightfoot.

Tex., Lagrange—Farmers Publishing Co. increased capital to \$10,000.

Tex., Madisonville—Herring-Turner Hardware Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; H. L. Turner.

Tex., Mission—City let contract to American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., Elmira, N. Y., for triple combination fire engine.

Tex., Nacogdoches—Nacogdoches Amusement Co. increased capital to \$36,000.

Tex., Plainview—Plains Coca Cola Bottling & Ice Co., capital \$95,000, chartered; M. A. Marcus.

Tex., San Antonio—Delaware Punch Co., Granado and San Marcos St., let contract to Blount & Miller, Nogalitos St., for bottling plant; 1-story, 70x160 ft., reinforced concrete, hollow tile, steel and stucco; cost \$22,184; L. Harrington & Co., Engrs. and Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Plumbing—A. J. Monier & Co., 1446 N. Flores St., capital \$25,000; O. B. Monier.

Tex., Vernon—Merchandise—Brunsen & Williams, Inc., capital \$30,000, chartered; B. A. Williams.

Va., Norfolk—Virginia Beach Broadcasting Co., incorporated; Wm. H. Sands, Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Va., North Holston—The Southern Gypsum Co. and the Beaver Products Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., consolidated; properties include supply of gypsum rock; mills for making gypsum block or partition tile, gypsum lath and plaster mill.

Va., Richmond—Coca Cola Bottling Works, 1807 W. Broad St., erecting \$50,000 building, Marshall and Lodge Sts.; 2-story, 112x150 ft., reinforced concrete and steel, brick, sandstone trim; double capacity present plant; completed March 1; O. C. Peers, General Contr., 3200 Hawthorne Ave.; W. H. Jenks, 621 E. Main St., contract for electrical work; J. E. Harris, 115 E. Leigh St., plumbing; Hayes & Torrence, brick work; Richmond Structural Steel Co., 17th and Dock Sts., steel; Gregory & Graham, 408 E. Main St., heating system; Johnson & Longworth, oil burners.

Va., Richmond—A. Hyman & Co., 714 Broadway, New York City, reported leased property 1204 E. Main St.; establish plant to manufacture men's clothing.

Va., Richmond—Phillip Morris Consolidated, 44 W. Eighteenth St., New York City, lately acquired Continental Tobacco Co., let contract to Wise Granite and Construction Co., 818 W. Main St., for new factory at Twentieth and Cary St.; 109x159 ft., 7-story, reinforced concrete; estimated cost, including equipment, \$500,000; Francisco & Jacobus, Archts. and Engrs., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City; Truscon Steel Co. has contract for reinforcing steel; Richmond Steel Co., for miscellaneous iron work.

Va., Roanoke—Ideal Steam Laundry Co., J. T. Eanes, Mgr., 728 Church St. S. E., let contract to C. Grady Cates, 207 Boxley Bldg., for corrugated reinforcing bars, Fenestra steel sash and metal doors for addition.

W. Va., Fairmont—Owens Bottle Co., Toledo, Ohio, reported let contract to Chapman-Stein Furnace Co., Mt. Vernon, O., for two recuperators on revolving pots.

W. Va., Fairmont—Bottles, etc.—Merger of Monongah Glass Co., 12th St., with Turner Brothers Co., Terre Haute, Ind., reported completed; increase capacity of plants.

Motor Bus Lines and Terminals

Fla., St. Augustine—St. Augustine and Palatka Bus Line, Inc., chartered; J. F. O'Donnell, 8 Hope St.

Ky., Louisville—Peoples Transit Co., Clarence L. Hackenberg, Pres., establish motor bus line on Broadway.

Motor Cars, Garages, Filling Stations

Ala., Birmingham—M. and W. Investment Co. let contract to W. H. Robertson & Son, 1407 N. Twelfth St., for 2-story filling station and tire store, brick or tile and stucco, composition and tile roof, concrete floors; Sigmond Nesselroth, Archt., 318 Alabama Power Bldg.

Ala., Mobile—Lord's Tire Service Co., Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; J. W. Lord, 21 Bienville Ave.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles—Childs Brothers, Inc., incorporated; Edward B. Childs, 1228 E. 17th St.

Fla., Macclenny—Knabb Motor Co. incorporated; T. J. Knabb.

Fla., Miami Beach—Automobile Accessories—Tiedman Bros. Fifth Street Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. B. Reid, 2633 Indian Creek Drive.

Fla., Sarasota—Jack Hayes, 115 S. Palm Ave., has permit for filling station cor. Main and Osprey Sts.

Ga., Atlanta—Packard Motors Co., 302 Spring St., erect 1-story, 79x224-ft. building, reinforced concrete, brick and steel, estimated cost \$125,000; R. C. Snow, Associate Archt., Bona Allen Bldg.; soon let contract.

Ga., Atlanta—Wofford Oil Co., Forsyth Bldg., will occupy garage and filling station to be erected Piedmont Ave. and Houston St.

Ga., Macon—N. E. Pace, Pine St., erect 52½x125-ft. garage, sales and service station; hollow tile and brick; install equipment; begin construction about 30 days.

Ky., Lexington—Kinkhead-Wilson Motor Co., 229 W. Short St., erecting \$40,000 garage; 2-story, 66.8x200 ft., brick with steel girders, concrete and wood floors, built-up asphalt roof; John V. Moore, Archt., McClelland Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Taxicabs—Stewart Co., 517 Franklin Terrace, capital \$50,000, incorporated; Albert C. Nitzel.

Md., Baltimore—Virginia Handler, Inc., 16 W. Mount Royal Ave., chartered; Geo. F. Whiting.

Md., Baltimore—Garage—National Motor Club, Inc., 443 Calvert Bldg., chartered; Sigmond Kallinsky.

Miss., Biloxi—Liberty Oil Co., organized; Lewis E. Curtis, H. B. Money plans establishing filling stations, etc., expending approximately \$80,000.

Miss., Gulfport—Redfield Oil Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; R. H. Cruthrds.

Mo., Carthage—Standard Oil Co. let contract to W. R. McCormick, 1805 Sergeant St., Joplin, for \$15,000 filling station cor. Garrison and Central Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—Kansas City Garage Co. let contract to G. D. Morrow & Son, Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla., for garage; 4-story; cost \$100,000; to Concrete Steel Co., Finance Bldg., for reinforcing steel; Frank C. Walter, Archt., Tulsa.

Mo., Springfield—Williams Oil and Fuel Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; B. H. Nicholson, 1631 N. Clay St.

N. C., Asheville—Allport Motor Sales, Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; J. Hobart Allport, St. Dunstan's Circle.

N. C., Fair Bluff—Scott Motor Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; S. D. Scott.

N. C., Raleigh—Yates Auto Service, Inc., capital \$75,000, chartered; K. W. Yates, 1434 Scale St.

N. C., North Wilkesboro—Garage—Southern Oil Co., capital \$100,000; C. D. Coffey, Jr., S. C. Greenville—Goldsmith-Nash Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Browning Goldsmith, 2 Rutherford St.

Tenn., Bristol—Hotel Bristol, R. G. Barnhill, Mgr., reported, erect garage.

Tex., Amarillo—D. W. Mays, 1101 Van Buren St., reported, erect \$15,000 garage, 1 story, 60x80 ft., brick; E. F. Rittenberry, Archt., 303 Blackburn Bldg.

Tex., Amarillo—J. A. Duniven, 201 Ala-

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bama St., let contract to J. T. Glover, 717 N. Filmore St., for \$16,000 garage and store, 50x140 ft., brick, hollow tile and concrete.

Tex., Cleburne—Sterling Kennard Motor Co., reported, let contract to Henry & Stephen for \$20,000 office and sales room; 1 story, 80x105 ft., brick, steel and concrete, tile and concrete floors, tile roof.

Tex., Dallas—Signal Gasoline Co. of Texas, capital \$200,000, incorporated; R. G. Smith, Magnolia Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Snelling-Rice Motor Co., capital \$12,000, incorporated; H. F. Snelling, Calder Rice.

Tex., Marshall—Wood Motor Co., Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; S. E. Wood, Jr.

Tex., San Antonio—J. B. Jarmon, 919 W. Summit Place, receiving bids for filling station, Poplar and Main Ave.; 1-story, concrete, brick and stucco; Morris & Noonan, Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Dr. T. T. Parker, 1430 W. Commerce St., reported, erect \$40,000 garage and sales room, Soledad and Augusta Sts., 2 story.

Tex., Vernon—Vernon Hudson-Essex Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; J. C. Hamer.

Railway Shops and Terminals

Mo., St. Louis—St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., James M. Kurn, Pres., reported completes expending \$21,000,000 for new equipment, roadway and structures in 1927; plans include improvements and enlargements to freight yards and new mechanical equipment at Yale, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala., and West Tulsa, Okla.; passenger stations at Holly Springs, Miss., and Boynton, Okla., water stations, coal chutes, interlocking towers, 150 miles new railroad, etc.*

Roads, Streets and Paving

Large sums are being expended for roads, streets and paving in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Proposed Construction

Ala., Anniston—City, Sidney J. Reeves, Mayor, plans widening paved road at Cooper's crossing; W. E. Lewis, Chmn. Street Comm.

Ark., Little Rock—Spring Lake Highway Dist. Commrs. plan extending hard surface pavement to Saline County line in Loranzo bottom.

D. C., Washington—District Commrs. acquired one-mile strip of land south side Madison St. N. W., Concord Ave. to N. Capitol St., to widen street; plans widening Woodley Road, 29th St. to Wisconsin Ave.

Fla., Sarasota—City voted \$116,000 for paving and \$28,000 for road construction. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Stuart—Martin County plans road construction. See Financial News—Bonds Proposed.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service receives bids Feb. 8 for improving Louisiana Ave., from Bates St. to Kansas City, 60 ft. wide; also reconstructing Pennsylvania Ave., from Steins St. to Haven St.

Fla., Bushnell—Sumter County Commrs. plan completing hard-surfaced roads throughout county; \$360,000 bonds voted.*

Fla., Palm Beach—Town Council repair N. Ocean Boulevard; R. W. Milburn, Councilman.

Fla., Vero Beach—City, H. G. Redstone, Clk., received low bid from Curry & Turner Construction Co. at \$239,319.20 for street improvements in McAnsh Park; Carter & Damerow, Inc., Engrs.*

Ga., Thomasville—City, C. C. Pittman, Clk., receives bids Feb. 16 for about 41,200 cu. yd. excavation; 123,100 sq. yd. concrete paving; 22,100 sq. yd. brick or asphalt sidewalk; 5400 sq. yd. concrete driveways; 40,500 lin. ft. granite or concrete curb and gutters; 10,600 lin. ft. storm sewers; 60 catch basins; 25 manholes, etc.; plans on file and from Robert & Co., Inc., Engrs., Atlanta; D. Roy Hay, Mayor.

Ga., Waycross—City, W. B. Stovall, Mgr., plans extending Isabella St.

La., Alexandria—City received low bid from Thurber Construction Co., L. & M. Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex., to pave De Soto St., Fourth to Tenth St., and 23rd St., Marye to Albert St.; low bid from B. J. Carbo, Alexandria, to pave Fish St., Sixth to Tenth St.; plans

paving sidewalks Levin St., Bertie to Louisiana St., sidewalks and curbing on Mary St., Monroe to Paris St.

La., Donaldsonville—Louisiana Highway Comsn., Baton Rouge, received low bid at \$24,920.84 from C. E. St. Julien, Lafayette, La., for 5.393 mi. gravel, Saint Amant-Port Vincent Highway, Ascension Parish.*

La., Jennings—Louisiana Highway Comsn., Baton Rouge, received low bid at \$73,483.72 from J. C. Wimberly, Church Point, for 12.185 mi. Jennings-Elton Highway, Jefferson Davis Parish.*

La., Lafayette—City Board of Trustees plan widening Vermillion St. 15 ft.

La., Natchitoches—Louisiana Highway Comsn., Baton Rouge, received low bid from Meyer & Greenwald Construction Co., Ouachita Bank Bldg. Monroe, at \$76,720, for 1.484 mi. hard-surfaced Natchitoches-Shreveport Highway, Natchitoches Parish.*

Md., Baltimore—Comms. for Opening Streets, John H. Robinette, Pres. of Board, approved plans to widen Charles St. 30 ft., North Ave. to Twenty-Sixth St.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor; Steuart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.

Miss., Gulfport—Harrison County, Eustis McManus, Clk., plans paving beach roadway, 25th Ave. to 30th Ave.

Miss., Natchez—City, Jno. F. Jenkins, Clk., receives bids Feb. 11 for 7000 sq. yd. grading, asphalt paving, drainage structures, 1000 lin. ft. curbs and gutters and sanitary sewer system; Massena L. Culley, Engr.

Miss., Piquette—City, B. Whitfield, Mayor, soon call for bids concrete paving Harvey Ave., cost \$20,000.

Miss., Vicksburg—Warren County Board of Supervisors, J. G. Sherard, Chancery Clk., receives bids Feb. 8 to gravel road, Jeff Davis Academy to Fisher's Ferry road.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, Room 208, City Hall, receives bids Feb. 8 for improvements to 12 streets, Kraft St., Dale Ave., Wilson Ave., etc.; plans on file.

Mo., Webb City—City, C. C. Harris, Mayor, considering plans for 6 mi. paving and resurfacing others; \$50,000 bonds contemplated.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City, Mike Peshek, Clk., receives bids Feb. 1 to grade highway on north shore of city reservoir.

South Carolina—South Carolina Highway Dept., Columbia, received low bids for 11 roads and 8 bridges: Aiken County, 6.178 mi., Route 121, Wagoner to Horsey's Bridge, J. L. Carroll, Columbia, \$48,076.13; Clarendon County, 8.521 mi., Routes 4 and 30, end of Project 252 to Summerton, Killian & Watson, Hickory, N. C., \$75,874.42; timber bridge, eight 15-ft. spans, A. V. Hooks, 14 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C., \$4618.07; Edgefield County, reinforced concrete and steel bridge over Turkey Creek, Route No. 21, Roanoke Iron and Bridge Co., Roanoke, Va., \$13,613.15; Fairfield County, 3.38 mi., Route 22, end of Project 8-627-B to Great Falls, Harrison, Walter & Prater, White Pine, Tenn., \$38,306.17; 12x12-ft. culvert, triple 10x12-ft. culvert and reinforced concrete bridge over Water Creek, W. B. Boyle Co., Sumter, \$30,924.75; 6.77 mi., Route 22, Struthers to Salem crossroads, Cherokee Construction Co., Blacksburg, \$54,385.35; 2 mi., Route 22, city limits of Wainsboro to Project 627-B, Cherokee Construction Co., \$14,019.35; Georgetown County, 10.909 mi., Route 40, between Black and Pee Dee rivers, J. L. Carroll, 2930 Divine St., Columbia, \$85,476.59; 3 timber bridges, 2 five 15 ft. and one six 15 ft. spans, J. L. Carroll, \$10,619.24; Kershaw County, overhead bridge, Route 50, near Blaney, A. V. Hooks, \$8171.95; Lexington County, 12.4 mi., Route 6, between Edmund and Swansca, J. L. Carroll, Columbia, \$57,002.68; 3.143 mi., Route 121, J. A. Livingston, North, \$10,572.55; Oconee County, 6.972 mi., Route 2, Seneca to Walhalla, alternate 1, P. R. Ashby & Co., Laurinburg, N. C., alternate 2, Ballenger Paving Co., Greenville, \$196,680.18; Orangeburg County, 10.326 mi., Route 30, Project 115-B to Pinkney's Landing, J. F. Blankenship, Greenwood, \$63,852.50; reinforced concrete bridge, three 22-ft. spans, station 552, George B. Dean, Spartanburg, \$5763.18.*

S. C., Charleston—Charleston County Sanitary and Drainage Comm., Jac D. Leseman, Chmn., plans hard-surfaced highway through Sullivan's Island.

S. C., Greenville—State Highway Dept., Columbia, plans to call for bids in March for grading Greenville-Easley highway.

S. C., Greenwood—State Highway Comm., Columbia, receives bids Feb. 10 for 9 mi. highway, Greenwood to Ninety-Six.

S. C., Travelers Rest—State Highway Dept., Columbia, receives bids Feb. 10 for 8.3 mi. paving, Buncombe Road from Travelers Rest to North Carolina line.

S. C., Walhalla—State Highway Dept., Columbia, received low bid from C. P. Ballenger, Emoxa Bldg., Greenville, at \$2.14 sq. yd. for paving 6.972 mi., Route No. 2, Oconee County, Seneca to Walhalla.*

S. C., Walhalla—State Highway Comm., Columbia, plans paving 4000 ft. Highway No. 15 through Clemson College grounds; Ben M. Sawyer, Ch. Highway Commr.

Tex., Anderson—Grimes County, Ralph W. Barry, Judge, plans 13.89 mi. gravel or stone surfacing, Highway No. 90, Anderson to Roans Prairie, cost \$138,000; Oscar A. Seward, Jr., Engr.

Tex., Arlington—City plans street improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Austin—City, Adam R. Johnson, plans 1½-in. and 2-in. limestone rock asphalt paving, concrete curbs and concrete gutter.

Tex., Belleville—Austin County, C. D. Duncan, Judge, plans 17 mi. concrete pavement on Highway No. 36, Mill Creek through Road Dist. No. 4 to Washington County line; cost \$490,000; Herbert Schroeter, Engr.

Tex., Carrizo Springs—Dimmitt County, Wm. H. Davis, Judge, plans 9.56 mi. grading and bridges on Highway No. 55; cost \$79,000; Guy Lott, Engr.

Tex., Carizo Springs—Dimmitt County, Wm. H. Davis, County Judge, plans 8.9 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 53; estimated cost \$50,000; Jas. G. Lott, County Engr.

Tex., Cold Springs—San Jacinto County, Wm. McMurray, Judge, plans gravel surfacing, grading and bridges, Cold Springs-Old Waverly Road, Cold Springs to Old Waverly; cost \$197,000; J. E. Johnson, Engr.

Tex., Crosbyton—Crosby County, Jake M. Mabe, County Judge, plans .549 mi. grading and bridges Highway No. 53; estimated cost \$14,000; G. A. Linder, County Engr.

Tex., Dallas—Dallas County, F. H. Alexander, County Judge, plans .40 mi. concrete pavement on Highway across Mesquite Creek Fill; estimated cost \$15,000; R. H. Clinger, County Engr.

Tex., Graham—Young County, W. F. Parsley, Judge, plans 12.6 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 67, Graham to Stephens County line, cost \$95,000; Guy R. Johnston, Engr.

Tex., Hallettsville—Lavaca County, C. L. Stavinoka, Judge, plans 10 mi. waterbound macadam and asphalt road, Highway No. 21, cost \$250,000; W. H. Koether, Engr.

Tex., Jourdanton—Atascosa County, Earl D. Scott, Judge, plans 9.09 mi. rock asphalt surfacing with macadam base on Highway No. 9; cost \$207,000; Jas. V. Curnutte, Engr.

Tex., Lufkin—City, V. R. Smitham, Mgr., plans several mi. paving.

Tex., Luling—City, T. Greenwood, Mayor, receives bids Feb. 21 for 25,746 sq. yd. street paving; Warrentite bituthylic, 1½-in. cold-mix Uvalde rock asphalt, or 2-in. hot-mix Uvalde rock asphalt on 10-in. gravel, crushed stone or concrete base; one course reinforced concrete; 9.604 cu. yd. excavation; 3281 ft. curbing; 4479 cu. yd. curb and gutters; 7451 cu. yd. gravel or crushed stone for base course; estimated cost \$50,000; S. H. Burchard Engr., Gonzales.

Tex., Matador—Motley County Commrs.' Court plans three roads; cost \$250,000; Highway No. 18, north and south, \$120,000; Lee Highway, east and west, \$100,000; local county roads, \$30,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Panhandle—Carson County, Asbury A. Callaghan, County Judge, plans 15.3 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 75, Groom to Conway; estimated cost \$25,500; Larry O. Cox, County Engr.

Tex., Paducah—Cottle County plans 32 mi. paving and graveling, Lee Highway; \$800,000 bonds voted. Address Jas. L. Whatley.*

Tex., Pittsburg—Camp County, Joe R. Hooten, County Judge, plans 5.019 mi. triple-bituminous surface treatment on macadam base, Highway No. 65; estimated cost \$98,000; Chas. Chappell, County Engr.

Tex., Richmond—Fort Bend County, W. I. McFarlane, County Judge, plans 7 mi. 6 in. gravel, 6 in. crushed stone and 3 in. bituminous-macadam surface, Highway No. 3, from point 1 mi. east of Rosenberg to point 6 mi. west; estimated cost \$185,000; C. H. Kendall, County Engr., Sugarland.

Tex., San Angelo—Tom Green County, J. T. Matheson, Judge, plans 5.41 mi. grading and bridges on Highway No. 99; Tom J. Kelly, Engr.

Tex., San Antonio—Bexar County, Augustus McCloskey, Judge, receives bids Feb. 2 for 1.15 mi. rock asphalt on S. Flores Road, Kendall Ave. to Slocum Place; A. C. Pancoast, County Engr.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Wharton—Wharton County, John Norris, Judge, plans 6.35 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 12, Wharton to Hungerford, cost \$38,000; Nagle-Witt-Rollins Engineering Co., Engr.

W. Va., Buchannon—City plans street improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Contracts Awarded

Alabama—State Highway Dept., Montgomery, let contracts for 11 roads and 9 bridges: Coosa County, 8.35 mi. top soil, A. H. Singer, Lafayette, Ala., \$59,495.43; Perry County, 1.665 mi. cement concrete paving in town Marion, P. A. Goldsmith, 100 Randolph St., Montgomery, \$56,952.46; Bibb County, 16.345 mi. chert, Newell Contracting Co., 3828 Ave. A, Birmingham, \$163,680.07; concrete and timber bridges, C. B. Cox, Clanton, Ala., \$40,516.75; Lowndes County, 2 timber bridges on Selma-Montgomery Rd., Ed Pettus, Montgomery, \$10,808; Conecuh County, timber overhead crossing on L. & N. R. R. near Repton, Geo. A. Thomason, Macon, Ga., \$6811; Bibb-Tuscaloosa County, 4.630 mi. grading and drainage, L. P. Staggs, Bessemer, \$28,823.05; bridge, overhead crossing at Woodstock, S. C. Taylor, Gadsden, \$12,597; Pike County, 10.076 mi. sand clay, W. J. Bryson, 239 N. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla., \$43,536.37; treated timber bridges, Ed Pettus, Montgomery, \$11,452.34; Tuscaloosa County, 8.21 mi. cement concrete, W. J. Bryson, Jacksonville, \$190,726.24; bridge over Hurricane, cement concrete arch, Peterson & Earnhart, Montgomery, \$34,246; Choctaw County, 5.764 mi. sand clay, S. C. Taylor, Gadsden, \$96,874.96; Franklin County, 1½ in. sand rock asphalt, 5-in. concrete base paving in town of Russellville, Hodgson & Jones, N. Perry St., Montgomery, \$26,400; Lamar County, 9.77 mi. gravel, timber bridge, \$7595.50, Nixon & Phillips, Lineville, \$62,160.38; Dekalb County, 3.481 mi. chert, W. E. Hartline, Valley Head, \$73,346.52; bridges, Newell Contracting Co., Birmingham, \$13,135.95; Perry County, 16.22 mi. gravel, A. H. Singer, Lafayette, \$170,931.32; timber bridges, Nixon & Phillips, Lineville, \$26,721.82.

Ala., Bay Minette—See Contracts Awarded—Bridges.

Ala., Marion—Town, I. J. Dunklin, Mayor, let contract to Goldsmith Construction Co., Montgomery, to grade, drain and pave Washington St.; 1700 cu. yd. excavation, 4600 sq. yd. plain cement concrete paving.*

Ala., Phenix City—City Council let contract at \$20,388.03 to Barlow-Gordy Co., for concrete paving, Broad St. from Fifth St. to High Bridge, and laying sewer line from bridge to river.

Fla., Miami—Opa-Locka Co., G. Carl Adams, Pres., let contract to Everglades Construction Co., Hialeah, for 3 mi. roadway; C. S. Russell, Ch. Engr. of Opa-Locka.

Fla., Pensacola—Penton-Mathis Construction Co., Paxton, Ala., has contract through W. J. Bryson Paving Co., 239 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, for clearing, grading and drainage structures, 10 mi. scenic highway, Pensacola to Escambia Bay Bridge.*

Fla., Sanford—City Comsn., W. B. Williams, Mgr., let contract at \$296,000 to Hutton Construction Co., grade and pave 6 streets and widen portion of French Ave.*

Fla., Vero Beach—City, H. G. Redstone, Clk., let contract at \$259,001.66 to Lawrence Constr. Co., Stuart, Fla., for 67,890 cu. yd. sub-grading, 121,835 sq. yd. waterbound macadam paving, asphalt surface treatment, 60,639 lin. ft. curb and gutter, 10,080 lin. ft. to 30-in. storm sewers, 93 curb inlets, 12 manholes; Carter & Damerow, Inc., Engrs.*

Ga., Atlanta—City let contract at \$1.98 for 4372 yd. paving to MacDougald Construction Co., 315 Angier road; C. A. Pittman Co., Rhodes Bldg., \$2.01 and \$1.98 for 14,372 yd. paving; Meador Construction Co., 10 W. Harris St., \$1.95 for 4435 yd. paving.*

Ga., Savannah—City Council let contract at \$24,379.20 to Espy Paving and Construction Co., 6 E. Bay St., to pave 39th St. between E. Broad St. and Waters Ave.

Ky., Paducah—State Highway Comn., Frankfort, let contract to L. E. Carter, La Center, to grade and drain 13.3 mi. Paducah-Lovelaceville road, Paducah to Ballard County line, also concrete bridges, cost \$93,600.*

La., Cedar Grove—City let contract at \$30,491.07 to Flenniken Construction Co., Cahn Bldg., Shreveport, to grade, curb, drain and pave Division Ave., 68th to 70th St., and 70th St., Atkins Ave. to Linwood Ave.; Chas. D. Evans, Consol. Engr., Levy Bldg., Shreveport.*

La., Many—Sabine Parish Police Jury, J. M. Abington, Sec., let contract to Dr. F. P. Jones at \$15,283 for 2.29 mi. gravel Mitchell-Oak Grove Road.*

Md., Baltimore—Board of Estimates let contract for repairs to asphalt sheet streets, cost \$350,000 to \$400,000; Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Co., 1320 N. Monroe St.; P. Flanigan & Sons, Inc., Harford Rd.; American Paving & Contracting Co., Montebello Ave.

Miss., Ocean Springs—City let contract at \$57,630 to Hartman & Clark Bros., Peoria, Ill., for 23,600 sq. yd. paving, 2800 lin. ft. curb and gutter, 6000 yd. excavation, 1000 ft. 15-in. storm sewers, 6 manholes and 7 inlets.

Miss., Pass Christian—Harrison County Board of Supvrs., Gulfport, let contract at \$45,176 to Southern Paving Construction Co., Volunteer Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., for 1,526 mi. street paving, concrete base, Warrenite surface.

Mo., Joplin—City Commrs., O. P. Mahoney, Commr. of Streets, let contract to Granite Bituminous Paving Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, at \$1.70 sq. yd. to pave Bird Ave. with asphaltic concrete, 17th to 22d St.; at \$1.98 sq. yd. to pave Connor Ave. with bitulithic between Fourth and B Sts. and Jackson Ave., 13th to 16th St.; to Tri-State Construction Co. at \$2.20 sq. ft. for sidewalk on Joplin St. between 20th and 21st Sts.

Okla., Guthrie—Logan County let contract at \$167,000 to Ward, Beckman & Brooks, Inc., 1301 E. Sixth St., Oklahoma City, for 5,9602 mi. hard surface on Guthrie-Crescent Road.*

Tex., Amarillo—City, Jeff D. Bartlett, Mgr., let contract at \$40,572.18 to Amarillo Construction Co. for paving Bivins addition; 25 yds. gravel base with asphalt topping; \$81,363 to Willmeyer & Mullen Construction Co., 96 Polk St., for paving 6 streets; brick on concrete base; H. B. Jones, City Engr.

Tex., Breckenridge—L. W. Pelphrey & Co. have contract to widen E. Walker St.; C. C. Todd, Engr.

Tex., Wellington—City, C. L. Hasie, Engr., let contract at \$34,087.84 to Panhandle Construction Co., Lubbock, for 7715 sq. yd. vertical fiber brick pavement, 2401 lin. ft. curb and gutter, 4793 cu. yd. excavation, 3366 sq. yd. concrete paving.*

Sewer Construction

Large sums are being expended for sewage facilities in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Anniston—City, Sidney J. Reaves, Mayor, plans sanitary sewers.

Ala., Bessemer—A. G. Parsons, 210 Fourth St., reported has contract for storm sewer on Third Ave.*

Ala., Phenix City—See Contracts Awarded—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Ark., Camden—Reynolds & Son has contract for \$30,000 sewer; install 30,000 ft. clay pipe, 2000 ft. 8-in. clay pipe J. W. Haynes, Engr.

Fla., Ocala—See Water Works.

Fla., Palm Beach—Town, L. T. Lockwood, Mgr., will probably receive bids in March for 2 intercepting sanitary sewers, 2 sewage screen plants, 1½ miles 21 and 24-in. sewer lines; W. DeWitt Vosburg, Consol. Engr., 509 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.*

Fla., Sarasota—City voted \$6000 sewer bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Stuart—City plans voting drainage bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Thomasville—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Ky., Paducah—McKelvey Construction Co., Title Guaranty Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., has contract for sewers.

La., Bunkie—City soon receive bids for sewers in District No. 1; H. A. Mentz, Engr., Hammond.*

La., Marksville—Town, Henry A. Mentz, Consol. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond, receives bids Feb. 15 for sewer system; \$50,000 available. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Miss., Ellisville—F. D. Harvey Const. Co., 688 S. Bellevue St., Memphis, Tenn., reported has contract for \$33,000 sewer system.

Miss., Meridian—Ferris & Anderson, Knoxville, Tenn., reported have contract for extension of main sewer; J. C. Watts, Consol. Engr.

Miss., Natchez—City receives bids Feb. 11

for sanitary sewer system. See Roads, Streets, Paving—Proposed Construction.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—City plans \$126,000 storm sewer; Ed. Sailer, City Engr.*

Mo., Joplin—V. E. Koch, 702 N. Pearl St., reported has contract for sewer in Twenty-sixth St. sewer district No. 2.

Mo., Springfield—E. C. Koch reported has contract for sewers in District No. 6; Ralph W. Langston, R. F. D. No. 3, sewers in District No. 2.*

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Works receives bids soon for South Hurst joint sewer and West Rock Creek joint sewer; W. W. Hornor, Engr., 300 City Hall.

Mo., Troy—See Water Works.

Tenn., Knoxville—Dysard Construction Co., Anstell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., reported low bidder for Third Creek trunk sewer.*

Tex., Galveston—City, Charles A. Holt, Jr., Engr., reported plans 3 main and number auxiliary drains; \$550,000 available.

Tex., Houston—Chas. K. Horton, 2202 Clay Ave., has contract for sewers and water mains; J. C. McVea, Engr.*

Tex., Lubbock—Panhandle Construction Co. reported has contract for storm sewers; M. R. Nelson, Jr., Engr.

Tex., Luling—City receives bids Feb. 21 for sewers. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Tex., Rockdale—City plans \$25,000 sewer extension. Address The Mayor.

Tex., San Antonio—City, Jno. W. Tobin, Mayor, soon ask bids for sewers; I. Ewig, Engr.

Va., Blacksburg—Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Town let contract to Haynes Construction Co., Chatham, at \$77,605, for sewage disposal works, Imhoff tank; S. B. Williamson, Engr., Charlottesville.*

W. Va., Huntington—City receives bids Jan 31 for sewer. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Telephone Systems

Ark., Piggott—Southwest Telephone Co. of Stuttgart, Charles Conway, Pres., Arkadelphia, reported acquired Arkansas Telephone Co., with exchanges at St. Francis, Piggott, Rector, Marmaduke and Carryville; expend \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Md., Silver Spring—Chesapeake and Poto-Mgr., 5 Light St., Baltimore, Md., erecting telephone building on Falkland Drive, Colonial residence type; estimated cost \$230,000; Davis-Wick-Rosengarten, Contrs., 1406 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mo., Kansas City—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. acquired Kansas City Telephone Co., reported; probably add 4 stories to exchange building or erect 6-story addition; plans call for erection of combination repair shop, garage and storehouse at Thirty-fifth St. and Roanoke Rd.; merged company retain name of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., C. A. Ulfers, Vice-Pres.-Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Abilene—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo., plans \$300,000 central office building; has site; N. H. Moore, Dist. Mgr.

Tex., Houston—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo., reported, expend approximately \$1,250,000 in Houston during 1927, expand service, convert Taylor central office from manual to machine switching; add new machine switching equipment to Wayside central office; outside plant extensions, etc.; expend about \$12,500,000 in State during year; W. G. Winter, Div. Commercial Supt.

Textile Mills

Fla., Orlando—James M. Lamb and associates organizing company to install knitting mill. (See Machinery Wanted—Knitting Mill Machinery.)

Ga., Griffin—Spalding Knitting Mill, R. P. Shepard, Pres., reported acquired building on E. Broad St.; enlarge; increase output 200%.

Ky., Lawrenceburg—Dean & Sherk Corp., 3220 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich., are completing \$150,000 brick and concrete plant of about 38,000 sq. ft. floor space, with automatic sprinkler system; boiler and some machinery new, part removed from Detroit plant.*

Mo., Kansas City—K. A. Mezher, 411 Continental Bldg., reported erect \$50,000 knitting plant.

Mo., St. Louis—Mississippi Valley Knitting Mills Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; S. Sylvan Agatstein, 1323 Gen. National Bank Bldg.

S. C., Belton—Blair Mills reported erect 2 brick warehouses, total floor space of 10,000 sq. ft., and picker room, floor space 5184; cost

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

\$25,000; install equipment to make Turkish towels.

S. C., Rock Hill—Industrial Cotton Mills reported let contract to Gallivan Building Co., Gallivan Bldg., for 80x126-ft. storage warehouse; J. E. Serrine & Co., Engrs., both Greenville.*

S. C., Saxon Mills, R. Sta. Spartanburg—Powell Knitting Mills, Ralph Powell, reported soon let contract for \$50,000 brick addition, 50x70 ft.; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs., Greenville.

S. C., Winnsboro—Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., Greenville, reported let contract Electrical Construction Co., 4 W. Third St., Charlotte, N. C., for \$11,000 fire-protection system in Winnsboro Mills.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, reported to increase capital, \$700,000 to \$5,000,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Appalachian Knitting Mills Co. erecting additional story to plant on Dale Ave.; cost \$35,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Standard Knitting Mills Co., reported let contract to A. R. McMurry Contracting Co. for \$95,000 warehouse; L. M. Dow, Supv. Engr., Brownlow Bldg.

Va., Charlottesville—Titus, Blatter & Co., 162 Fifth Ave., New York, are erecting Almarle Weaving Co. plant for weaving silk, rayon and mixed jacquard fabrics; first unit, 130x140 ft.; concrete foundations; brick walls; steel sash; steel interior framing; sawtooth roof; low-pressure heating plant; electricity for lights and motors will be purchased; heating, electric work and sprinklers not yet let; will receive separate bids; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., Engrs., 100 E. 42d St., New York.*

Va., Lynchburg—Dundee Textile Co., Pas-saic, N. J., are erecting silk-weaving plant on Campbell Ave. known as Virginia Silks Corp.; 1-story, sawtooth-roof building with looms, 131x150 ft., with detached or boiler house and toilets adjoining same with temporary end for future extensions; brick and steel with plank roof, steel sash; install low-pressure heating system, also complete electric power and lighting system; John P. Pettyjohn & Co., 220 Eighth St., Lynchburg, contractors for plumbing and structural work; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., 100 Forty-second St., New York, are engineers and architects, and will place contracts for heating, electrical and sprinkler work and for humidifiers.*

Va., Winchester—Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corp. reported double capacity of plant; brick, concrete and steel; install 30 looms.

Water Works

Large sums are being expended for water-works in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Fla., Hudson—Major C. J. Edgar reported has water-works franchise.

Fla., Ocala—City plans water and sewer improvements. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Polk City—City plans expending \$30,000 for water works. Address City Clk.

Fla., Polk City—City, C. Roy Hodge, Clk., let contract to Solomon, Norcross & Keis, Fort Lauderdale, for 100,000-gal. storage tank and pumping plant; first unit cost \$30,000.

Fla., Sarasota—City voted \$27,000 water bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Macon—City let contract to Burford, Hall & Smith, Red Rock Bldg., Atlanta, for 10,000,000-gal. centrifugal pumping unit.*

Ky., Augusta—City plans water works; Asire & Moore, Inc., Engrs., 730 J. M. S. Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

La., Crowley—City votes March 8 on \$120,000 bonds, extend fire-alarm system, improve power and water plant. Address The Mayor.

La., Many—City votes Feb. 15 on \$50,000 water-works bonds. Address The Mayor.*

La., Monroe—City voted \$600,000 water works bonds; W. I. Neel, Engr.*

Md., Annapolis—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C., have made no decision regarding deferrization plant at Marine Barracks.*

Miss., Pelahatchie—Town, J. L. Atkins, Clk., receives bids Feb. 8 for water works. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works.)

Mo., Elsberry—City, J. B. Ellis, Mayor,

plans water-works improvements; Edward Flad & Co., Engrs., 916 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis.

Mo., Mansfield—City reported receive bids soon for water works and distribution system; J. W. Shikles & Co., Engrs., 708 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Works receives bids Feb. 1 for standard-gauge switch track from water works to settling basin site, Howard Bend; also for 3 traveling screens in intake chamber, 84,000 gals. per minute capacity.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Works considering erecting \$60,000 alum plant at Howard's Bend water works.

Mo., Troy—City reported plans water and sewer improvements; Edward Flad & Co., 916 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Consit. Engrs.

Okla., Chickasha—City, C. A. Dearmon, Mayor, opens bids in Feb. for \$291,800 water-works improvements; Robt. O. Bradley & Co., Consit. Engrs., 202 City Hall.*

S. C., Florence—City votes Feb. 15 on water bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Nashville—City plans installing 2 centrifugal pumps at water works, cost \$20,000; Hilary E. Howse, Mayor.

Tenn., South Pittsburg—Tennessee Water Co. construct \$35,000 filtration plant, Third St.; J. A. Yerger, Engineering Dept. of F. P. Leopold Co., Inc., Chicago, in charge of installation.*

Tex., Beaumont—George H. Burr & Co., 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., probably acquire water works.

Tex., Crystal City—City votes soon on \$50,000 water-works bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dalhart—Dalhart Water Co. construct \$15,000 water works.

Tex., Happy—Chamber of Commerce reported interested in water works and gas plant.

Tex., Lewisville—City plans water works; F. J. Von Zuben, 611 Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth, Consit. Engrs.*

Tex., Lufkin—City, V. R. Smitham, Mgr., plans reservoir.

Tex., McAllen—Texas South Coast Co. receives bids soon for 5,000,000-gal. capacity earth reservoir.

Tex., Marlin—City plans \$40,000 water extension; Levi Goodrich, City Engr.

Tex., Marshall—City plans \$50,000 water extension; Malcolm Ramsey, City Engr.

Tex., San Antonio—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., reported has contract for 12,000,000-gal. pump for Breckenridge Park.*

Va., Fredericksburg—Common Council receives bids Feb. 17 for filtration plant, motors, pumps, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)

Woodworking Plants

Ga., Valdosta—See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

La., Lake Providence—Mark H. Brown Co. reported let contract Thrall & Shea, 314 Ploy St., Lake Charles, for 60,000 capacity hardwood stove mill, 2 unit mill.*

La., Roseland—Roseland Veneer and Package Co. rebuild factory; manufacture crates and hampers.

S. C., Sumter—F. B. Creech and associates organize \$30,000 company; plans soon to build veneer plant on Silver St.; main building 40x200 ft.; install modern machinery.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Signal Furniture Corp., 2000 Elmdorf St., increased capital, \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Houston—Millwork, etc.—Sherman-Stone Manufacturing Co., 2819 Bell Ave., will install molder and tenoner; also erect 20x40-ft., corrugated iron garage. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Va., Vinton—Vinton Lumber & Manufacturing Corp. erect 40x80-ft. plant; frame, wood floors, composition roof; install planer, molder, rip saw, cut-off saw, mortiser, frame machine. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

FIRE DAMAGE

Ala., Alabama City—Dwight Inn; loss \$35,000. Address Propr.

Ala., Auburn—One unit of Auburn Poultry Plant; loss \$11,000. Address Prof. John E. Ivey, Poultry Dept.

Ala., Birmingham—Barn and stables of Purity Ice Co., 1001 26th St. North; garage and residence at Fraternal Hospital; loss \$25,000.

Ala., Center—Melrose schoolhouse on Wood's Bend. Address Cherokee County Board of Education.

Ala., Demopolis—G. W. Taylor's residence, Capitol and Main Sts.

Ala., Eufaula—Commercial National Bank; loss \$15,000.

Ala., Headland—C. F. Wilkinson Gin Co.'s gin; loss \$50,000.

Ala., Montgomery—Dwelling owned by Joe Persons, 507 Adams Ave.; loss \$7500.

Fla., Orlando—Dwelling, 2901 N. Orange Ave., Formosa, owned by Chester Fosgate, W. Amelia St., occupied by G. H. Murrah; loss \$12,000.

Fla., Sheffield—First Baptist Church; loss \$20,000. Address The Pastor.

Ark., Forrest City—T. H. Tucker's cotton gin; loss \$12,000.

Ark., Nettleton—Nettleton Stave Mill, owned and operated by Allen Cooperage Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

Fla., Jacksonville—King Edward Box Factory, 15th and Ionia St., building owned by Swisher Bros.

Fla., Jacksonville—Warehouses of Peninsula Barrel Co. and Southeastern Co., Central Stove Co. plant and Southern Barrel Co., etc.; loss \$250,000.*

Fla., Ocoee—Packing plant and warehouse of Chase & Co.

Ga., Atlanta—Building at Marietta and Magnolia Sts., Mose Brodtkin's restaurant, N. H. Bach's pawn shop and pressing club, Stallings Manufacturing Co.; loss \$20,000.

Ga., Cyrene—Sawmill of Hodges & Battle; loss \$50,000.

Ga., Eastman—First Baptist Church, Rev. H. L. Driskell, Pastor; loss \$30,000.

Ga., Macon—A. G. Rhodes & Son, furniture, Cherry St.

Ga., Savannah—Judge W. F. Cooper's residence, Bona Bella; loss \$25,000.

Ga., Swainsboro—Mrs. J. L. Carmichael's residence, College Hill.

Ky., Paducah—Mode Shop, loss \$27,000. Address The Proprietor.

La., Jena—La Salle Hotel, owned by G. C. Coleman and S. L. Ritchie; Acron Store; loss \$50,000.

La., Lake Charles—Building of Armour & Co., Division and Front St.

La., New Orleans—Building owned by Tulane Education Fund; loss \$30,000.

Md., Baltimore—City Ice Co.'s plant, First and North Ave., Mount Washington.

Md., Baltimore—Oriole Department Store, Baltimore and Poppleton Sts.

Miss., Natchez—Chamberlain-Rice Hospital nurses' home.

Miss., Okolona—Business block owned by Mayor W. F. Buchanan, A. L. Colbert & Son grocery.

Miss., Prentiss—Mrs. Irene Williams' residence.

Mo., Jefferson City—"A" hall, cell building at Missouri State Penitentiary, Leslie Rudolph, Warden; loss \$15,000.

Mo., St. Louis—South Wing, Post Hospital, Jefferson Barracks. Address Lieut.-Col. Ernest G. Bingham.

N. C., Fayetteville—Mrs. Evelyn M. Ni-mocks' residence, Rowan St.

N. C., Goldsboro—James Cannon's store; loss \$25,000.

N. C., Whitakers—Building owned by L. M. Bullock of Oxford, occupied by J. M. Marks' market, lodge rooms of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World above.

N. C., Wilmington—Garrell Bldg.; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Roaring River—Roaring River Furniture Co. plant; loss \$250,000; owned by P. J. Lambeth.

N. C., Snow Hill—Warehouse of Exum & Co., wholesalers; loss \$50,000.

N. C., Wilmington—Top story of Gerald Building, owned by T. A. Green, Spartanburg, S. C., and De Soto, Fla.; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem—First M. P. Church. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City Hall; loss \$40,000. Address City Council.

Tenn., Algood—Harper Pointer department store; loss \$60,000.

Tenn., Gallatin—J. T. Durham Manufacturing Corp.'s handle factory; loss \$15,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Jas. H. Anderson's residence, Circle Park.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tenn., Knoxville—Spears Webster apartment house; loss \$60,000.

Tenn., Rockwood—Roane Iron Co. commissary No. 2; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Dwelling occupied by Gentry Estill, owned by W. J. Smith, 411 N. Caranahua St.

Tex., Corsicana—Building owned by Mrs. Mattie C. Neblett, occupied by Billy Penland Drug Co. and offices; loss \$40,000.

Tex., Denton—Buildings owned by Mrs. S. M. Cunningham, occupied by Dyche drug store, M. System grocery, Coury Plumbing Co., Gough shoe shop and Whiscent meat market; loss \$39,000.

Tex., Malta—School building, loss \$10,000; address School Board.

Tex., Nixon—Buildings of Nixon Ice & Water Co., Nixon Bottling Works and Holmes Poultry & Produce Co.; loss \$50,000; owned by J. W. Holmes & Sons.

Tex., Palestine—Palestine Compress Co.'s shed; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Pilot Point—Ryan Motor Co.'s building; loss \$25,000; owned by Grady Ryan.

Tex., Roanoke—Bob Carruth's cotton gin.

Tex., Sealy—Fairfield Hotel, owned by M. Hirsch estate, leased to Mrs. J. C. Glenn.

Tex., Sulphur Springs—Building owned by City Natl. Bank, occupied by Harris Bros. shoe store; loss \$25,000.

Tex., Whitewright—Planters Gin Co.; loss \$10,000.

Va., Blacksburg—Blacksburg Inn, owned by Mrs. W. H. Kelsey.

Va., Dumfries—Odd Fellows Hall; Junior Order Hall; Mr. Brawner's store and dwelling; Dr. A. Cline's garage and residence; H. McIntire's residence; loss about \$20,000.

Va., Herndon—High School building, loss \$22,000. Address Fairfax County School Board, Fairfax.

Va., Newport News—Chestnut Avenue Methodist Church. Address The Pastor.

Va., Winchester—George Guthridge's storage garage, store-dwelling of E. N. Hardy; loss \$12,000.

W. Va., Fayette—Fayette Supply Co.'s garage; loss \$20,000.

W. Va., Follansbee—Tippie of the Pittsburgh-Virginia-Kentucky coal mine at Cross Creek; loss \$35,000; John Rue, Supt., Follansbee.

Gehred, Archt., 618 Lincoln Life Bldg., receiving bids.

Ala., Mobile—Grace P. E. Church plans rebuilding structure damaged by storm. Address The Pastor.

Ala., Selma—Central Baptist Church, Rev. Gordon Ezzell, Pastor, probably soon be ready for bids on \$40,000 building; J. W. McKell, Archt.

Ala., Sheffield—First Baptist Church, I. E. Creel, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., rebuild burned structure.

Ark., Tyronza—Baptist Church, J. S. Tatum, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., erect \$12,500 building; Alsop & Callanan, Archts., 524 Dermon Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; bids in.

Fla., Miami—Temple Israel Congregation, Morris Plant, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., having plans drawn by Robertson & Patterson, Calumet Bldg., for \$150,000 synagogue, 137 N. E. 19th St.; A. Robert Chananie, Realty Board Bldg., and Ralph J. Friedberg, Asso. Archts.; 2 stories, height equivalent to 3 stories, steel, concrete, tile and stucco, 12 rooms and auditorium, seat 600, on first floor, main auditorium seat 750 above; organ; probably call for bids in Feb.

Fla., Tampa—Frank A. Winn, Archt., 706 Franklin St., complete plans about Feb. 1 for alterations and additions to Sunday school; cost \$125,000.

Ga., Phenix City—Trinity Methodist Church, Rev. J. M. Pruitt, Pastor, plans \$18,000 to \$20,000 building.

La., Shreveport—Parkview Baptist Church, Rev. B. F. Wallace, Pastor, Box 98, Queensboro St., erect \$100,000 church and Sunday school, three stories and basement.*

La., Shreveport—St. Mary's P. E. Church, Rev. J. M. Owens, Rector, having plans drawn by Clarence W. King, 901 Giddens Lane Bldg., for \$85,000 parish house, reinforced concrete, face and common brick, two stories, steam radiation heat.*

Md., Frederick—St. Paul's United Brethren Church, Glenn O. Garber, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., plan to start work about March 1 on \$35,000 Sunday school; brick, 65x87 ft., 1 story, balcony and basement, first floor seat 700; Harry H. Aungst, Archt., Harrisburg, Pa.*

Miss., Meridan—Fifth Street Methodist Church, H. A. Gower, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., opens bids Feb. 22 for brick and frame building, Fifth St. and 40th Ave.; steel trusses, three stories, cement and wood floors, concrete foundation, slate roof, cost \$40,000; P. J. Krouse, Archt., M. & W. Bldg.*

Miss., Tupelo—First Baptist Church completed foundation of \$15,000 addition, Jefferson and Church Sts.; 2 stories. Address The Pastor.

Mo., Kansas City—Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. R. Fuller Jaudon, Pastor, plans brick addition.

Mo., Kansas City—Tabernacle Baptist Church, Wm. E. Norvell, Sec., 3011 Holmes St., plans \$75,000 to \$100,000 building.

Mo., Maplewood—Maplewood Congregational Church, Dr. N. O. Bartholomew, Pastor, 7316 Myrtle Ave., erect \$25,000 building; stucco and frame, one story, 60 x 40 ft.; A. Meyer Archt., Central Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis; soon ask bids.

Mo., St. Louis—Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. A. Linder, 3300 Illinois Ave., erect \$50,000 building, Potomac and Oregon Aves.; brick, accommodate 350; Wm. R. Faerber, Archt., 3442-A Grace Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—St. Aloysius R. C. Church, Rev. Francis Brand, Pastor, add 1 story to present basement; Henry Dreisoerner, Archt., 3543 Humphrey St.

Mo., St. Louis—St. John's Methodist Church, J. W. Fristoe, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., raising funds for \$200,000 Sunday school.

Mo., St. Louis—St. James' R. C. Church, Rev. S. L. Naff, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., erect \$140,000 building; Bedford stone, reinforced concrete floors and floor slab, 1 story; O'Meara & Hills, Archts., 1705 Arcade Bldg.; ready for bids about April 1.

N. C., Burlington—First Reformed Church erect \$150,000 church and Sunday school; Benton & Benton, Archts., Fidelity Bldg., Wilson.*

N. C., Henderson—First Presbyterian Church plans \$75,000 building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., High Point—St. Mary's P. E. Church, W. Washington and College Sts., plans building, Roland Park and Main St. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Laurinburg—First Baptist Church, Rev. S. L. Naff, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., erect \$100,000 building; reported select architect in spring.

Okla., Ardmore—Broadway Baptist Church,

BUILDING NEWS

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Association and Fraternal

La., Monroe—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks remodel building, Grand St.; redecorate lodge room, new stairway; 2 stores on first floor.*

Md., Baltimore—Young Men's Hebrew Assn., Aaron Straus, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., 1 S. Howard St., selected Jos. Evans Sperry, Calvert Bldg., architect for \$500,000 building, Monument St. near Howard St.; Frank E. Hahn, Conslt. Archt., 629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Mo., St. Louis—Pomegranite Lodge, No. 95, A. F. & A. M., Cherokee and Iowa Aves., Edw. W. Werner, Master, 3171 Nebraska Ave., erect \$50,000 temple, Cherokee and Pennsylvania Aves.; 2 stories and basement, 52x110 ft., brick; G. P. Wuest, Archt., Wainwright Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—Salvation Army, S. Elm St.; Claude Kiser, member, Bldg. Comm., plans building.

Okla., Muldrow—Bruton Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., plans temple to replace burned structure.

Tex., Plainview—Ray Blakemore Post, American Legion, Guy A. Gibbs, Comdr., plans building.

Tex., San Antonio—Salvation Army, Avenue E and Fourth St., Col. Edw. White, Div. Comdr., having preliminary plans drawn by Atlee B. & Robt. M. Ayres, Bedell Bldg., for \$75,000 building, Presa and College St.; reinforced concrete, hollow tile and stucco, Spanish type, 2 or 3 stories.*

Tex., Seymour—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons plan brick and concrete temple to replace burned structure.

Bank and Office

Ala., Eufaula—Commercial National Bank, Humphrey Foy, Pres., rebuild structure noted burned at \$15,000 loss.

Ark., Conway—Faulkner County Bank & Trust Co. stockholders voted to erect 3-story fireproof building, site present structure, Front and Oak Sts.; B. L. Harton, Pres.

D. C., Washington—Harry Wardman, 1430 K. St. N. W., erect \$3,500,000 office building, 15th and H Sts.; 11 stories.

Ga., Chickamauga—Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., D. A. Jewell, Pres., erect \$25,000 office building.

Ky., Louisville—Frank G. Breslin, 32nd and Market Sts., open bids in Feb. for steel and concrete office building, Third St. and Broadway; cost \$2,500,000; four elevators; address equipment proposals to owner; other proposals to Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Fourth and Chestnut Sts.*

La., Canton—Madison County Bank, D. H. Blackston, Pres., purchased Lutz Bldg.; remodel.

La., Shreveport—Shreveport Mutual Bldg. Assn., erect fireproof office addition, Crockett and McNeil Sts., after plans by H. E. Schwarz, Slattery Bldg.; two stories, 40 x 50 ft., concrete floors and foundation, built-up

tar and gravel roof; open bids 30 to 60 days. Address Owner.

Mo., St. Louis—Missouri Pacific R. R., E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr., erect \$2,500,000 office building, 13th, Olive and Pine Sts.; gray limestone and cream polychrome terra cotta, 22 stories with foundation for 8 additional stories, 100x193 ft., 230,000 sq. ft. floor space, 76 piers in foundation, 10 elevators, pneumatic tube system, 5 boilers and 3 electric generators in power plant; E. M. Tucker, owner's architect, and Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Chemical Bldg., are associate architects; contract lately noted let to John Hill Construction Co., Syndicate Trust Bldg., for construction to first floor level.*

Okla., Tulsa—Waite Phillips, Atlas Life Bldg., selected Keene & Simpson, 1005 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., as architects for \$2,000,000 office building, Fifth and Boston Sts.; tower or pyramid type, 20 to 30 stories, 100x140 ft., steel frame, brick setback.*

Tenn., Maryville—Bank of Blount County, Main St., John M. Clark, Pres., erect additional story for offices; cost \$18,000 to \$20,000, 160 x 33 ft., gravel roof. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)

Tex., Abilene—West Texas Utilities Co. erect 2-story, 30x50-ft. addition to general office building; may erect 3 additional stories later.

Tex., San Antonio—Real Estate Board Building Co. to incorporate; N. H. White, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., Gunter Bldg., erect \$200,000 to \$225,000 building, St. Mary's and Martin Sts.; probably reinforced concrete, tile and brick with stone or terra cotta trim; site 50x100 ft.; Adams & Adams, Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg.

Tex., Waco—Citizens' National Bank probably have plans completed Feb. 15 for \$100,000 bank and office building; brick, Bedford stone, granite base, one story, 42 x 165 ft., built-up roof, steel roof trusses or beams; Harry L. Spicer, Archt., 1614 Amicable Bldg.

Va., Luray—Page Valley National Bank probably start work in Feb. on fireproof bank building, East Luray; 1 story, mezzanine and basement, 40x70 ft.

W. Va., Welch—McDowell County National Bank, I. J. Rhodes, Pres. remodel banking rooms; marble interior finish; cost \$30,000; plans by Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., 440 E. 69th St., New York.

Churches

Ala., Anniston—First Church of Christ, Dr. Jerre Watson, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., erect \$18,000 building; brick, one story and basement, 44 x 70 ft.; G. T. Reid, Archt., West Jackson Merchants Bank Bldg., Jackson, Miss., drawing plans.

Ala., Anniston—Oxanna Methodist Church, Rev. Z. R. Carpenter, Pastor, 108 F St., plans building.

Ala., Birmingham—Vine Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. M. Moffett, Pastor, 813 Cotton Ave., West End, remodel building; Geo.

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Rev. W. Lee Rector, Pastor, having plans for \$125,000 building drawn by R. H. Hunt Co., S. W. Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex., and James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; bids in Feb.*

Oklahoma, Stillwater—Methodist Church erect \$20,000 addition; Hawk & Parr Archts., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City; soon take bids.

S. C. Chester—Purity Presbyterian Church remodel Sunday school; cost \$20,000; A. D. Gilchrist, Archt., Rock Hill.

S. C. Clemson—Holy Trinity Church erect \$12,000 parish house; brick, 1 story, 104x72 ft., hardwood floors, brick foundation; Rudolph E. Lee, Archt.; address proposals on equipment, etc., \$1000, to Rev. Capers Satterlee; other proposals to Dr. F. H. H. Calhoun. See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

Tex., Amarillo—Polk Street Methodist Church, Dr. Lewis N. Stuckey, Pastor, erect brick parsonage; 2 stories, 50x42 ft., stone trim, tile roof, 3 tile baths; J. Roy Smith, Archt., 310 Blackburn Bldg.

Tex., Brownsville—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. P. Day, Pastor, soon call for bids on brick, stone and reinforced concrete building; cost \$60,000, 2 stories, concrete and hardwood floors, reinforced concrete foundation, tile roof; Kelwood Co., Inc., Archt., 903 Travis Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Brownwood—First Christian Church, Center and Whaley Sts., plan starting work about March 1 on Sunday school; brick and concrete, 3 stories, 50x80 ft., 50x80-ft. main auditorium later; cost \$75,000; Henry Mount, Archt., Address C. A. Johnson, 311 Austin Ave.*

Tex., Denton—Mt. Pilgrim A. M. E. Church erect \$15,000 building; concrete base, 2 stories, 64x74 ft., composition and asbestos slate roof, Sheetrock walls; D. D. Swindle, Archt., 310 North Texas Bldg., Dallas.

Tex., Lockney—Church of Christ plans \$30,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Luling—Methodist Church erect \$30,000 brick building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Petersburg—Trinity M. E. Church, Rev. C. C. Bell, Pastor, raising \$35,000 to complete building and purchase pipe organ; R. Edw. Mitchell, Archt., Homer Bldg., Washington, D. C.

City and County

Ark., Morrillton—Conway County Board of Commrs. rebuild courthouse burned at \$40,000 loss.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—City Commission plans bathhouse and casino, Las Olas Beach.

Fla., Mount Dora—City votes Feb. 15 on \$100,000 community building bonds. Address City Council.

Fla., Stuart—City, J. E. Taylor, Mayor-Commr., will not vote Feb. 10 on city hall and comfort station bonds, as lately reported; will request transfer of \$50,000 for jail and city hall and \$2500 for comfort station.*

Fla., Stuart—Martin County Board of Commrs. erect jail; Bert D. Keck, Archt.

Ga., Lakeland—Lanier County Board of Commrs. purchased courthouse site.

La., Gretna—Jefferson Parish Police Jury, W. R. Toledano, Pres., alter and erect additions to 2-story brick courthouse, construct fence; Theo. L. Perrier, Archt., Canal-Commercial Bldg., New Orleans.

La., Mansfield—De Soto Parish Police Jury, G. W. Wharton, Sec., receives bids Feb. 2 for repairing courthouse.

Miss., Crystal Springs—City contemplates jail. Address City Council.

N. C., Charlotte—City, W. S. Stancill, Commr., completed plans for remodeling auditorium into theater and civic center; cost \$150,000; W. H. Peeps, Archt., Latta Arcade.*

Oklahoma, Sapulpa—City, Ralph Robertson, City Commr., plans \$10,000 market; 1 story, 106x150 ft.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Hamilton County Board of Commrs., Mr. Cummings, Judge, plans county hospital and workhouse.

Tenn., Gainesboro—Jackson County Board of Commrs. open bids about March 1 for \$70,000 courthouse; reinforced concrete and brick, 70 x 90 ft., cement and tile floors, native stone foundation, pitch and gravel roof; Tisdale, Stone & Pinson, Archts., 419 Ind. Life Bldg., Nashville. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tex., Beaumont—City, J. Austin Barnes, Mayor, has low bid at \$33,967 from Herman Weber, Perlstein Bldg., for Fire Station No. 9, College St.; A. Babin, Archt., Blanchette Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—Dallas County, F. H. Alex-

ander, County Judge, probably call for bids in few days on Hall of Records, Main and Jefferson Sts.; cost \$400,000; about 6 stories, 75x100 ft.; Lang & Mitchell, Archts., American Exchange Bldg.*

Tex., Lubbock—City, J. R. Hankins, City Commr., erect \$16,000 fire station; brick, 1 story, 50x80 ft., concrete floors and foundation, composition roof; Peters & Haynes, Archts. See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

Tex., Mission—City plans fire station. Address City Council.

Va., Roanoke—Library Board requested City Council to authorize \$250,000 bond election for building.

Va., Roanoke—City Council considers election on \$250,000 public library and \$100,000 fire station bonds; Roanoke Public Library has tentative plans by Eubank & Caldwell, Boxley Bldg.

Va., Tenn., Bristol—City reported soon vote on \$50,000 jail bonds. Address City Council.

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—Quinn Callaway, 4137 Poplar St., erect 4 dwellings, 41st St. and Avenue P, Central Park, 4 at 1325-27, 2 at 1023-1233 Graymont Ave.; total cost \$27,500.

Ark., Gravette—Tom Harper erect residence, W. W. Boggs farm, near Gravette; T. H. Haywood plans to purchase or erect residence.

Ark., Little Rock—A. F. Madison, 600 Broadway, erect brick veneer residence, Armstead Addition; two stories, slate roof, oak floors, two tile baths; Mann & Stern, Archts., 705 A. O. U. W. Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Mrs. Hiram Bingham, 2633 Sixteenth St., N. W., erect stone residence, Normanshire Drive N. W.; 2½ stories; Wyeth & Sullivan, Archts., Hill Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—E. V. E. Larsen, Florida Natl. Bank Bldg., erect 50 bungalows, Chestnut St., Herman St. and Pinedale Ave.; frame; cost \$4000 each; plans by owner.

Fla., Ocala—J. E. Walker started work on Dutch Colonial residence, E. Ocklawaha Ave.; clapboard, green shingle roof, 9 rooms.

Fla., Pensacola—W. W. Harrison, Pres., Milton State Bank, and associates plan 60 dwellings, Garden, Chase and Chipley Sts.

Fla., Tampa—C. J. Bugh, 2517 Maryland Ave., erect 6 dwellings, Florence Villa subdivision, 50th St. and Michigan Ave.

Ga., Atlanta—Paxon Land Co. erect 4 brick veneer dwellings, 673-77, 761-65 Elkhorn Drive N. E.; 1½ stories; total cost \$20,000.

Ga., Kingsland—A. H. Prince and J. N. Wells each erect residence.

Ga., Savannah—J. W. Blake plans residence, Kenzie Ave.

Ga., Savannah—Carl W. Love, 20 W. 32nd St., erect duplex, 39th St. near Atlantic Ave.

Ga., Savannah—Dr. L. W. Shaw, 228 E. Oglethorpe St., plans residence, Kenzie and Virginia Aves.

La., New Orleans—P. F. Donnes, Jr., Archt., 3803 Cleveland Ave., ready for sub-bids in few days on double 2-story dwelling, Alexander and St. Ann St.; receiving sub-bids for hollow tile and stucco dwelling, Gulf Hills, Miss.

La., New Orleans—Dr. Hilliard Miller, Hibernia Bldg., erect frame and stucco residence, Walnut St. near St. Charles Ave.; 2 stories; Favrot & Livaudais, Ltd., Archts., Hibernia Bldg., receiving bids.

La., New Orleans—Martin J. Rector, 714 Union St., erect 2 duplexes, Pine St. near Sycamore St.; composition roofs, 2 stories, 24x60 ft. and 24x50 ft.; total cost about \$10,000.

La., New Orleans—Chas. S. Young, 714 Voisin St., plans 5 double cottages, Rosemary and Monroe Sts., and Homedale Ave., Lakeview.

La., New Orleans—Jos. Tedesco erect single residence, 1930 N. Rampart St.; L. Borrello, 4327 Banks St., Contr.

La., New Orleans—K. C. Zetman, 1824 Adams St., has \$10,000 permit for double cottage, Short and Hickory Sts.

La., New Orleans—Bernard Zoller, 223 Baronne St., contemplates residence, Milan St. near Galvez St.

La., Shreveport—W. L. Trimble, 610 Herndon St., erect brick residence; 2 stories and basement, 40x71 ft., slate roof, oak floors; Edw. F. Neld, Archt., 1206 City Bank Bldg.

La., Shreveport—A. Goldstein, 1756 Robinson Place, soon ask bids for \$30,000 residence; brick and stucco, two stories, tile roof, hardwood floors, tile baths; Seymour Van Os, Archt., 1213 City Bank Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Harry F. Page, 304 Ilchester Rd., erect stucco cottage, Cedarcroft Rd. and Oak Lane, Cedarcroft.

Md., Baltimore—B. Kielman, 2431 Eutaw Place, erect 15 brick dwellings, Parkdale and Gerard Aves.; 2 stories; total cost \$36,000.

Md., Baltimore—G. R. Curtis, Equitable Bldg., erect stucco and stone residence, Albany Way, Homeland; 2 stories; Wm. Gordon Beecher, Archt., 11 E. Pleasant St.

Md., Baltimore—Dr. Leslie N. Gay, 1014 St. Paul St., erect \$30,000 brick residence, Homeland; 2½ stories; Wm. Gordon Beecher, Archt., 12 E. Pleasant St.; J. Hamilton Walker, Mech. Engr., 106 E. Pleasant St.

Md., Baltimore—Isaac & Schoppert, 3515 N. Lombard St., plans 300 cottages, Norwood Park on Trappe Rd.; total cost about \$250,000.

Md., Baltimore—Mottu & White, Archts., 527 N. Charles St., drawing plans for \$37,000 dwelling; brick or stone, 2½ stories; also take bids about Feb. 7 on stone dwelling, Guilford; cost \$37,000, 2½ stories, 36x44 ft.

Md., Baltimore—Adam Roeder, 2141 Homewood Ave., plans \$25,000 residence, Homeland and Upnor Rds.; brick, 2½ stories.

Md., Baltimore—W. C. Schmiesser, 829 Munsey Bldg., erect \$28,000 brick residence, Guilford; 2½ stories; Palmer, Willis & Lambdin, Archts., 513 N. Charles St.

Md., Hagerstown—Norman V. Scott, care Harold Holmes Wrenn, 5 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, erect 2½-story limestone residence; bids about March 15.

Md., Hamilton, Baltimore—Thos. Wildberger, Hamilton Arcade Bldg., erect number bungalows, Franklin Ave.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—John Glenn, 715 Boland Drive, about ready for bids on Spanish type residence, 740 Boland; hollow tile and stucco, 2 stories, concrete foundation, oak floors, 2 tile baths, hot water heat, 2-car garage; cost \$25,000; Jesse L. Bowling, Inc., Archts., Arcade Bldg., St. Louis; owner to sub-let contracts.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—J. H. Moller, 3644 McRee Ave., erect \$25,000 residence, Orlando Drive and Merrimac Ave., Davis Tract; 2 stories, face brick, concrete foundation, oak floors, 2 tile baths, hot water heat, 2-car garage; Jesse L. Bowling, Inc., Archts., Arcade Bldg., both St. Louis; ready for bids Feb. 15.

Mo., Kansas City—Geo. H. Davis, 1240 Board of Trade Bldg., erect brick and stucco residence, 56th St. and State Line Rd.; 3 stories and basement, 44x80 ft.; Keene & Simpson, Archts., 1006 Land Bank Bldg.; Hare & Hare, Landscape Archts., 712 Huntzinger Bldg.

Mo., Poplar Bluff—L. T. Metz erect \$40,000 Colonial residence; brick veneer, 2 stories and basement; A. Meyer, Archt., Central Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Mo., Richmond Heights, St. Louis—Arthur H. Fuldner, 1109A Ralph Terrace, erect \$15,000 residence, Clayton and Hanley Rds.; brick, 2 stories and basement, 45x32 ft.; H. J. Winkler, Archt., care Isaac T. Cook & Co., 1736 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., Richmond Heights, St. Louis—John A. Patterson, care Klingensmith, Rice, Wilkins, Archts., 317 N. 11th St., St. Louis, erect \$25,000 residence, Hampton Park; brick, 2 stories 50x52 ft.; bids in.

Tenn., Knoxville—J. H. Anderson, 1105 Circle Park, plan to restore residence noted damaged by fire; stucco on brick; cost about \$15,000.

Tenn., Memphis—J. Y. Callihan, 1085 Poplar Ave., contemplates \$10,000 residence; brick veneer, 1½ stories and basement, 9 rooms.

Tenn., Memphis—Frank May, care May Brothers Lumber Co., Kentucky Ave., low bid at about \$35,000 from J. B. Holt, Spottswood Ave., for residence; Sleg & McDaniel, Archts., 807 First Nat. Bank Bldg.*

Tex., Amarillo—Everett W. Glenn, 1605 Tyler St., erect \$13,200 residence, 1217 Bowie St.

Tex., Amarillo—Otis Phillips, 1000 Jefferson St., erect \$23,500 residence, 2606 Hughes St.

Tex., Amarillo—E. S. Burgess, 416 Tyler St., erect 16 dwellings, N. 20th St.; cost \$800 each.

Tex., Amarillo—T. A. Darrough erect \$16,000 residence, 1003 Jackson St.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Frank W. Crook postponed erection of residence until Fall or until 1928; John M. Marriott, Archt., Frost Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Dallas—Tom Camell erect \$10,000 brick veneer residence, 6235-41 Prospect St.; 7 rooms.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Fort Worth—A. J. Sweet erect 3 frame and 1 brick dwelling, Stop Haines; total cost \$14,700.

Tex., Houston—J. Greenbaum erect \$13,500 residence, 2108 Chenevert St.; 10 rooms, frame.

Tex., Houston—J. L. Jones, Cotton Exchange Bldg., erect \$10,000 residence; J. W. Northrop, Jr., Archt., West Bldg.

Tex., Houston—L. W. Lindsay, Second Nat. Bank Bldg., erect \$12,500 dwelling, 2019 Blodgett St.; 8 rooms, frame.

Tex., Houston—H. Seltzer, 1901 Dennis St., erect 8-room brick veneer residence, 2915 Blodgett St.; also 7-room frame, 1205 Rosewood St.; total cost \$16,500.

Tex., Houston—Jas. E. Smeed erect \$12,000 residence, 2421 Calumet St.; 9 rooms, frame.

Tex., Houston—Frank M. West erect \$12,500 residence, 2511 Calumet St.; 9 rooms, frame.

Tex., Houston—Ed H. Phelps, Union Natl. Bank Bldg., erect \$10,000 residence, Berthea and Yoakum Sts.; English type, brick veneer; Jos. W. Northrop, Jr., Archt., West Bldg.; plans completed.

Tex., Laredo—Valentin and B. A. Puig erect number dwellings.

Tex., Mercedes—John Jones erect \$15,000 residence; tile and stucco, 2 stories, Spanish tile roof, ornamental iron, 3-car garage; R. Newell Waters, Archt., Security Bldg., Westlaco.

Tex., San Antonio—L. E. Fite & Co., Inc., L. E. Fite, Pres., plans about 150 dwellings during 1927.

Tex., San Antonio—W. P. Napier, St. Anthony Hotel, erect field stone residence, Terrell Hills; 2 stories, concrete foundation, tile roof, 2-story garage; Richard Vander Straten, Archt., Travis Bldg.

Government and State

Ala., Sheffield—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., reported erect \$100,000 post office.

Ark., Fayetteville—Arkansas National Guard, Edw. Woodford, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Bankers Trust Bldg., Little Rock, erect \$30,000 armory.

Mo., Jefferson City—Missouri State Penitentiary, Leslie Rudolph, Warden, repairing cell building noted damaged by fire at \$15,000 loss.

N. C., Lenoir—J. D. Matheson and F. H. Bradley, both care Lenoir Land Co., erect building, N. Mulberry St., for post office arcade; shale and common brick, 2 stories and basement, post office section 47.6x73 ft., automatic elevator, several stores, six 3-room apartments on second floor.

N. C., Wilson—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., reported drawing plans for \$235,000 post office.

Okla., McAlester—State Board of Public Affairs, Carl L. Rice, Chmn., Oklahoma City, plans \$150,000 cell house at State Penitentiary; also remodel women's ward building, cost \$25,000.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Jacksonville—Sisters of Charity receive bids Jan. 25 for hospital and power house, Bards and St. Johns Sts.; cost \$1,000,000; reinforced concrete and brick, plain and wood pile foundation, 5 stories and basement, 175x275 ft.; G. A. Barry, Archt., Dyal Upchurch Bldg.*

Fla., Sanford—City, Forrest Lake, Mayor, voted \$250,000 hospital bonds; \$100,000 additional available from previous election.*

Md., Baltimore—South Baltimore General Hospital, 1215 Light St., raising funds for \$100,000 nurses' home, 1219 Light St.; brick, terra cotta trim, fireproof floors and partitions, 4 stories, wood, mastic and tile floors, slate and built-up roof; Herbert G. Jory, Archt., 1818 Munsey Bldg.; Jas. Posey, Engr., Lexington Bldg. See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

Md., Baltimore—University of Maryland Hospital, Lombard and Greene Sts., S. M. Shoemaker, Chmn. of Board, plans \$39,000 addition to nurses' home; brick and steel, 3 stories; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg.; H. Egli, Mech. Engr., 425 St. Paul St.; bids about April; also plan altering 6-story brick hospital; cost \$31,000.

Md., Towson, Baltimore—Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital, John C. Dawes, Sec., 212 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore, plans hospital and reception hall addition; frame and brick, 1 story, 20x40 ft.; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts., Keyser Bldg., Baltimore.

Miss., Jackson—State Hospital Removal, Improvement and Land Sale Commission, R. L. Brown, Sec., Box 40, has low bid at \$116,530 from W. J. McGee & Son, Lamar Bldg., Jackson, for administration building, laundry and commissary as first group of buildings for \$4,500,000 Mississippi State Insane Hospital near Rankin; administration building fireproof, 2 stories, 160x40 ft., brick bearing walls, reinforced concrete slabs and interior columns, terrazzo corridor floors, metal trim, slate roof; hospital ultimately consist of about 70 buildings, including hospital building, dining hall and kitchen, receiving building, cottages, infirmary, tubercular ward, etc.; Colonial type; bids on second group, cost about \$600,000, to be received on or about March 1; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Miss. Fire Bldg.; Harry C. Muskoft, Landscape Archt.-Engr., 864 Newport Ave.; St. Louis, Mo.*

Miss., Natchez—Chamberlain-Rice Hospital, Dr. Jas. C. Rice, member, remodel nurses' home damaged by fire.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, E. R. Kinsey, Pres., purchased site, 1236 Clark Ave., for \$100,000 morgue.

Mo., St. Louis—Sisters of Mercy, Mother Michael, Mother Superior, 307 S. Euclid Blvd., erect \$150,000 nurses' home, Audubon St., near Euclid Ave.; reinforced concrete, brick and terra cotta, cut stone trim, 6 stories, L shape, 120x42x114x33 ft.; Geo. D. Barnett, Archt., 913 Syndicate Trust Bldg.; W. J. Knight & Co., Const. Engr., 902 Wainwright Bldg.; about ready for bids.*

N. C., Roanoke Rapids—Eric G. Flannagan, Henderson, reported receiving bids on hospital addition and nurses' home; cost \$100,000.

S. C., Greenville—W. W. Burgess Foundation, W. W. Burgess, Pres., Board of Trustees, Conyers Bldg., receives bids, starting Jan. 25, for furnishings and equipment for \$350,000 Burgess Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children; cost \$75,000; Hentz, Reid & Adler, Archts., 92½ Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.; Beacham & LeGrand, Asso. Archts., 17-A North St.; Potter & Shackelford, Contra. Allen Bldg.*

Tex., Legion—United States Veterans' Bureau, Frank L. Hines, Director, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C., reported started work on improvements at U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Col. O. D. Westcott, M. O. C., new clinical building, mess hall, staff quarters, remodeling infirmary and several ward buildings first.

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Dothan—Newsom Hotel, J. C. Wadlington, Mgr., selected Chandler C. Yonge, American Natl. Bank Bldg., Pensacola, Fla., and Rhett Williamson, Dothan, submit preliminary plans and estimates for 1-story addition and remodeling; \$150,000.*

D. C., Washington—William Ward, 1410 H St., taking bids \$30,000, 2-story, 64x64-ft., brick, 13-family apartment building, S Street and Nicholas Ave. S. C.; George T. Santmyer, Archt., 917 15th St. N. W.

Fla., Daytona Beach—Charles B. Prettyman, Ormond Beach, recently reported planning \$500,000 building, advises: "There will be no hotel or office building built at N. W. cor. Beach St. and Live Oak Ave. for next 12 months."*

Fla., Miami—Paul T. Zee erect \$18,000 addition to apartment house, 949 W. Flagler St.

Fla., Miami—Albany-Miami Co. erect \$10,000 rooming house, N. W. Second Ave. near Seventh St.

Fla., Orlando—Howard M. Reynolds, Archt., 307 O. B. & T. Bldg., preparing plans \$250,000, 4-story, 80x125-ft., fireproof hotel building, Orange and Irvin Sts.; concrete and terrazzo flooring, concrete foundation, tile and built-up roof; owner's name withheld.*

Fla., Pensacola—J. E. Edmund and associates soon start work on \$180,000, 3-story, brick apartment house, 20th Ave. and Gadsden St.; Walker D. Willis, Archt., Blount Bldg.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Charles V. Burgess, Archt., Lynn, Mass., completed plans \$100,000 apartment house.

Ga., Atlanta—O. B. Watson, Piedmont Rd., Route 8, Box 369, private plans in progress \$100,000 apartment house.

Ga., Atlanta—M. L. Thrower, owner of S. E. cor. Forsyth and Mitchell Sts., reported planning \$700,000, 250 to 300-room, 10-story commercial hotel; type and size not definitely decided.

Ga., Atlanta—Andrews Corp. reported will erect 17-story apartment building; Pringle & Smith, Archts., Norris Bldg.

Ga., Waycross—H. W. Wilson, Pres., Lions Club; H. C. Bunn, Pres. Kiwanis Club; S. H. Burnet, Jr., Pres. American Business Club, on committee planning hotel building; Wallin & Comer, probably Archts.

La., Jonesville—A. M. Beard purchased Jonesville Hotel; remodel and equip.

La., New Orleans—Walter Cook Keenan, Archt., Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg., has plans for two \$50,000, 2-story, frame and stucco, 20-apartment buildings, Carrollton Ave.; slate roofs, gas heating, incinerators, dumbwaiters, hardwood floors.

La., New Orleans—S. La Rocca, 4320 Wilow St., convert residence, 1729 Peters Ave., into 4 apartments.

La., New Orleans—Lockett & Chachere, Archts., Title-Guarantee Bldg., preparing plans for 2-story, frame, triplex apartment house, Palmyra near Gayoso Sts., for Mrs. George Patterson; slate roof, tile baths, hardwood floors.

Miss., Amory—Amory Hotel Co., Criss James, Mgr., plans 4-story, 50-room, steel frame fireproof addition.

Miss., Biloxi—Biloxi Hotel Co. receiving bids, date of opening not set, for 5-story, reinforced concrete, steel, brick and hollow tile apartment hotel building, Miriam Court; 2 electric elevators, tile roof, marble and tile floors, steam heat; Jones, Roessle & Olschner, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans; following contractors to bid: J. V. & R. T. Burkes, Carondelet Bldg., New Orleans; Kaucher-Hodges Co., Shrine Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., and Collins Bros., Biloxi.

Miss., Hattiesburg—T. S. Jackson, Sec. Mgr. Chamber of Commerce, advises: "Chicago capital and contractors have agreed to build 7-story, fireproof hotel and theater building, with seating capacity of 1600, to cost approx. \$700,000."*

Miss., Natchez—A. G. Hootsell, owner and propr. Corrina Hotel, Pearl and Market Sts., purchased lot in rear; plans addition.

Mo., Jefferson City—Burch & Platt, owners of Baltimore Hotel on Monroe St., plan to convert for apartments.

Mo., Jefferson City—Realty Holding and Investment Co. taking bids to close Feb. 1 on plumbing, electric wiring, gypsum and footings, \$600,000, 6-story and basement, 102x145-ft., brick, steel and reinforced concrete, fireproof hotel, E. High and Adams St.; following bidding on plumbing: J. Louis Crum, Columbia; Kearns Plumbing Co., Kansas City; Finn & O'Brien, 2016 E. Grand Ave.; on gypsum: United States Gypsum Co., 915 Olive St.; electric wiring: Barnes & Barnes, 1514 S. Grand; excavating awarded, Handley & Gasche; steel, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co., 3117 Big Bend Rd.; heating, M. I. Hoffman Heating Co., 918 N. Seventh St.; concrete, Reinforced Concrete Co., 1628 Arcade Bldg.; Kennerly & Stegmeyer, Archts., 1111 Title Guaranty Bldg.; Brussel & Viterbo, Const. Engr., 1630 Arcade Bldg.; Mid-Continent Co., Inc., 1132 Arcade Bldg., care M. P. Rosemeyer, Supv. Engr., and J. J. O'Brien, Supt., Central Natl. Bank Bldg., in charge Engrs. and Contrs.; all St. Louis.*

Mo., Joplin—R. W. Cole, 1831 Kentucky St., and Harry M. Bennett erect apartment building, Fifth St. and Moffet Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—D. Werby, 110 West 16th St., has preliminary plans under way for \$150,000, 2-story and basement apartment hotel, 38th and Main Sts.; private plans.

Mo., St. Louis—Howard & Finley, Archts., 1104 International Life Bldg., planned \$375,000, 10-story and basement, brick, terra cotta and reinforced concrete frame and floor slab, 60-unit apartment building, 6515 Lindell Blvd.; owner to build by sub-contracts, name withheld.

Mo., St. Louis—Margot Realty Co., care T. J. Potashnick, 819 Chestnut St., bids at once, \$50,000, 3-story and basement, 37x70-ft., brick, terra cotta, Bedford trim, 12-unit apartment house, Forest Park Blvd.; composition roof, concrete foundation oak floors, electric refrigerators; O. J. Popp, Archt., 1501 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Eugene H. Paulus, Archt., 4955 Northland St., receive bids April 1, \$45,000, 2-story and basement, brick, 37x48-ft., two 4-unit apartments, Goodfellow and Garfield Aves.; tile roofs and baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat; Riddle & Rollins, owners, care Archts.

Mo., St. Louis—Dr. A. H. Winkelmeier, Park Rd., Webster Groves, have plans Feb. 15 by Jesse L. Bowling, Inc., 1198 Arcade Bldg., for \$100,000, face brick, 3-story and basement, 18-efficiency type apartment building, Grand and Sidney Sts.; steel bar joist, concrete floors, vacuum heating, tile baths with built-in features.

Okla., Anadarko—Penola O. Sparks & Son,

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Bryan Hotel, open bids Feb. 15 for \$30,000, 3-story, brick and concrete, 39x86-ft. addition, 132 E. Broadway; address proposals to Clay Riggins, Archt., 120 N. Fifth St.*

Okl., Boise City—Crystal Hotel, care the Manager, plans 20-room addition.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Travhoma Hotel Corp., incorporated by R. M. Funk, Pres., 136 W. 23rd St.; S. J. Scarden, Guthrie, Vice-Pres., and C. T. Walker, Sec.-Treas., to erect \$400,000, 250-room traveling men's hotel.

Tenn., Johnson City—White Rock Development Corp., Inc., J. W. Cummings, plans hotel, summer cottages, in connection with development.

Tenn., Memphis—Clyde L. VanFossan, National Cash Register Co., 99 S. Second St., plans 2-story and basement, brick, 16-apartment house, Poplar Ave. and Cooper St.; George Mahan, Jr., Archt., American Bank Bldg.

Tenn., Nashville—Pritchett-Thomas Co. announced plans for 12-story hotel building, cost \$1,000,000, including furnishings, Seventh Ave. and Commerce St.; 250 rooms, reinforced concrete and steel, 3 high-speed elevators; Marr & Holman, Archts., Stahlman Bldg.

Tenn., Nashville—Washington Realty Co. erect \$125,000, 3-story, brick, steel and concrete apartment house, S. E. cor. Portland and Calhoun Sts.

Tex., Breckenridge—Breckenridge Hotel Co., H. C. Burch, Pres., Mineral Wells, open bids Feb. 3 for \$250,000, 7-story and basement, brick, stone, terra cotta and reinforced concrete hotel; David S. Castle Co., Archts., 701-4 Alexander Bldg., Abilene.*

Tex., Fort Worth—C. C. Flowers erect \$35,000, brick, 8 two-room and 4 three-room apartment house, 4810 Bryce St.

Tex., Harlingen—W. L. Beckham reported erect \$500,000 hotel; architect not selected.

Tex., Houston—F. S. Price, 1433 Hall Place, erect two \$18,000, 4-apartment houses, 1119 and 1207 Waugh Drive.

Miscellaneous

Ala., Birmingham—Martin Dillon, care Dillon's Funeral Home, 2635 31st Ave. N., contemplates 2-story, brick funeral home, 35th Ave.

Fla., Clermont—Clermont Hill & Lake Co., Harold E. Pfeiffer, Pres., erect clubhouse and 2 golf courses.

Ga., Savannah—Order of Railway Conductors, L. E. Sheppard, Pres., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently rejected all bids as too high for constructing home for infirm and aged members; soon receive new bids, \$250,000 available; Wallin & Comer, Archts., Realty Bldg.*

La., New Orleans—A. E. Dupre, Sec. Young Men's Gymnastic Club, 224 N. Rampart St., advises Building Committee has not selected architect for \$2,000,000 club building.*

La., New Orleans—Theard & Matthews, Archts., Balter Bldg., call for bids soon, remodel 3-story, brick building at 922 Canal St., food market for Polar Food Emporium.

La., New Orleans—Maymar Realty Co. leased building, 922 Canal St., convert into food market; \$25,000.

Mo., Hannibal—Woman's Club of Hannibal, Mrs. B. H. Hickman, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., soon take bids \$60,000, 2-story and basement, 122x42-ft., brick, steel, terra cotta trim clubhouse, S. Fifth St.; Shourds-Stoner Co., Archt., 511 Tribune Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind.*

Tenn., Nashville—McKim, Mead & White, Archts., 101 Park Ave., New York, making final plans for \$275,000 Fine Arts Building.

Tex., Amarillo—Amarillo Club, care E. B. Tracy, acquired 8-acre tract, N. Third St. and Park Ave.; construct \$40,000 baseball park; concrete and wood, sheet metal fence.

Va., Salem—Board of Trustees Baptist Orphanage of Virginia remodel superintendent's building for girls' dormitory and erect brick building.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Miss., Columbus—St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo., erect 30x115-ft. passenger station and freight house between Second Ave. South and Second Ave. North.

Tex., San Benito—Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., soon start work on new freight station, express building, etc.; also remodel present passenger station.

Schools

Ala., Auburn—Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of extension department, Alabama Polytech-

nic Institute, promoting erection \$150,000 extension building.

Ala., Birmingham—Howard College, Dr. John C. Dawson, Pres., will erect \$50,000 building, to be memorial to Dr. Dawson.

Ala., Decatur—School Board erect brick school in West Decatur; complete addition to negro high; add manual training room to white high school and remodel grammar school on Lafayette St.; \$50,000.

Ala., Huntsville—City will vote Feb. 21 on \$75,000 school bonds.

Fla., Lake City—Columbia County Board of Public Instruction has preliminary plans in progress \$100,000 school addition; Edwards & Sayward, Archts., 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Fla., Live Oak—Suwannee County Board of Public Instruction receives bids Feb. 8, \$60,000 for high school building.

Fla., Miami—Dade County Board of Public Instruction, Charles M. Fisher, Supt., erect \$900,000 High School in Lemon City, wing on Little River school, addition to Hialeah school, \$135,000 building in Ojus, new schools on site of Arch Creek school and on N. E. Fourth Ave., \$100,000, 20-room unit on Ponce de Leon High and \$30,000 building at Kendall.*

Fla., Orlando—Orange County Board of Public Instruction, James A. Knox, Chmn., call election Feb. 1 in Conway Special Tax School District on \$20,000 bonds.

Fla., Tallahassee—State Board of Control, P. K. Yonge, Chmn., Aragon Hotel, Jacksonville, receives bids Feb. 14 for \$80,000, 3-story, semi-fireproof building at Florida State College for Women; Rudolph Weaver, Archt., 200 Peabody Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville.*

Ga., Quitman—Brooks County Board of Education authorized negro school for Simon Hill District.

Ky., Richmond—Board of Regents Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College receive bids until Feb. 17 for Administration Building; plans and specifications from C. C. & E. A. Weber, Archts., Ingalls Bldg., or G. M. Brooks, Business Agent.*

La., Lafayette—Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans, receive bids Feb. 15 for 2-story, brick and reinforced concrete, \$60,000 dormitory for Southwestern Louisiana Institute; Edwin Lewis Stephens, Pres.*

La., Tallulah—Madison Parish School Board receives bids Feb. 8 for 2-story, reinforced concrete, brick, east stone trim High School; plans and specifications from J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Bank Bldg., Monroe.

Md., Baltimore—Calvert Hall College acquired 3-story building 169 W. Mulberry St.; remodel.

Md., Hagerstown—Washington County Board of Education plans \$300,000 bond issue for new buildings and improvements.

Md., Upper Marlboro—Prince George's County Board of Education plans \$150,000 bond issue to purchase site and erect high school.

Miss., Cleveland—R. L. Brown, Sec. Mississippi Building Commission, Jackson, receives bids until Feb. 1 to install screens in 100 windows of dormitory at Delta Teachers' College; plans and specifications from N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Miss. Fire Ins. Co. Bldg., Jackson.*

Miss., Ellisville—Supt. of Jones County Agricultural High School receives bids Feb. 10 for \$35,000, 2-story and basement, brick and reinforced concrete administration building; composition roof; plans and specifications from E. C. Heaton & Sons, Archts., 201½ W. Pine St., Hattiesburg.*

Mo., Columbia—Chi Omega Sorority plans 3-story, brick and stucco chapter house, Dunham Place, University of Missouri; Ludwig Abt, Archt., Moberly.

Mo., Joplin—School District No. 13 of Newton County, care Fred A. Graves, Motor Route A, erect school building next summer.

Mo., Joplin—Board of Education, Dr. J. G. Barnett, Pres., open bids Feb. 1 (postponed date) for erecting South Joplin elementary school.*

Mo., Kansas City—Catholic Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion have plans in progress by Maurice Carroll, 614 Ridge Arcade, for French renaissance type school building on Fowler home tract; reported cost \$250,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Markus Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. H. Maack, Jr., 2150 Angellena St., plans \$40,000, 2-story and basement, 54x100-ft., brick parochial school and hall, 4030 N. 22nd St.; A. Meyer, Archt., Central Nat. Bank, soon take bids.

Mo., St. Louis—Building Department,

Board of Education, Ninth and Locust Sts., receives bids Feb. 2 for \$340,000, 2-story, 18-classroom and kindergarten John Scullin School building.*

Mo., Walnut Grove—School Board erect auditorium and gymnasium, remodel present building; \$20,000; election soon.

N. C., Asheville—Board of Education selected Douglas D. Ellington, Archt., 16½ Wall St., to design \$650,000 Senior High School and \$100,000 trade school buildings; selected Dr. Nickolaus Louis Englehardt of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, as expert school adviser to examine and pass on final plans.*

N. C., Emma—Buncombe County Board of Education, Asheville, may call election in Emma district, \$50,000, 8-room addition to school.

N. C., Wake Forest—L. N. Boney, Archt., Murchison Bldg., Wilmington, complete plans April 1 for High School and gymnasium addition; \$125,000.

Okl., Norman—University of Oklahoma, Dr. William B. Bizzell, Pres., will receive gift of \$10,000 toward journalism building pending appropriation by legislature.

Okl., Ponca City—Board of Education, Jessie B. Esco, Clerk, open bids Jan. 29 for \$300,000, reinforced concrete, 138x168-ft., 3-story High School; equipment and furnishings cost \$30,000; Smith & Senter, Archts., 401-5 Commerce Bldg., Okmulgee. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tenn., Bristol—City vote soon on \$100,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Tenn., Sevierville—Murphy Collegiate Institute plans \$100,000 expansion program; campaign for funds started.

Tex., Brownsville—Brownsville Independent School District Board of Trustees employed Phelps & Dewees, Gunter Bldg., and Atlee B. & Robt. M. Ayres, Bedell Bldg., both San Antonio, prepare sketches and estimates for \$250,000 to \$300,000 senior high school.*

Tex., Canyon—Board of Trustees Canyon Independent School District, C. W. Warwick, Sec., call election Feb. 8 on \$65,000 bonds for new ward school.*

Tex., Cisco—School Board, J. H. Morgan, Supt., contemplates \$70,000 bond election; erect 1-story brick and reinforced concrete gymnasium, seating capacity 2300; Glesecke & Harris, Archts., 207 W. Seventh St., Austin.

Tex., Clinton—Board of Education plans \$100,000 bond issue for new Senior High School; include gymnasium, auditorium to seat 800.

Tex., Edinburg—Board of Education, H. C. Baker, Supt. of Schools, let contract in Feb. for \$350,000 junior high school and junior college building; Glesecke & Harris, Archts., 207 W. Seventh St., Austin.*

Tex., San Antonio—Board of Education, Paul Schold, Bus. Mgr., call election after March 8 on \$1,000,000 bonds, following petition of patrons of Woodlawn Place and Terrace Districts; provide 12-room elementary at W. Magnolia Ave. and Zaramora St., gymnasium at Brackenridge Senior School and equipment for stage. (Board recently called election on \$600,000 bonds for Feb. 19.)*

Tex., Waco—Central Texas College, care Dr. J. W. Strong, plans in progress by Roy E. Lane, 115 N. Fifth St.; 6-classroom addition to main building, new girls' dormitory, remodel boys' dormitory and chapel.

Va., Front Royal—Randolph-Macon College, S. C. Hatcher, Vice-Pres., selected Stanhope S. Johnson and Roy Brannon, Archts., both Peoples Natl. Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, prepare plans for \$300,000 building; replace structure burned.

W. Va., Martinsburg—Board of Education adopted plans by Frampton & Bowers, Archts., Huntington, for \$340,000, 2-story High School building; 306-ft. frontage; include 58x75-ft. gymnasium and auditorium seating 1424 persons.*

Stores

Ala., Birmingham—Matthews Electric Supply Co., 1821 N. First Ave., remodeling; new balcony, display rooms, etc.; plans by Warren, Knight & Davis, 1603 Empire Bldg.

Ark., Conway—Joe Jones rebuild store building, 108 N. Front St.; \$10,000; Walter George, lessee.

Ark., Gurdon—Chase Stephens erect brick building on Main St.

Ga., Atlanta—B. A. Jones erect \$10,000 store, 1138-42 Peachtree St.

Ga., Kingsland—M. L. Hill plans brick drug store building.

Ga., Thomaston—Perdue-Gray Furniture

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Co., care B. F. Gray, Griffin, purchased lot on N. Church St., erect \$20,000, 2 story, brick building.

La., New Orleans—S. S. Rosenthal acquired property Rampart and Terpsichore Sts., remodel into stores.

La., New Orleans—Krauss Co., Ltd., receives bids Jan. 26 for 5-story, 103x128-ft., reinforced concrete, steel, brick and hollow tile addition and alterations to present store, Canal between Franklin and Basin Sts.; Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Hibernia Bldg.*

La., New Orleans—Nolde Furniture Store, August W. Nolde, Propr., 215 N. Rampart St., plans in progress, 3 or 4 story addition; Rathbone DeBuis, Archt., Hibernia Bldg.

La., Shreveport—Slattery Building Co. plans in progress by Edward F. Neild, City Bank Bldg., remodeling and finishing ground floor; Jordan & Booth Co., 312 Texas St., lessee; \$25,000.

Md., Baltimore—Isaac Rosenthal, Munsey Bldg., take bids about Mar. 1, \$60,000, 1-story, brick, 9 stores, S. W. cor. North Ave. and Ellamont St.; private plans.

Miss., Meridian—Ginsberg & Kaplan, 13th Ave., plans in progress by L. R. Meador, Davidson Bldg., both Laurel, brick and hollow tile store building; reinforced concrete foundation, built-up composition roof, plate-glass window fronts; bids about Feb. 1.

Mo., Jefferson City—Louis L. Ott, Ott Lumber Co., erect 3-story building, W. High St.; 3 stores, 2 offices and hall; plans by Louis E. Langerhans.

Mo., Overland (Br. of St. Louis)—C. E. Stevens, Archt., 5423 S. Grand St., plans 2-story and basement, brick, 60x170-ft. arcade building; financing, owner's name withheld.

Mo., St. Louis—Walgreen Drug Co., 360 Skinker St., leased 4-story building Tenth and Olive Sts., expend \$150,000; ground floor for drug store.

Mo., St. Louis—Eugene H. Paulus, Archt., 4955 Northland St., take bids April 1, \$40,000, 2-story and basement, brick, 52x55-ft. store and apartment building, Natural Bridge near Goodfellow Ave.; Charles B. Thompson, owner, care Archt.

N. C., Charlotte—W. D. Blair reported erect 3-story and basement store, N. Tryon St.

N. C., Durham—Efrd's store, T. J. Rowan, Mgr., plans remodeling.

Tenn., Rockwood—Supt. C. W. Stafford of Roane Iron Co. announced start work at once rebuilding commissary No. 2, burned at \$15,000 loss.

Tex., Mercedes—R. Newell Waters, Archt., Weslaco, preparing plans to rebuild business building recently burned; \$20,000, 1 story, brick, reinforced concrete.

Tex., McAllen—Gordon Griffin purchased half of Rich Bldg.; remodel for stores and offices.

Tex., Dallas—Huey & Philp Hardware Co., G. A. Trumbull, Pres., 1029 Elm St., erect \$350,000, 100x400-ft., 3-story and basement reinforced concrete wholesale building, Griffin and Collin Sts.; Lang & Witchell, Archts., American Exchange Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Ben S. Parson, 1312 Hadley Ave., \$14,700 store building, 2302 Austin St.

Tex., Mercedes—A. G. Garcia & Bro.; plans in progress by R. Newell Waters, Weslaco, \$20,000 Spanish type building, replace structure burned.

Tex., Plainview—J. C. Terry erect 50x50 ft., 2-story brick building, W. Seventh St.; 2 storerooms, offices above.

Tex., San Angelo—Household Furniture Co. receive bids about Feb. 1 for 6-story, reinforced concrete store building; Swartz & Hamberlin, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio—Max Roseman opened bids for remodeling store, 501-7 E. Houston St.; Abr Brothers, low bidders at \$10,350; Harvey P. Smith, Archt., Natl. Bank of Commerce Bldg.*

W. Va., Bluefield—Capt. E. L. Bailey, Tazewell St., owner of building Federal St. and McCulloch Ave.; will improve.

Theaters

Ala., Huntsville—Crescent Amusement Co., W. E. Hartman, local Mgr., remodel Jefferson and Grand Theaters; private plans; owners build.

Ky., Cannelton—John L. and Fred Irvin, proprs. of Irvin Theater, plan theater building in spring.

La., New Orleans—Frank R. Helderich, 1214 Lowerline St., receiving competitive sketches for \$150,000 theater.

Md., Baltimore—Associated Theater Corp.,

M. H. Wolfe, Pres., 5116 Park Heights Ave., plans in progress by E. G. Blanke, 801 N. Calvert St., 1-story, 90x180-ft., brick, limestone and steel theater, Park Heights and Spalding Ave.; capacity 2000.

Md., Chevy Chase—W. H. Tuttle, Archt., 1211 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., soon take bids \$75,000, 2½-story, 100x200-ft., brick, stone and stucco, English type country club and theater; owner's name withheld.

Miss., Vicksburg—Walnut Theater, Frank Shipley, Mgr., plans in 30 days by Emile Well, Inc., Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La., for alterations and remodeling.*

Mo., North Kansas City (Br. of Kansas City)—North Kansas City Development Co., N. M. Flitch, Ch. Engr., Commercial Bldg., N. K. C. plans in progress by Keene & Simpson, 1005 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, 2-story and basement, 50x100-ft., brick and terra cotta theater and club rooms, Armour and Swift Sts.; mature spring.

Okla., Blackwell—Palace Theater Co. purchased site for proposed \$100,000 to \$125,000 Ritz Theater building; seat 1600.

Tex., Brady—Henry Zweig opens bids Jan. 29, 1 story and balcony, brick, hollow tile and reinforced concrete motion-picture theater; Henry T. Phelps, Archts., Hicks Bldg., San Antonio.

Tex., Harlingen—H. M. Skelton, Brownsville, erect \$100,000 theater building; Birger A. Elwing, Archt.

W. Va., Huntington—Thomas W. Lamb, Archt., 644 Eighth Ave., New York, reported receiving bids \$500,000 theater and store building.

Warehouses

Ala., Union Springs—McLendon & May, wholesale grocers, plan building.

Ga., Atlanta—Sears, Roebuck & Co., C. M.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Association and Fraternal

Mo., St. Louis—Lambskin Lodge No. 460, F. G. Fuessel, Sec., 3505A Utah St., erect \$87,000 temple, Kingshighway and Arco Sts.; brick, terra cotta, cut stone trim, reinforced concrete floors and floor slab, 3 stories and basement, 96x58-ft., tar and gravel roof, maple floors, metal lath, hot water heat; Nolte & Naumann, Archts., 614 Fullerton Bldg.; owner builds.*

Tex., Dallas—Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F., repair fire damage, 309 S. Pearl St.; brick and steel, roof garden, hardwood floors, composition roof; cost \$15,000; C. B. Barnes, Archt., 122 W. Eighth St.; work started. Address equipment proposals to Edwin R. Misener, Sec., 309 S. Pearl.*

Va., Bedford—C. Grady Cates, 207-08 Boxley Bldg., Roanoke, has contract for corrugated reinforcing bars for \$300,000 addition to Elks National Home; Clinton & Russell, Archts., 100 Maiden Lane, New York; Deakman-Wells Co., Contr., Jersey City, N. J.*

Va., New Market—Hines Memorial Pythian Home of Virginia, Walter Sibert, Sec., 31-32 Nusbaum Bldg., Norfolk, let contract at \$33,682 to Mims, Speake & Co., Luray, for repairing Colonial mansion on site and erecting additional buildings; brick walls, reinforced concrete, hardwood and composition floors, 3 stories, 30x50 ft., concrete and stone foundation, steam heat, city electric service; J. R. Mims, Archt.*

Bank and Office

Ala., Birmingham—C. A. Jones, 1216 Huntsville Ave., erecting \$30,000 building, Fifth Ave. and Ninth St., Smith Park, for office of Davis Construction Co., 3 S. 24th St.; 2 stories, brick.

Ky., Louisville—Wm. Heyburn, 403 W. Ormsby St., let contract to Struck Construction Co., 147 N. Clay St., for \$2,000,000 office building, Fourth St. and Broadway; steel to Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; steel erection, Oscar Daniels Co., 38 S. Dearborn St.; 17 stories; 19 stores on first floor; Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Archts., Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.*

Mo., Columbia—Missouri State Teachers' Assn. let contract to J. B. Kuehn, both Jefferson City, for \$48,000 office building; W. B. Ittner Co., Archt., 911 Locust St., St. Louis.*

N. C., Salisbury—E. P. Wharton erect \$20,000 to \$30,000 office building, Main St.,

Kittle, Pres., Chicago, Ill., reported considering expanding plant.

Md., Baltimore—Besche Brothers, 1041 Light St., erect \$25,000 to \$30,000 brick warehouse.

Miss., Gulfport—Gulfport Furniture Co. have plans in 30 days by Shrouds-Stoner, Inc., for one story, 160x150 ft., brick and reinforced concrete warehouse and office building, 23rd Ave. and 22nd St.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—St. Louis Material & Supply Co., Edwin H. Conrades, Pres., Stock Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, erect 2-story, 54x49-ft. concrete block, stucco, reinforced concrete frame and floor slab warehouse and office building, Forsyth Blvd. and Rock Island R. R. tracks; steel rolling doors, freight elevator, gas-steam heat; Aegerter & Bailey, Archts., 1904 Ry. Exchange Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—H. C. Allen, Asheville Transfer & Storage Co., opens bids Jan. 30, \$100,000, 5-story and basement, steel, reinforced concrete, tile and brick walls, steel sash storage warehouse; built-up roof, elevators, terra cotta front, steam heat, concrete floors and foundation, 60x100 ft., 1-story part 24x80 ft.; S. Grant Alexander, Archt., 20 N. Market St.*

Okla., Chickasha—William Cameron & Co., Inc., Waco, Tex., construct 1-story, 30x100-ft. frame and stucco warehouse, office and display building; Herman F. Cason, Archt., 206 Cameron Bldg., Waco; owners to furnish all building materials.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Hunzicker Bros., 35 E. Grand St., soon let contract for 3-story and basement, 125x120-ft. warehouse; private plans.

Tenn., Memphis—Moline-Hooper Co., 30 Hotel St., plans warehouse, S. Front St.; Jones & Furbringer, Archt., 110-12 Porter Bldg.

Tex., Amarillo—Amarillo Hardware Co., E. W. Hardin, Pres., 502 Polk St., plans four-story and basement, brick, stone, reinforced glass, Fenestra Construction Co., E. Grand building.

for Southern Power Co.; L. S. Bradshaw, Contr.

S. C., Sumter—Sumter County Jail Comsn. let contract at \$32,895 to W. B. Boyle Co., Sumter, for jail; steel cells, Pauly Jail Bldg. Co., 2225 De Kalb St., St. Louis, Mo.; sash and glass, Fenestra Construc. Co., E. Grand Blvd. and Griffin St., Detroit, Mich.; brick and tile, Georgia-Carolina Brick Co., Southern Finance Co. Bldg., Augusta, Ga.; brick, tile and steel, three stories, 40x70 ft., concrete foundation, tin roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$1000; Harold Tatum, Archt., Arcade Bldg., Columbia, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chattanooga Savings Bank and Trust Co. erect additional story to \$1,000,000 10-story bank and office building under construction by Foster & Creighton Co., Fourth and First Bldg.; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt., James Bldg.*

Tex., Dallas—Lone Star Gas Co., 1915 Wood St., R. A. Crawford, 1st Vice-Pres. Gen. Mgr., let contract to Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Co., 1713½ Live Oak St., for 6 additional stories to 4-story office building; Lang & Witchell, Archts., American Exchange Bank Bldg.*

Tex., Dallas—R. E. Burt and others erect \$400,000 office bldg., N. Ervay St. and Patterson Ave.; reinforced concrete and light-colored brick, 11 stories and basement, 50x100 ft., 3 high-speed elevators; Churchill-Humphrey Co., Contrs., both Magnolia Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Gulf Concrete Pipe Co., 4410 Harrisburg St., has Hu-Stone contract for \$25,000 Trinity Portland Cement Co. office building under construction.

Tex., LaFeria—First National Bank let contract for \$25,000 building to W. A. Strickland; tile and stucco, 1 story and balcony, 25x95 ft., cement and tile floors, battleship linoleum, steel sash, skylights, Barrett 20-yr. roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$8000; E. Floyd Redding, Archt., Denver, Col.*

Churches

Fla., De Land—Church of Christ let contract at \$11,900 to John D. Griffith, 222 Oakland Ave., for brick and Duntile Sunday school; three stories, pine floors, metal shingle roof; Carpenter & Bent, Archts., E. New York Ave. and N. Blvd.; work started.*

Fla., Tampa—First Baptist Church let contract at \$111,500 to Logan Bros., 706 Franklin St., for Sunday school addition, Lafayette

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ette St. and Plant Ave.; steel frame, 3 stories and basement, about 58x135 ft., light concrete on steel joist fireproof floors, concrete sheet piling foundation. Pyrofil and 3-ply composition roof; Jas. Knox Taylor, Archt., 100½ Lafayette St.*

La., Ponchatoula—J. J. Lips, 718 Perdido St., has glazing contract for \$35,000 St. Joseph's R. C. Church; iron railing, Pierce Iron Works, 5128 Willow St.; Wogan & Bernard, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg.; Dudley & Wikle Construction Co., Contr., 406 Stern Bldg., all New Orleans.*

Mo., Fredericktown—St. Michael R. C. Church, Rev. Francis J. Mispagel, Pastor, erect building; Henry Dreisoerner, Archt., 3534 Humphrey St., St. Louis; Miller Construction Co., Contr., Illmo.

Tenn., Memphis.—Methodist Episcopal Church, colored, care Ben W. Bullard, Contr., 1446 Lamar Ave., started work on \$20,000 building, S. Speedway and Horn Lake Rd.; brick veneer, one story, balcony and basement, 42x80 ft., composition roof, wood floors.

Tenn., Nashville—Kentucky Avenue Presbyterian Church erect building, 5102-04 Kentucky Ave.; foundation to H. S. Hunter, 4414 Colorado Ave.

Tex., Port Arthur—Electric Shop, Fifth St., has electric work contract for \$40,000 First Presbyterian Church; brick work, N. DeBruler, 901 Sixth St.; painting, H. K. Goodwin, Country Club Rd.; millwork, Port Arthur Planing Mills, Lakeshore Drive; structure brick and tile, 2 stories, 46x80 ft., wood floors, composition roof; Livesay & Wiedemann, Archts., 607 San Jacinto Life Bldg., Beaumont; H. W. McCord, Contr., 414 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur; laying brick.*

City and County

Mo., St. Louis—Ingalls Stone Co., Bedford, Ind., has Bedford stone contracts for police gymnasium, 12th Blvd. and Spruce St. and \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 Police Headquarters and Central District Station Bldg., buildings to Cold Springs Granite Co., Cold Springs, Minn.; former fireproof, 3 stories, about 150x140 ft.; latter fireproof, 5 stories and mezzanine, 219x138 ft.; basement connected with present city hall by underground tunnel; Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Archts., 1620 Chemical Bldg.; Walter W. Huff, Consol. Engr., 1211 Fullerton Bldg.; ready for bids about March 1.*

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, E. R. Kinsey, Pres., Room 204, City Hall, let contract to Murch Brothers Construction Co., 1759 Railway Exchange Bldg., for reptile and small mammal building, Zoological Garden, Forest Park; cost \$200,000, Spanish type, brick, stucco, reinforced concrete frame, about 100x130 ft.; plans by John E. Wallace, architect for Zoological Board of Control; Koerner Engineering Co., Consol. Engr., 908 Syndicate Trust Bldg.; plumbing, C. O. Smith Plumbing Co., 4025 Forest Park Ave.; wiring, Rick-Chapline Electric Co., 1509 Chestnut St.; roofing, Insulating and Materials Co.; plastering, H. Niehaus.*

Tex., Houston—Commissioners' Court let contract at \$10,900 to W. L. Goyn, 230 W. 20th St., to remodel fifth floor of courthouse; electric work, Jacobs Brothers Electrical Co., 1014 Prairie Ave., \$1418; plumbing and heating, Barber Plumbing Co., 906 San Jacinto St., \$1300.

Tex., Wichita Falls—City, W. E. McBroom, City Clerk, let contract at \$351,301 to Jos. E. Morgan, 1601 McKenzie Ave., El Paso, for fireproof city hall auditorium, Euclid Keith Park; heating, plumbing and ventilating, Hamilton Co., 2301 Griffin St., \$68,480; wiring, \$38,600, J. M. Johnson, 508 N. Akard St., both Dallas; brick, store, steel, and terra cotta, two stories, tile roof, concrete and terra cotta, two stories, tile roof, concrete foundation; Voelcker & Dixon, Archt., 4 Kahn Bldg., Wichita Falls; Lang & Wittichell, Asso Archts., 300 American Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg., Dallas.*

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—David S. Meyer, 935 Essex Rd., erect \$10,500 residence, S. Hanover Circle; brick, two stories; R. E. Maynard, Contr., 2318 Ensley Ave.

Ala., Birmingham—Molton J. Smith, care Paul Bros., Contrs., Hollywood, erect \$14,000 residence, Argyle Rd. and Windsor Circle; brick veneer, one story.

Ark., Jonesboro—Homebuilders Corp., G. G. Brooks, Mgr., erect two dwellings, Hollywood Addition; R. O. Waincott, Contr.

Ark., Little Rock—H. A. Kempner let contract for \$20,000 residence, Pulaski Heights, to K. E. N. Cole, 309 Ridgeway St.; brick

veneer, stone and stucco, two stories and basement, about 30x50 ft., composition roof, oak floors, tile baths; Thos. Harding, Archt., 508 Exchange Bank Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Kay-Schneider-Kay Co., Inc., Investment Bldg., erect 12 dwellings, 1251-73 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E.; brick, two stories, 16x34; total cost, \$70,000; L. Justeman, Archt., 927 Fifteenth St. N. W.; owner builds.

D. C., Washington—A. M. Poynton Co., 1523 L St. N. W., reported have contract for \$116,000 Colonial or Spanish type dwelling, northwest section; stone and frame, three stories, 52x68 ft.

Fla., Arcadia—Arcadia Farms Co., Harley Watson, Pres., erect number 4-room dwellings, garage, cow and chicken houses, connection with farms development; dwellings to be furnished; 1 completed.

Fla., Jacksonville—Chas. Joseph erect 3 frame dwellings, Aubert St. near Beaver St.; 2 stories; total cost \$13,500; Income Investment Co., Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville—C. M. Milligan erect \$12,000 frame residence, Avondale Ave. near Challen St.; W. T. Hadlow, Contr., Baldwin Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Ralph Ramis, 1412 Clark St., erect \$11,000 residence, 22d St. near Pearl St.; brick veneer, 2 stories; J. B. Cox, Contr., 3102 Liberty St.

Fla., Palm Beach—Jas. P. Donahue erect Spanish type residence; Marion Sims Wyeth, Archt., Wyeth Bldg.; Watts & Sinclair, Contrs., Everglades Club.

Fla., Tampa—J. A. Harn & Son, 2310 Nebraska Ave., erect 13 dwellings, Florence Villa subdivision, 50th St. and Michigan Ave.; owners build.

Fla., Tampa—Otto Construction Co., erecting 25 dwellings, Florence Villa subdivision, 50th St. and Michigan Ave.; hollow tile and concrete block, stucco finish, red tile roofs, built-in features, electric refrigerators.

Ga., Bainbridge—Smith, Dunham & Spidell, Cocoa, Fla., erect 10 brick dwellings, Sanborn Heights.

La., New Orleans—Adam A. Muhleisen erect \$12,000 residence, 1825-27 Dryades St.; 2 stories, 40x80 ft., tile roof; B. Schneider, Archt.; J. T. Kirn, Contr., 3310 Cleveland Ave.

La., New Orleans—Martin J. Rector, 714 Union St., wants sub-bids on plastering, carpentry and lathing for 2 frame duplexes, Pine St. near Sycamore St.

La., New Orleans—G. A. Schwegmann, 901 Piety St., alter and erect additions to residence, 912 Pauline St.; frame and brick, 1 story and basement, 55x30 ft., oak floors, tile roof, concrete and brick foundation; Sol Rosenthal, Archt., Balter Bldg.; John Lugenbuhl, 1018 Independence St., contract at \$11,542.

La., New Orleans—Eli T. Watson erect brick outbuilding and 3-car garage, Metairie Rd.; shingle roof; Moise H. Goldstein, Archt., Hibernia Bldg.; Denegre & Woodward, Inc., Contr., Louisiana Bldg.

La., New Orleans—J. H. La Branch erect \$12,000 raised residence, N. Claiborne Ave., near Dumaine St.; 29x73 ft.; R. J. Walker, Contr., 2232 Cadiz St.

La., New Orleans—B. Segal, 2733 Pine St., erect four bungalows Broadway and Prichard St.; also dwelling, Robert St. near Priour St.; owner builds.

La., New Orleans—R. J. Walker, 2232 Cadiz St., wants sub-bids on electric work for duplex, Louisiana Ave. near St. Charles Ave.; also for alterations to dwelling, N. Claiborne St. near Dumaine St.

La., New Orleans—Jos. R. Campbell, 8932 Birch St., erect 2 dwellings, Birch and Gen. Ogden Sts.; work start about May; owner builds.

La., New Orleans—Sylvester W. Labrot, Jr., 1433 Philip St., erect \$17,000 brick and tile residence, Audubon St. near Broadway; tile roof; J. A. Haase, Jr., Contr., 916 Union St.

La., New Orleans—Chas. Menendez, 1904 St. Roch Ave., contemplates residence, Clermont Ave. and Gentilly Blvd.; owner builds.

La., New Orleans—Mutual Building & Homestead Assn., Canal Commercial Bldg., erect \$18,750 raised dwelling, Fontainebleau Drive and Claiborne St.; Edwin L. Markel, Contr., 3838 Louisiana Pkwy.

La., Shreveport—A. M. Wilder, Atkins St., erect \$25,000 brick veneer and stone residence, Wilder Place and Dillingham St.; Henry Schwartz, Archt.; H. & B. Construction Co., Contr.

Md., Baltimore—D. List Warner, Calvert Bldg., erect \$30,000 stone residence, Lake-ridge; three stories; Buckler & Fenhagen,

Archte., 325 N. Charles St.; Thos. Hicks & Son, Inc., Contrs., 106 W. Madison St.

Md., Baltimore—John Winslow Williams, 705 University Pkwy., erect \$30,000 residence, Lakeridge; brick, 2½ stories, 32x44 ft.; Buckler & Fenhagen, Archts., 325 N. Charles St.; Thos. Hicks & Son, Inc., Contrs., 106 W. Madison St.

Md., Baltimore—Robinson & Slagle, Inc., 1103 American Bldg., started work on number dwellings, Roland and Belvidere Aves.; brick and stone, 2½ stories, 40x30 ft., hardwood floors, stone foundations, slate roofs; total cost \$40,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—C. W. Wells, Jr., 1706 E. Lombard St., erect \$15,000 frame residence, Springlake Way near St. Dunstons Rd.; 2½ stories, 19x68 ft., slate roof; Palmer, Willis & Lambdin, Archts., 513 N. Charles St.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Dr. Chas. F. Blake, 20 E. Preston St., erect stucco residence and garage, St. Martins Rd. near Charles St., Guilford; 2½ stories; L. L. Chambers, Inc., Contr., 36th St. and Roland Ave.

Md., Brunswick—Victor Kaplon erecting residence, Delaware Ave.; H. B. Funk, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—Dr. Geo. P. Grimsley, 16 Court Place, erect cinder block and stucco residence, 4405 Underwood Rd.; 2½ stories, 31x34 ft.; P. T. Bond, Archt., 214 N. Linwood Ave.; Younger & Riddle, Contrs., 4305 Ethland Ave.

Md., Baltimore—J. Harvey Rowland, care Fisher, Rowland & Treide Co., Keyser Bldg., erect \$30,000 residence, Guilford; 2½ stories, brick; Palmer, Willis & Lambdin, Archts., 513 N. Charles St.; Frairie Brothers & Halgley, Contrs., 19 W. Franklin St.

Md., Chevy Chase, Branch Washington, D. C.—H. J. Burch, care of A. B. Mullett & Co., Archts., Union Trust Bldg., 15th and H Sts. N. W., erect brick residence, Grove St. and Cedar Pkwy.; two stories, 34x37 ft.; W. E. Mooney, Contr., 2525 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., all Washington.

Md., Chevy Chase, Branch Washington, D. C.—Baron Von Ascheberg, care Metropolitan Construction Co., 1706 K St. N. W., erect \$25,000 residence, Forrest Hills; stucco and stone, two stories, 39x48 ft.; John W. Kearney, Archt., 1417 K St. N. W., all Washington.

Md., Edgewood—Col. F. Coleman, Boston, Mass., erect \$25,000 residence; 2 stories, 42x64 ft., frame; R. O. Kluge, Archt., 1405 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; J. F. Imrie, Contr., Bethesda, Md.; open bids on sub-contracts about Jan. 30.

Md., Towson, Baltimore—Dr. Daniel Jenifer, Washington Ave., erect \$40,000 residence, Allegheny Ave.; brick, 2½ stories; Mottu & White, Archts., 527 N. Charles St., Baltimore; W. Sads, Contr.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—W. D. Gibbs, care Federal Land Bank, 315 Pine St., started work on \$55,000 duplex, Oleta and Crescent Drives; brick walls, stone foundation, slate roof, stone bays and trim, chestnut and cherry trim, oak floors, 4 tile baths, gas heat; two 2-car garages; Jesse L. Bowling, Inc., Archts., Arcade Bldg., St. Louis; F. F. Meckfessel, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis—Malcolm McMenamy, 5366 Cabany Ave., erect \$50,000 English type residence, Upper LaDue Rd., St. Louis County; brick, 2 stories, slate roof, concrete foundation, chestnut trim, hot water heat, oil burner, mechanical refrigeration and electrically operated equipment; Jesse L. Bowling, Archt., Arcade Bldg.; bids in.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—Edge Park Realty Construction Co., 1205 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, erect \$14,000 dwelling, 7037 Northmoor Drive; brick and half timber, 2 stories and basement, 32x38 ft.; A. B. Ridington, Archt., 1205 Fullerton Bldg.; owner builds; plumbing, Geo. Wolmershauser, 807 High St.; stone, Frank Plovanch, 4844 Heidelberg St.; brick, F. Schwartz; mill work, Huttig Sash & Door Co., 1200 S. Vandeventer St.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—Otto Kallmeyer, 3207 University Ave., erect \$14,000 residence, 7300 Kingsbury Blvd.; brick, 2 stories, 30x32 ft., slate roof, oak floors, gum and yellow pine finish, hot water heat; Jacob Helm, Archt., 922 Holland Bldg., St. Louis; Aug. Winkel, Contr., 1810 N. Leffingwell Ave.

Okla., Tulsa—Merle C. Prunty, 313 N. Tacoma St., erecting brick veneer residence, 1334 E. 25th St.; 2 stories, 50x35 ft., tile and oak floors, concrete foundation, wood shingle roof; Clarence Dilworth Walters, Archt., Box 812; Hanna Construction Co., 401 S. Peoria St., general contract at about \$25,000.

S. C., Newberry—L. A. Wilson has contract for 2 dwellings; total cost \$13,000;

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Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., Archt., 24 Federal St., Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., etc.

Tenn., Knoxville—W. L. Mitchell, Plaza Bldg., let contract for brick veneer residence to H. E. Rogers, 900 Jacksboro St.; 2 stories, 34x40 ft., oak floors, brick foundation, concrete tile roof; cost about \$10,000; Albert E. Gredig, Archt., Gay and Church Sts. See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Seaton & Webb erect \$15,000 double dwelling, 2752 Magnolia Ave.; brick veneer, 12 rooms, 2 stories; H. E. Rogers, Contr., Jacksboro St.

Tenn., Knoxville—W. C. Terry, 325 W. Clinch Ave., erect 10 frame dwellings, Washington Ave., Johnson, Adams and Longland Sts.; frame; Standard Lumber Co., Contr., Middlebrook Pk.; work started.

Tenn., Memphis—Ida Hodges, 804 Court Ave., erect 5 dwellings, 327-33-37-43-47 Buntyn Ave.; brick veneer, 5 rooms, composition roof, oak floors, tile baths, garages; total cost \$25,000; owner builds.

Tenn., Memphis—C. J. Walker erect 3 brick veneer dwellings, 207-11-15 Morton Ave.; 34x46 ft., 6 rooms, composition roofs, oak floors, tile baths, Arcola heat, frame garages; total cost \$15,000; Walker Bros., Contrs., both 598 Hollywood St.

Tex., Cuero—Mrs. Almira Williams erect residence, E. Main St.; Otto C. Buchhorn, Contr.; work started.

Tex., Dallas—Ralph A. Beaton, care Continental Savings & Building Assn., 3030 Juliette St., erect 2 duplexes; brick veneer, 1 story, 32x44 ft.; total cost \$11,000; J. Ed. Overbeck, Archt., 717 Wilson Bldg.; Jack Barr, Contr., 1930 N. Ramsey St.

Tex., Eastland—John D. McKee erect \$15,000 residence; semi-fireproof, native stone, 2 stories, 8 rooms, 72x80 ft., 8 fireplaces; David S. Castle Co., Archt., 701-04 Alexander Bldg., Abilene; W. W. Johnston, Contractor, Cisco; wiring, Moody Electric Co., Abilene, \$875; plumbing, S. P. Crouch, \$1252.

Tex., Houston—Jas. E. Smith, Republic Bldg., erect \$10,750 residence, 2421 Calumet St.; brick veneer, 2 stories, 9 rooms, composition shingle roof; owner builds.

Tex., Houston—J. E. Rogers, care J. E. Rogers Feed Co., 609 Preston St., let contract to A. E. Scott, 3611 Houston St., for \$100,000 residence, Southmore Blvd. and Hutchins St.; brick veneer, 12 rooms, 2 stories, 2 baths; Brickley, Wiggins & Brickley, Archts., State Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Houston—H. K. Arnold, 4711 Austin St., erect \$14,500 residence, Inwood Drive, River Oaks; Jos. W. Northrop, Jr., Archt., West Bldg.; J. M. Goldsmith, Contr., 615 San Jacinto St.

Va., Richmond—City Housing Corp., 11 N. Fourth St., P. O. Box 131, Saml. H. Baker, Pres.-Treas., erect 6 dwellings; frame and stucco, 1 story, 24x36 ft., flat grain pine floors, brick foundations, composition roofs; total expenditure for year about \$100,000; plans by Mr. Baker; owner builds. See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.*

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

La., New Orleans—C. C. Hartwell Co., Ltd., 920 Common St., has plumbing and heating contract for \$250,000 first unit of Leonce M. Soniat Memorial of Mercy Hospital; Andrey & Feltel, Archts., 917 N. O. Bank Bldg.; Geary-Oakes Co., Inc., Contr., 306 Baronne St.*

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Birmingham—Robert V. Kazian, 215 N. 21st St., erecting 2 apartment houses, 24th St.; \$12,000, 3 stories, brick and hollow tile; private plans; owner builds.

Ala., Ensley, Birmingham—Ensley Highlands Apartment Co., Earl Morrison, Pres., 1730 Terrell Blvd., has materials on ground for \$200,000, 24-apartment building in Ensley Highlands; built-in features; Charles McCauley, Archt., Jackson Bldg.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—M. E. Lesem erect \$90,000, 3-story and basement, brick and reinforced concrete, 43x84-ft., 40-room commercial hotel, S. Main St.; L. M. Sarff, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis—Alco Investment Co., 808 Chestnut St., erect \$27,000, 2-story, brick tenement, 3905-9 Garrison, and 3201 Barrett Sts.; composition roof, hot air heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.; V. A. Chinberg, Builder, 808 Chestnut St.

Mo., St. Louis—A. Walpert, 6659 Washington St., let contract to J. Walpert, same, for \$9000, 34x56 ft., and \$8000, 34x45 ft. tenements, 1034-6 and 1039-41 Art Hill Place; composition roof, warm air heat; E. Eitz, Archt., 6659 Washington St.

Mo., Sedalia—Arnosti Marble Co., Car-

thage, received interior marble contract for Bothwell Hotel.*

Okla., Tulsa—J. W. Shackleton, 1310 E. 12th St., started work on \$45,000, 3-story and basement, 42x60-ft., brick and tile, cut-stone trim apartment building, 1218 S. Denver St.; wood floors, concrete foundation, asphalt roof, 6 garages and living quarters in connection; owner is Archt.-Builder. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tenn., Knoxville—Herbert D. Aston, Empire Bldg., started work 2-story, brick and frame, 48.3x112.6-ft., terra cotta trim, 12-apartment house, Magnolia Ave. and Lawson St.; oak floors, built-up roof, brick foundation; Albert E. Gredig, Archt., Mercantile Bldg.; owner builds. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tenn., Knoxville—Fritz Kreis erecting \$12,000, 2-story, brick, 12-room, 2-apartment house, Lake and 19th Sts.; 2-car garage, marble baths, steam heat, tile roof; Beasley & Murray, Contrs.

Tenn., Nashville—Hermitage Hotels Co. let contract to Zophle & Sanders, brick and stucco hotel addition, Sixth Ave. N. and Union St.; Donald W. Southgate, Archt., 525 Stahlman Bldg.

Tex., Amarillo—Hughes-O'Rourke Construction Co., 1713½ Live Oak St., Dallas, wires regarding \$1,950,000 hotel, to be operated by Baker Hotel Co., T. B. Baker, Pres., Gunter Hotel, San Antonio; "Confirm award Baker Hotel contract; 17 stories and basement, reinforced concrete faced with brick and Bedford stone, granite base, 600 rooms; no sub-contracts awarded at present; complete plans in about 60 days."

Tex., Dallas—Argyle Apartments, Inc., W. L. Carville, Pres., 3212 Oak Lawn St.; C. K. Bullard, Sec., Magnolia Bldg., excavating for \$400,000, 6-story with English basement, reinforced concrete frame, brick, tile and stone, 172-room, 48-apartment building, S. W. cor. Oak Lawn Ave. and Hall St., North Dallas; 4 elevators, fireproof storage vaults in basement; Fidelity Bond and Mortgage Co., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, financing; J. L. Bothwell, Archt.; L. M. Rapier, Engr.; Churchill-Humphrey Co., Magnolia Bldg., Contrs.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Van Horn-Martel Construction Co., 1215 W. T. Waggoner Bldg., has contract for 2-story, frame, 40x60-ft. hotel; O. H. Atkinson, Archt., 409 E. Leuda St.

Tex., Laredo—Eusebio Garcia plans \$40,000, 2-story, 29x122-ft. apartment building, Matamoros and Santa Ursula Sts.; pine floors, built-up roof; plans and construction by The Kelwood Co., Inc., 903 Travis Bldg.; W. E. Simpson Co., Engrs., Natl. Bank of Commerce Bldg.; both San Antonio. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Tex., McAllen—E. M. Frisby erecting \$65,000, 100x180-ft., 3-story building; stores on first floor, hotel above; Stanley W. Bliss, Archt.; Vivrett & Vivrett, Contrs.; both Harlingen.*

Tex., San Angelo—Mrs. F. S. Mills erecting \$40,000, California type, 19 efficiency apartment house, W. Beauregard Ave.

Miscellaneous

Ala., Birmingham—J. N. Brown, 1130 N. 26th St., let contract to Cheatwood & Carter at \$17,000 for 2-story, brick, hollow tile, 43x84-ft. funeral home, 26th St. and 12th Ave. North; asphalt built-up roof, wood, tile and concrete floors, concrete foundation; Carlisle Hall, Archt., 434 N. Eighth Ave. (Jesse W. Alexander recently reported as Contr.)*

N. C., Greensboro—Cone Export & Commission Co., S. Green St., let contract to George W. Kane, Jefferson Bldg., for clubhouse and 2 summer homes, \$35,000.

Tex., Houston—Randolph C. West, Contr., 2106 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., let following sub-contracts on \$86,000 clubhouse, at Shore-acres, for Houston Launch Club, 314 West Bldg.: Lee Rogerson, 903 Truxillo Ave., heating and plumbing; Pfeiffer Electric Co., La Porte, electrical work; W. E. Humphreys Co., Second Natl. Bank Bldg., plastering, lathing and stucco; Koetter & Arbing, 206 Hoffman St., painting; Steves Sash and Door Co., 602 Monterey St., San Antonio, millwork. Address equipment proposals to D. F. Beaman, Texas Co. Bldg.; 3 stories, bar joists, reinforced concrete, interlocking tile, metal lath and plaster partitions, reinforced concrete foundation, oak and cement floors, composition and asphalt roof; Hedrick & Gottlieb, Inc., Archts., Post-Dispatch Bldg.*

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Okla., Boynton—St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy. Co., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo., let contract to J. H. Reddick, Kennedy Bldg., Fort Smith, Ark., for \$20,000, 1 story,

brick combination freight-passenger station.*

Tex., San Juan—St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry. Co., 204 Union Station Bldg., Houston, let contract to H. J. Hansen & Son, Brownsville, at \$10,000, for 1-story, brick, hollow tile and stucco, 21x52-ft. passenger station; concrete foundation, concrete and tile floors, Mission tile roof, equipment and furnishings cost \$1500; The Kelwood Co., Archts., Travis Bldg., San Antonio; C. S. Kirkpatrick, Engr., care owners.*

Schools

Fla., Lakeland—G. C. Wright, Contr., Marble Arcade, let following sub-contracts on \$244,000 High School on Lake Wire; J. E. H. Dorsett, 111 S. Florida St., heating and plumbing; Hogan Electric Co., 926 S. Florida St., electrical work; Garland Lumber Co., millwork; Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va., structural steel; Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, steel joist and sash.*

Fla., Titusville—Brevard County Board of Public Instruction let contract E. E. Duckworth at \$19,000 for 6-room colored school.

Ga., Atlanta—Fulton County Board of Education, Jerry Wells, Supt., let contract to G. F. Wells, Hapeville, for \$25,000, 1-story brick school at Meansville; Daniel & Beutell, Archts., Healey Bldg.*

Ga., Macon—Greater Wesleyan College, Dr. William F. Quillian, Pres., let contract to Southern Ferro Concrete Co., 50 E. Ellis St., Atlanta, at \$700,000, to construct first unit of buildings, completed program to cost \$1,500,000; plumbing and heating to O'Pry Heating & Plumbing Co., 163 Cotton Ave.; electrical work, Hatfield Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Walker & Weeks, Archts., 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Dunwoody & Oliphant, Asso. Archts., 460 Broadway.*

La., Alexandria—State Colony and Training School, G. M. G. Stafford, Supt., erecting \$75,000, 2-story, brick, fireproof dormitory; Moise H. Goldstein, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, and Herman J. Duncan, 120 Murray St., Asso. Archts.; owners build; E. T. Elam, Pineville, Supt. of Constr.*

Miss., Longview—Oktibbeha County Board of Education, Starkville, let contract to O. D. Quinn, Sturgis, for \$10,000, 1-story, 88x94-ft., brick school; pine floors, concrete foundation, Barrett composition shingle roof; J. W. Diddoke, Starkville, plumbing; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Miss. Fire Ins. Co. Bldg., Jackson. (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Miss., Ocean Springs—Charles E. Engbarth received contract at \$6590 for heating and plumbing 2-story brick school.*

Mo., Columbia—Missouri State Teachers' Assn., let contract to E. H. Kuehne, Jefferson City, for \$40,000 building, west side University of Missouri campus.

N. C., Greensboro—Immanuel Lutheran College, negro institution, let contract to Burns-Hammond Construction Co., Jefferson Bldg., for \$41,000, 3-story, brick girls' dormitory, E. Market St.; Harry Barton, Archt., Jefferson Bldg.*

Okla., Cordell—Board of Education, C. T. Akers, Pres., erecting gymnasium and making school repairs; \$40,000; Monnot & Reed, Archts., Magnolia Bldg., Oklahoma City; F. A. Thompson Construction Co. let following sub-contracts: Millwork, Huttig Millwork Co., Independence Rd., Kansas City; painting, A. J. Knight; plumbing, C. Daniels, both Cordell; heating, Clow Steam Radiator Co.; brick, Lumbermen's Supply Co., American Nat. Bank Bldg.; stone, Harter-Marblecote Stone Co., 1608 W. Main St.; steel, J. B. Klein Iron & Foundry Co., 1006 W. Second St.; roofing, Standard Roofing & Material Co., 525 W. Main St., all Oklahoma City.*

Okla., Pharoah—William Black, Contr., Okemah, let following sub-contracts on \$23,785 school building: Millwork, Huttig Millwork Co., Independence Rd., Kansas City; heating, Cline Co., Oklahoma City; brick, Atlas Brick Co., 116 N. Fifth St., Muskogee; stone, Harter-Marblecote Stone Co., 1608 W. Main St.; steel, Midwest Steel Co., First Natl. Bank Bldg.; roofing, Standard Roofing and Material Co., 525 W. Main St., all Oklahoma City; sheet metal, Star Tin and Heating Co., E. Broadway, Muskogee.*

Tex. Houston—Houston Independent School District, H. L. Mills, Business Mgr., 1600 Washington Ave., let following equipment contracts: C. A. Bryant Co., 1109 Jackson St., 600 pupils' desks, 35 teachers' desks, 10 principals' desks, 100 kindergarten tables; Bickley Bros., Foster Bldg., 100 teachers' chairs, 4 principals' chairs, 200 tablet arm chairs, 6 sand tables and 100 kindergarten chairs; Wichita School Supply Co., 833 Ohio St., Wichita Falls, 39 teachers' desks and 6 principals' desks.

Tex., McAllen—Board of Education opened

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

bids for 3-story, 125x200-ft. High School; following low bidders: Ed. Oeffinger, Builders Exchange Bldg., \$187,890; wiring, Martin Wright, 308 E. Houston St., \$6982; heating and plumbing, Jud & Ormand, 703 N. Flores St., \$9890 and \$9048; Southern Steel Co., 4500 block S. Presa St., fire escapes at \$1611; all contracts let; Ralph H. Cameron, Archt., 1116 City Natl. Bank Bldg.; all San Antonio.*

Va., Pennington Gap—Lee County Board of Education, Jonesville, let contract to Kingsolver & Huddle, Bristol, for \$37,000 high school at Pennington Gap, and \$26,000 high school at St. Charles.

Va., St. Charles—See Va., Pennington Gap.

Stores

Fla., DeLeon Springs—Fred A. Boswell let contract to R. L. Townsend, DeLand, 2 business buildings.

Fla., Palm Beach—Witte-Mignon Studios of Florida, Inc., erecting \$54,500, 4-story, 50x90-ft. building, Sunrise Ave.; tile enclosing walls, wood joists, tile and wood floors, tile roof, reinforced concrete foundation; studio for display and sales purposes; Lester W. Geisler, Archt., 9 Via Parigi; Harry Vought & Co., Inc., of Fla., Contrs., 18 Via Mizner.*

Fla., Tampa—S. Reina, 21st St. at A. C. L., let contract to J. G. Cohn, 39th St. at A. C. L., for \$30,000, 2-story, semi-fireproof stores and office building, N. E. cor. Seventh Ave. and 21st St.; first floor 50x95 ft., upper 50x60 ft., hardwood and cement floors, built-up roof, concrete foundation; Nicholas Mitchell, Archt., Suite 2 Southern Bldg.; H. A. Spies, Engr., Gould Bldg. (Recently reported erect 1-story stores and bank.) (See Machinery Wanted—Miscellaneous Supplies.)*

Ga., Atlanta—J. P. Allen & Co., 51 Whitehall St., let contract to D. D. Thomas & Sons, 463 N. Dunlap St., Memphis, Tenn., for \$400,000 3-story department store, Peachtree and Cain Sts.; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., 1707 Grant Bldg.*

La., New Orleans—Mutual Building & Homestead Asso., Conal-Commercial Bldg., let contract to J. M. Werling, 2909 St. Bernard Ave., for alterations 2-story brick building, 531 Carondelet St.; private plans.

Md., Baltimore—Julius Gutman & Co., Park Ave. and Lexington St., let contract to Frainie Bros. & Haigley, 19 W. Franklin St., to construct new front and side on present 3-story building and top-story addition; \$75,000; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg.

Md., Brunswick—Charles W. Smith, Contr., started work on building, E. Potomac St.

Mo., St. Louis—Louis Garavaglia, 2325 Morganford Rd., let contract Charles Colombo, 5333 Patterson Ave., for \$11,000, 2-story and basement, brick store and apartment building, Morganford Rd. and Fairview Ave.; Sidney Stokes, Jr., Archt., 6117 Adeline Ave.

Mo., Webster Groves, St. Louis—H. L. Spradling, 625 Newport Ave., erect \$10,000, 2-story, 28x63 ft., brick store and apartment building, 765 E. Big Bend Blvd.; owner builds.

S. C., Anderson—Blue Ridge Furniture Exchange will occupy Brown Bldg. on W. Church St., being remodeled.

Tenn., Kingston—W. T. Jackson erecting 2-unit business building, Third St.

Tex., Dallas—Miss Annie Atkins and George T. and William S. Atkins, 3729 Mockbird St., erect \$18,000, 2-story, brick, 50x90-ft. store and office building, 715 North St. Paul St.; Kirlicks & Pinto, Contrs.

Tex., Donna—Frank Carter, Alexandria, La., let contract F. L. Appleby and A. M. Highnote for 50x100-ft. store building; Moore & Graham, Archts.

Tex., Houston—I. Barg, 3038 Washington St., let contract I. Fallis, 1902 McKee St., \$12,000 hollow tile store, Harrisburg near Walnut St.

Tex., Wichita Falls—McConnell Bros. Furniture Co., L. E. McConnell, 821 Indiana Ave., erect \$60,000, 2-story and mezzanine,

75x150-ft. brick and steel store; Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., Kahn Bldg.; work by day labor, W. H. McKnight, Supt., Willis Point.

Theaters

Ala., Birmingham—Little Theater, care Eugene Fies, American Trust Bldg., let contract Smallman-Brice Construction Co., 1115 Avenue E, for 2-story, brick, 50x140-ft. theater building, S. 26th St.; tar and gravel roof, steam heat; Warren, Knight & Davis, Archts., Empire Bldg.*

Ark., Hope—J. P. Brundidge, 424 E. Second Ave., erect 1-story, basement, balcony and mezzanine, brick, steel, terra cotta and reinforced concrete theater building, with day labor; Witt, Seibert & Halsey, Archts., Texarkana Natl. Bank, Texarkana, Tex.*

N. C., Greensboro—National Amusement Co., T. G. Leitch, Pres., S. Elm St., let contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, for \$300,000, 2-story, 110x225-ft., reinforced concrete and steel Carolina Theater, Greene and Washington Sts.; Northeastern Construction Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, erecting structural frame work; James M. Workman and J. H. de Sibour, Archts.-Engrs., 111 N. Greene St.

Tex., Vernon—Texas-Dent Theaters, Inc., care L. L. Dent, 2009½ Jackson St., Dallas, remodel theater building, day labor; private plans.

Warehouses

Ala., Birmingham—Ed. S. Moore, 2028½ N. First Ave., let contract W. H. Robertson & Sons, 1407 N. 12th Ct.; \$11,000, 1 story, 50x90 ft. warehouse, 2316 Avenue G; private plans.

Fla., Pensacola—City rebuilding Tarpon warehouse; \$12,000. Address City Engr.

Tex., Houston—Alamo Steel & Supply Co., Spring & Taylor Sts., erect \$12,000, 1-story, steel frame, 60x62-ft. warehouse, with day labor; composition paper roof, corrugated metal sides; private plans.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Automatic Sprinkler System.—B. Goldmann, Inc., Ocala, Fla.—Wants data on automatic sprinkler systems to be installed in store or factory.

Automatic Stokers.—Hobart Brothers Co., Troy, Ohio.—Wants prices and catalogs on automatic stokers suitable for 75 to 100 h.p. tubular boiler.

Benches and Wood Furniture.—Fred E. Fenno, Palm Beach County Clerk, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Receives bids Jan. 26 to furnish and install benches and wood furniture for Circuit Court room of new annex of County Court House.

Boiler.—Treasury Dept., Supvg. Archt.'s Office, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 17 to furnish and install new boiler, connections, etc., in National Home for Lepers, Carville, La.

Chairs.—Dr. J. M. Thompson, Mebane, N. C.—Wants prices on chairs for S. S. classrooms.

Dragline and Bucket.—National Equipment Co., Box K-232, Bloomington, Ind.—Wants 100 ft. boom dragline, with 3½ to 4 yd. bucket; state condition, location, price, etc.

Electrical Supplies.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 1 to furnish electrical supplies; delivery Quantico, Va. Sch. 384.

Engine (Gasoline).—Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp., High and Hatton St., Portsmouth, Va.—Wants 30 h. p. stationary gasoline engine; prefer nearby manufacturers.

Fire-Fighting Equipment.—Board of Fire Commrs., 317 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.—Receives bids Feb. 10 for apparatus; plans with Edward A. Kerrigan, Sec.-Treas.

Flooring (Tile and Terrazzo).—W. J. Quick, Contr., Swift Bldg., Lake Charles, La.—Wants prices on tile and terrazzo flooring, remodeling Majestic Hotel.

Flooring (Maple).—Bernard E. Loveman, care of D. B. Loveman, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of maple flooring, located for easy shipment to Chattanooga.

Flood-Control Work.—J. Bishop Cameron, County Auditor, Brownsville, Tex.—Receives bids Feb. 17 for flood-control work in Units 1 to 14, Div. A, North Floodway, and units 1 to 12, Div. B, Arroyo Colorado Floodway; approximate quantities are: 8000 acres clearing, 3,000,000 cu. yds. levee work, 150 cu. yds. concrete in Div. 1; 700 acres clearing, 2,000,000 cu. yds. levee work, 2200 cu. yds. concrete

in Div. B; W. O. Washington, County Engr., Court House.

Generator Set.—Michael & Bivens, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.—Wants prices on 750 kv-a, 550-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle belted generator.

Hardware.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 7 to furnish hardware, delivery Quantico, Va.

Incinerator.—B. J. Horne, City Mgr., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Receives bids Feb. 8 to furnish material and construct garbage and refuse incinerator plant, capacity not less than 5 tons per hour; Solomon, Norcross & Keis, Consit. Engr.

Knitting Mill Machinery.—James M. Lamb, Orlando, Fla.—Wants data and prices on knitting-mill machinery.

Laundry Equipment.—Thad Way, Linden, Ala.—Wants data and prices on machinery and equipment for small laundry.

Laundry Machinery.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Jan. 31 for one metallic washer, rapid or heavy-duty type, inner cylinder 42 in. diam. by 72 in. long, for U. S. V. Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.

Locomotive.—R. P. Johnson (Mchy. Dealer), Wytheville, Va.—Wants one 12 to 15 ton, 36-in. gauge Shay or Climax geared locomotive complete and in good running condition; prompt delivery.

Marking Machine.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Jan. 27 for marking machine for U. S. V. Hospital, Muskogee, Okla.

Mining Equipment and Supplies.—The Rockbridge Manganese and Iron Co., Midvale, Va.—Wants tools and supplies used in mining manganese and iron ore.

Oil (Lubricating).—H. W. Hebb Supply Co., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.—Wants to represent manufacturers of lubricating motor oil.

Paper Plant Machinery.—C. P. Renard, 622 Lexington Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wants data on manufacture of paper from wood after rosin and turpentine have been extracted.

Paving.—Luling, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pipe Line River Crossings.—The Meador Construction Co. and Federal Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala., interested in subletting cast-iron flexible joint river crossings, either completely installed or for dredging trenches across the river on footage basis;

460 ft. 4-in. Universal pipe; 528 ft. of 6-in., 684 ft. 16 in., 528 ft. 12 in. flexible joint pipe; work includes 7 crossings; excavating banks to channels on an even grade at varying depth of 0 to 10 ft., excavating channels where depth is less than 20 ft. and laying pipe on bottom of river in depths exceeding 20 ft. and in trench with 2½ ft. cover when depth is less than 20 ft. Address Federal Construction Co., P. O. Box 3546, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Plumbing.—Treasury Dept., Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 18 to remove old piping and install new water piping, etc., in U. S. postoffice, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Porcelain Enameling Equipment, etc.—J. W. Stark, Beresford, Fla.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of equipment, machinery, formulas, etc., for porcelain enameling sheet metal; prefer equipment for dipping metal articles.

Printing Equipment.—Bloomery Garage, Laurel Bloomery, Tenn.—Wants machine to print advertising matter on lead pencils and ice picks.

School Furniture and Equipment.—F. O. Brinkley, Pres. DeSoto Parish School Board, Mansfield, La.—Wants bids until Feb. 9 for furnishing following furniture and equipment: Oak Grove High School, office equipment, teachers' desks, auditorium seats, laboratory and library equipment; auditorium seat for Hunter School and Lula High School; Mansfield Negro School pupils' desks, teachers' desks, laboratory equipment for domestic science work.

Sewers.—City of Luling, Tex., C. T. Greenwood, Mayor.—Receives bids Feb. 21 for 202 ft. of 12-in. and 1050 ft. 24-in. concrete storm sewer pipe. S. H. Burchard, Engr., Gzoales.

Sewers.—City of Huntington, W. Va., H. H. Fielder, Clk.—Receives bids Jan. 31 for trunk sewer along Four Pole Creek.

Street.—Thomasville, Ga. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Steel Drums.—Paramount Chemical Co., Inc., 907 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.—Wants prices on steel drums; all sizes.

Sterilizer Cabinet.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 1 for sterilizer cabinet; formaldehyde, wall type; The Hospital Supply Co.'s No. 9318-S or equal.

Tank and Tower.—City of Arkansas Pass, Tex., R. R. Rice, Mayor.—Wants 60,000-gal. water tank on 130-ft. tower.

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Textiles.—W. E. Grigg, Lincoln, N. C.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of both white and colored cloth, also stamped ready for cutting and hemstitching.

Vegetable Peeling Machines.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Feb. 5 for vegetable peeling machines.

Window Shades.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids Feb. 2 to furnish, deliver and install window shades for public school buildings: John H. Roche, Sec. Board of School Comms.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Mabry-Hatley Hardware Co., Inc., First St., Albemarle, N. C.—Wants to purchase following articles for stock:

Hardware.

Refrigerators—Electric.

Town of Pelahatchia, Miss., J. L. Atkins, Clk., W. B. Montgomery, Consol. Engr., Jackson, receives bids Feb. 8 for water works:

Deep Well Pumping Equipment.

Pump House.

Pumping Equipment—for raising water to elevated tank or to concrete reservoir.

Reservoir—75,000 gal. steel or concrete reservoir with cover.

Tank and Tower—50,000 gal. tank and tower, 150 ft. to balcony.

Water Mains—6, 4 and 2 in. water mains with fittings.

Well—6 in.—650 ft. deep.

E. F. Rittenberry, Archt., 303 Blackburn Bldg., Amarillo, Texas, wants prices on following for \$250,000 high school:

Cast Stone.

Hardwood Flooring.

Interior Tile.

Ventilators.

O. D. Quinn, Contr., Sturgis, Miss., wants prices on following for school at Longview:

Cast Stone.

Flooring—hardwood and tile.

Metal Ceilings.

Plaster Board.

Sprinklers.

Steel Sash and Trim.

Terra Cotta Trim.

Tile—hollow, interior and flooring.

Ventilators.

Wire Glass.

J. R. Hankins, City Commr., Lubbock, Tex., wants prices on following for \$16,000 fire station:

Composition Roofing.

Hollow Tile.

Metal Ceilings.

Rolling Partitions.

Robinson & Slagle, Inc., 1103 American Bldg., Baltimore, Md., want prices on following supplies for number dwellings:

Flooring—Hardwood.

Albert E. Gredig, Archt., Gay and Church Sts., Knoxville, Tenn., wants prices on following supplies for \$8300 dwelling:

Flooring—hardwood.

Roofing—tile.

Dade County Board of Comms., Hugh Peters, Chmn., receives bids Feb. 15 for following for \$2,250,000 courthouse; plans, specifications and bid blanks from A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt., or Aug. Geiger, Asso. Archt., 1007-08 Huntington Bldg., Miami, and 717-20 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.:

Electric light fixtures and installation.

Jail work and equipment.

Kitchen equipment.

Smith & Senter, Archts., 401-5 Commerce Bldg., Okmulgee, Okla., want prices on following for \$300,000 high school, Ponca City:

Flooring—hardwood, linoleum, rubber tile and terrazzo.

Hollow tile.

Limestone.

Marble.

Metal Ceilings.

Roofing—composition and tile.

Steel sash and trim.

Terra cotta trim.

Vaults.

Ventilators.

Wire glass.

Herbert D. Aston, owner-builder, Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., wants prices on following for 12-apartment house:

Flooring—hardwood and tile.

Interior tile.

Refrigerators—electric.

Roofing—composition and tile.

Terra cotta trim.

Sewers.—Town of Marksville, La., Henry A. Mentz, Consol. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond, receives bids Feb. 15 for 6.25 mi. sewer system, including:

Disposal Works—

Pipe—12-in. and 8-in. vitrified clay or concrete.

H. W. Bond & Bro., Contrs., 2001 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans, La., wants prices on following for \$142,465 school at Gretna:

Cast Stone.

Flooring—composition and tile.

Metal ceilings and doors.

Roofing—composition and tile.

Ventilators.

Wire glass.

Mississippi Road Supply Co., Jackson, Miss., wants to correspond with manufacturers of:

Road-Building Equipment—everything used in building and maintaining roads, streets and bridges.

Street Signs, etc.

H. M. Bratton, care of D. B. Loveman Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., wants to correspond with manufacturers of:

Automatic Fire Doors.

Watchman's Time Detectors.

H. W. McCord, 414 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur, Tex., wants prices on following supplies for \$40,000 church:

Cast Stone.

Tile—hollow.

Patent Reproduction Co., 480 Louisiana Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., wants following for photo-lithographic work:

Cutting Machine—hand, 32-in. paper.

Press—lithographing hand, 24x36, geared.

Wilton Hardware Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, Va., wants following undecorated articles (have own artist), suitable for gift shop:

Baskets.

Book Ends.

Boxes.

Scalloped Trays.

Tin Scones.

Wood and Glass Novelties.

Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., receives bids Feb. 2 for following: O. F. Lackey, Head of Bureau of Transportation:

Automobile Chassis—one 2-ton with cab and one 3½-ton with body and hoist installed.

Automobile Trucks—two 1½-ton trucks with canopy body.

H. B. Spelman, Sec. Chamber of Commerce, Sebring, Fla., wants data and prices on following:

Canning Machinery.

Tin Can Machinery.

Vinton Lumber & Manufacturing Corp., Vinton, Va., wants prices on following:

Cement.

Frame Machine.

Lime.

Lumber.

Molder.

Mortiser.

Planer.

Plaster.

Saws—rip and cut-off.

Woodworking Machines.

Hackley Morrison Co., Inc. (Mchy Dealer), 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va., wants prices on following: state location, condition, price and full specifications:

Boiler—80 h. p. economic boiler, ASME code, 125-150 lb. pressure.

Cars—dump, ten 3-yd., 42-in. gauge.

Compensator—20 h. p., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt Westinghouse starting compensator, with no load and overload relays.

Shovel—¾-yd. full crawler type electric shovel, late model.

City Housing Corp., 11 N. Fourth St., Richmond, Va., wants prices on following for dwellings:

Flooring—tile, hardwood and rubber tile.

Plaster Board.

Refrigerators—electric.

Roofing—composition.

Tile—hollow and interior.

Herbert G. Jory, Archt., 1818 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md., wants prices on following for \$100,000 nurses' home:

Flooring—tile and terrazzo.

Interior Tile.

Rolling Partitions.

Roofing—composition.

Terra Cotta Trim.

George T. Walker, Brownsville, Tex., wants following for developing 32-acre subdivision:

Tractors—and all necessary tractor equipment.

Dr. F. H. Calhoun, Clemson College, S. C., wants prices on following for \$12,000 parish house:

Flooring—hardwood.

Plaster Board.

Refrigerators—electric.

Tile—hollow and roofing.

Builders Supply Co., Inc., S. Atlantic St., Tullahoma, Tenn., wants prices on:

Mortising Machine—small, hollow chisel type, up to date.

Moulding Machine—small.

Planer—pony.

Winter Garden Securities Co., W. B. Bass, Sec.-Treas., Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex., developing townsite between Carrizo Springs and Big Wells; will establish various industries and wants prices on:

Canning Plant Machinery and Supplies.

Dehydrating Plant Machinery.

Ice Plant Machinery.

Preserving Plant Machinery and Supplies.

R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co. (Mchy Dealer), 676 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., wants prices on:

Motors—one 150 h.p., one 100 h.p., two 50 h.p.; 3-phase, 60-cycle, 550 volts.

Shovel—electric, ½-yd., full-revolving, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220-volt motor on crawler type treads.

W. B. Boyle, Sumter, S. C., wants prices on following for \$59,000 jail, Sumter, S. C.:

Dumb Waiters.

Steel Sash and Trim.

Tile—hollow.

Wire Glass.

Tisdale, Stone & Pinson, 419 Ind. Life Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., wants prices on following for \$70,000 courthouse, Gainesboro, Tenn.:

Flooring—tile.

Limestone.

Steel Sash and Trim.

Tile—hollow and interior.

Theo. L. Perrier, 905 Canal-Commercial Bldg., New Orleans, La., wants prices on following for remodeling and addition to courthouse, Gretna, La.:

Dumb Waiters.

Flooring—tile, hardwood, linoleum.

Incinerators.

Limestone.

Mail Chutes.

Marble.

Metal Doors.

Rolling Partitions.

Roofing—composition, tile.

Sprinklers.

Steel Sash and Trim.

Terra Cotta Trim.

Tile—hollow, interior.

Vaults.

Ventilators.

Wire Glass.

J. W. Shackleton, Owner-Builder, 1310 E. 12th St., Tulsa, Okla., wants prices on following for \$45,000 apartment house:

Flooring—linoleum, rubber tile and tile.

Plaster Board.

Refrigerators (Electric).

Mail Chutes.

J. G. Cohan, Contr., 39th St. at A. C. L., Tampa, Fla., wants prices on following for \$30,000 store and office building:

Cast Stone.

Flooring—concrete, hardwood and tile.

Marble.

Metal Ceilings.

Ventilators.

Common Council of Fredericksburg, Va., L. J. Houston, Jr., City Mgr., receives bids Feb. 17 for water filtration plant and pumping equipment; plans on file at office of Fuller & McClintock, Consol. Engrs., 170 Broadway, New York, and 704 National Bank Bldg., Charlottesville, Va. Includes:

Centrifugal Pumps.

Filter Plant—2,000,000 gal. per day rapid sand-filter plant.

Spring Hill Water Co., E. R. Barber, Prop., 416 Ashley St., Valdosta, Ga., wants:

Steam Kettle—100 gal. copper steam jacket kettle; can use second-hand.

Cooking Kettle—Electric syrup cooking kettles; 100-gal. or more.

River Side Boiler and Welding Co., Inc., Box 1162, Wichita Falls, Tex., wants following for boiler repair and acetylene and electric welding plant:

Air Compressors.

Bending Rolls.

Drill Press.

Grinders.

Power Punch.

Shears.

National Equipment Co., 400 N. First St., Bloomington, Ind., wants prices, location and full description on following, Indiana delivery:

Asphalt Plant—railroad or portable.

Dryers—rotary direct-fired; maximum capacity 300 tons limestone per hour; 5 to 6 per cent. moisture.

The Kelwood Co., Inc., Archts.-Contrs., 903 Travis Bldg., San Antonio, Tex., wants prices on following for \$40,000 apartment house in Laredo:

Cast Stone.

Flooring—composition, hardwood, linoleum, rubber tile and tile.

Incinerators.

Plaster Board.

Refrigerators (Electric).

Roofing—composition.

Tile—flooring, hollow and interior.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bank of Blount County, John M. Clark, Pres., Maryville, Tenn., wants prices on following for \$18,000 to \$20,000 office addition:

Elevator.
Flooring—hardwood.
Marble.

Sherman-Stone Manufacturing Co., 2819 Bell Ave., Houston, Tex., wants following for millwork plant:

Moulder—20 to 24-in., three and four side.
Tenoner.

Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Officer, Washington, D. C., receives bids Feb. 1 for following supplies (Circular 1782). Blank forms obtainable from Panama Canal, Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York City; 611 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.; Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; U. S. Engr. offices throughout country:

Electric Towing Machines; Suction Pump; Bronze; Brass; Monel Metal; Manila Rope; Nails; Spikes; Paints; Varnishes; Turpentine; Coal Tar; Kerosene; Linseed Oil; Brooms, etc.

Trade Literature

Bybee Hand-Made Pottery.

"Bybee Pottery" is the title given to a folder published by the Bybee Pottery Company, Inc., Lexington, Ky., which shows the different forms of products manufactured. Accompanying the folder is a price list. A smaller folder directs attention especially to the genuine Bybee blueware. Not only blueware but other ornamental products of light brown or buff color are also manufactured, the patterns including flower jars, table bowls and wall vases. Pictures of the old mill are very interesting. The company is now making, in addition to the colors named, a slate and a soft light blue and a blue green.

Electric Power in Southwest Georgia.

The Columbus Electric and Power Company of Columbus, Ga., and the South Georgia Power Company of Albany, Ga., have issued a small folder, with map, showing industrial locations in the southwestern part of that State which are served by their hydro-electric power lines. In addition to the numerous power lines now in service, there are several extension projects and they are represented on the map, which shows just where ample power facilities may be found for various business enterprises.

Richards-Wilcox Booklet.

"Doorways" for December, a booklet issued by the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill., contains a great deal of interestingly presented information of the firm's products, including hardware for all kinds of doors, whether they are in dwellings, warehouses, garages, barns, factories, fire stations, etc. They also manufacture I-beam trolleys, mounted grindstones, rolling store ladders, woodworking vises, benches, shovel handles, rail brackets, overhead conveying systems, etc. The booklet is beautifully illustrated.

Frothex Fire Extinguishers.

A small but complete folder published by Knight & Thomas, Inc., 212 Summer street, Boston, Mass., contains full information about the construction and operation of their Frothex new and improved foam-type fire extinguishers, which have been approved and labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and also by Associated Factory Mutuals Fire Insurance Companies. It is stated that simply inverting the tank causes two chemical solutions to mix and produce a thick, tenacious foam mass, which, played upon a fire, forms a coating that cuts off air and puts it out.

Electric Wheel Catalogue.

The Electric Wheel Company, Quincy, Ill., has published a new catalogue, No. 21-A, covering machinery mountings, trailers, etc. This line is part of the company's special service to manufacturers of portable equipment and features both steel wheel and rubber-tire equipment. The bulletin consists of some 20 pages, with numerous pictures and complete tabulated information wherever it fits.

Foster Water Backs.

The Power Specialty Company, 111 Broadway, New York, in Bulletin No. 262 gives full particulars concerning the Foster water backs, and the front cover page has a picture of one of these backs in the furnace of a boiler at the plant of the Hartford Electric Light Company. Other fine illustrations show additional installations at different plants and their condition after use.

Marley Superheater Booklet.

The Marley steam superheater for horizontal return tubular boilers is fully described and illustrated in a booklet published by the Power Plant Equipment Company, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. The book, which is finely printed, gives complete information, including some valuable tabulated data about saturated steam and superheated steam which will be appreciated by users of boilers.

Holorib Roofing Described.

Holorib, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of the Holorib roofing, has published a unique piece of trade literature which shows leaf by leaf the complete roof unit, with description of each component part; waterproofing, insulation, including pressure-resisting type; Holorib deck, made of 24-gauge copper-bearing steel, and there is also a picture showing the interlocking features. It is claimed that this method of roofing is light, strong, permanent, fire and water resistive, adaptable and economical.

Sound Deadening With Eel Grass.

Builders of apartment houses will be interested in a catalogue published by Samuel Cabot, Inc., manufacturing chemists, of Boston, Mass., about sound deadening, which is accomplished by Cabot's Deadening Quilt. In addition to facts about important and difficult jobs that have been successfully handled, the book contains several pages of photographs and drawings showing how to use the quilt for sound deadening in floors and in partitions. It is a useful publication for architects and builders. The quilt is stuffed with eel-grass, which experience of nearly 300 years in old houses has shown so valuable for filling-in purposes.

Southern Cities Power Booklet.

The Southern Cities Power Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., is distributing a fine booklet of information entitled "Creating a New Industrial Empire in the Treasure House of the World." It was prepared for visitors at the Southern Exposition in New York City by the industrial research department of the company, which serves 71 prosperous cities and towns. The contents are attractively and most readably presented, and the classification of industries in each place will be appreciated by everyone interested in the section under consideration. Thomas N. Greer is president of the company and A. L. Labar is vice-president and general manager. J. A. Roddy is secretary and Fred Anderson treasurer.

Monarch Tractors Bulletin.

The new ten-ton Monarch tractor manufactured by the Monarch Tractors Corporation, Springfield, Ill., is described in a bulletin issued by the firm. On the front cover page is a picture showing one of these machines working on a roadway through a forest. The bulletin says that no such tractor as this has ever before been available for roadmakers, contractors, public officials and industrial operators. It differs in its construction from all other makes, and it has been designed by experienced engineers, who possess thorough knowledge of what is required on the hardest jobs. It easily handles the largest graders, scarifiers and other road-building machines with a generous reserve of power. There are many illustrations.

"Hytemplate" in Refractory Work.

"Hytemplate in the Power Plant" is the title of a new bulletin from the Quigley Furnace Specialties Company, Inc., 26 Cortlandt street, New York. It illustrates and describes some of the many successful applications of Hytemplate in refractory construction and maintenance, and tells why thin joints are recognized as correct practice in fire-brick masonry and why a cemented joint is superior. The use of crushed old fire brick for patching and rebuilding furnace walls, making monolithic baffles and special tile is described and illustrated, giving tables of correct mixtures, together with methods of application. How the Quigley refractory gun is used is covered in considerable detail.

Bay City Dredge Bulletins.

Two new illustrated folders printed in two colors have been published by the Bay City Dredge Works, Bay City, Mich., covering the latest models of their equipment, as follows: Bulletin 26, "Meet the Champ," gives the facts about the 16-B convertible excavator with full crawler mounting, three-quarter-yard bucket capacity, featured with skimmer and trench buckets for road excavation or shallow cutting and trenching. Bulletin T-2, "A Pup With a Pedigree," relates to the Bay City tractor shovel with McCormick-Deering tractor, full crawler mounting and shovel, clamshell, dragline or backfiller buckets. Copies of the bulletins will be sent on request.

Thompson Rubbing Machine.

The Thompson portable rubbing machine, a tool for sanding, polishing and rubbing any surface by means of reciprocating motion, is manufactured by the Thompson Rubbing Machine Company, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y. A folder published by the firm contains several pictures of the device, with descriptions. Other illustrations show how it is used in the manufacture of such products as safes, glass, pianos, automobiles, furniture, tile floors, showcases, marble tops, radio cabinets, etc., and also for finishing coach and car interiors. In fact, the manifold uses of it are too numerous to mention.

Buda Engine Booklet.

The Buda Company, Harvey, Ill., has gotten out a very fine booklet, Bulletin No. 471, about its product, the Buda Engine, which is made in a complete line, ranging from 3¼-inch bore by 5¼-inch stroke to 5-inch bore by 6½-inch stroke, all of the same general design and built especially for heavy duty. These new models on the market are the result of years of experience, combined with a careful study of actual operating conditions by engineers who are specialists. They are, the company says, built to do the automotive work of today in the hands of all kinds of operators.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers, or subscribers, or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

New Features of Jaeger Mixers.

The Jaeger patented "Skip Shaker" is a new device that is used on both tilting and non-tilting concrete mixers made by the Jaeger Machine Company of Columbus, Ohio. It starts to vibrate the hopper when it is fully raised and keeps a continuous flow of materials into the mixing drum. It operates automatically and, it is claimed, increases output many more batches per day, besides adding life to the mixer. Other improvements are also to be found on the 1927 line. The new non-tilting mixer is 100 per cent roller bearing and direct drive, saving, it is said, over 19 per cent of power. The tilting mixer is also faster than ever, with many new features, such as disc wheels with cushion tires and auxiliary shock absorbers on trailers. Extra factories are reported in several countries abroad to meet demand.

Removal to Larger Quarters.

The Industrial Power Equipment Company has moved from its former offices at 10 East Fayette street to 421 West Camden street, Baltimore, Md. The former quarters were occupied for a period of seven years, but on account of increased business they are now forced to move to much larger quarters, thereby combining their office with warehouses. For quite a long time they have been carrying a stock of used machinery, which will be largely augmented in their new location, and they will carry a complete line of spare parts for the following: Cutler-Hammer controllers, Crocker-Wheeler motors and generators, and Sullivan air-compressors and air tools, these manufacturers being represented by this firm. They are now in position to give prompt attention to orders.

Important Sale of Victor Stock.

Elsewhere in this issue formal announcement is made of the sale of all of the issue of \$16,500,000 Victor Talking Machine Company 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock, which was offered for subscription at \$98 per share by Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hambleton & Co. and Stein Bros. & Boyce. This stock has been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. In connection with this announcement President Edward E. Shumaker, president of the company, makes a detailed statement of the earnings of the company. Other particulars will also be found in the advertisement.

Graybar Electric's Big Year.

The Graybar Electric Company, which was one year old on January 1, completed on December 31 the fifty-eighth year of its organization in the business of manufacturing and distributing electrical supplies, this because it is a continuation of the Western Electric Company, in business for over half a century, the name having been changed a year ago. Under the new name, Graybar, the company has had in 1926 the greatest business year in its history. Four distributing branches have been added to the system, reaching from Coast to Coast; the organization has been enlarged and the selling facilities increased. A continuation of equally good business is expected during 1927.

Change of Name.

Armco Culvert Manufacturing Association is the new name which was adopted, effective January 1, to take the place of "Armco Culvert and Flume Manufacturers Association," the word "flume" having been eliminated.

Thew Shovel Office in Dallas, Texas.

The Thew Shovel Company of Lorain, Ohio, has established a district office at 403 Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas, and has discontinued the district office at Memphis, Tenn., being now represented in the latter city and Memphis territory by the Choctaw Culvert and Machinery Company, and also in Dallas by the F. C. Crane Company, with whom the firm will be closely associated.

Hardwood Flooring Plant to be Sold.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the formal announcement of the forthcoming sale of the property of the Pioneer Hardwood Flooring Company at Orangeville, in the suburbs of Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, February 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale, which is by an order of court, includes fee-simple property, machinery, equipment, trucks, lumber, etc., and it will take place on the premises. John H. Hessey is the receiver in the proceedings and N. B. Lobe & Co. of Baltimore, auctioneers, will conduct the sale. Particulars will be found in the advertisement.

Kent Machine Company Expanding.

In line with their policy of expansion, the Conveying Machinery Division of the Kent Machine Company of Kent, Ohio, has opened an office at 625 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., with F. E. Schwalb as manager and sales engineer. The company, which for a long time has manufactured material-handling equipment, recently purchased the Falls Clutch and Machinery Company of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, manufacturers of an extensive line of transmission machinery. A. B. Babbitt, general manager of the Kent organization, will make the division one of the biggest departments, and the appointment of Mr. Schwalb is the first step. Mr. Schwalb was formerly chief engineer of the Weller Manufacturing Company.

Schleren Company's Many Improvements.

As new tannery methods have been introduced and proved in practice, the Chas. A. Schleren Company of New York has been among the first to adopt them, and the last several years have witnessed the rebuilding and improving of many different departments of their tanneries at Bristol, Tenn. Last year the vats in the handler yard were completely rebuilt and a modern cross-rail transfer system was installed to facilitate handling and transferring hides from one vat to another. With other improvements contemplated, this end of the plant will be of fireproof construction. The entire beam shop is now being rebuilt and a fireproof extension added with concrete vats. Several years ago the entire tannery was equipped with automatic sprinklers and a modern fireproof storehouse added to other buildings that cover more than 23 acres. Since it was built, 33 years ago, this tannery has never been shut down. It produces fine belting leather.

Westinghouse Awarded Nine Prizes.

At the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company received nine awards for its exhibits, including a grand prize for "excellence of products and service to humanity." The awards, other than the Grand Prize, include one Medal of Honor, four gold medals and three silver medals, as follows: Medal of Honor, for outstanding development work resulting in the "OB" watt-hour meter; gold medals, for the Osiso-Oscillograph, a device for recording the characteristics of electric currents; for farm light and power plant; for development of the bi-metallic thermostatic control switch, and for the excellent construction and quiet operation of electric fans; silver medals, for improvements made in lighting fixtures; for the development of household heating appliances, and for household electric cell.

Fortieth Anniversary Celebrated.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemist, engineer and manager, Cambridge, Mass., celebrated its 40th anniversary at a banquet in its laboratories December 30, which was attended by 100 or more present and former members of the staff. Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society, presented the congratulations of the chemical profession and greetings were read from former associates, many of whom are now prominent in chemical and engineering work. Dr. A. D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., reviewed the history of the organization, which began business October 1, 1886, in Boston under the firm style of Griffin & Little. Roger B. Griffin, Dr. Little's partner and father of Roger C. Griffin, chief chemist of the present firm, died in 1893.

Cotton Mill and Machinery to Be Sold.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the formal announcement of the auction sale of the Methuen Company at Methuen, near Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday and Thursday, February 9 and 10, the sale including real estate and water-power, machinery and equipment; also on Friday, February 11, a large amount of cotton machinery and equipment of the Pemberton Company at Lawrence. Henry S. Anthony & Co. of Lowell, Mass., are the auctioneers who will conduct the sales and will supply catalogues. Further particulars and details about the machinery and equipment will be found in the advertisement.

Le Roi Absorbs Beaver Engine Business.

The Le Roi Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has taken over the business formerly conducted by the Beaver Manufacturing Company, also of that city, makers of the Beaver heavy-duty gasoline engines. With this line taken on, the Le Roi organization will now manufacture gasoline engines ranging in size from 3 horsepower to 160 horsepower. The Beaver engines range from 40 to 160 horsepower and are made in four and six cylinder sizes, with bore and stroke range from 4 1/4 by 6 inches to 6 1/2 by 7 inches.

Branch at New Address.

The Harnischfeger Corporation of Milwaukee, Wis., successor to the Pawling & Harnischfeger Company, has removed its branch office at Jacksonville, Fla., from the Peninsular Casualty Building to 590 East 8th street. F. W. Truex is branch manager in charge. After March 1 the Jacksonville branch warehouse will also be moved to the same location on 8th street from its present address at 1465 Kings road, thus combining both office and warehouse for better service.

Completing \$1,500,000 Tobacco Factory Unit at Richmond.

Richmond, Va.—The new factory unit of the Whitlock branch here of the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company, New York, has practically been completed at a cost of approximately \$500,000, and the installation of \$1,000,000 worth of machinery has begun. It is expected that this unit will be ready for operation by March 1, requiring 1400 new employees. In addition to the manufacturing department, the building has been fitted for the comfort of employees, having two large dining rooms—one for white and the other for negro employees—as well as dressing and locker rooms. Francisco & Jacobus are the architects and the White Construction Company, general contractor, both of New York.

Lime Manufacturing, 1925.

The establishments engaged primarily in the production of lime reported for 1925 a total output valued at \$50,651,748, an increase of 7.2 per cent, as compared with \$47,243,756 for 1923, the last preceding census year.

Of the total for 1925, \$26,310,529 was contributed by quicklime, \$15,539,371 by hydrated lime, \$4,724,653 by limestone sold as such and \$4,077,195 by other products (including agricultural limestone, road material, lime marl, lime putty, poultry grit, plaster, insecticides, screenings, etc.).

Of the 282 establishments reporting for 1925, 8 were located in Alabama, 3 in Arkansas, 9 in California, 6 in Connecticut, 9 in Illinois, 6 in Indiana, 8 in Maryland, 10 in Massachusetts, 8 in Michigan, 14 in Missouri, 13 in New York, 17 in Ohio, 46 in Pennsylvania, 11 in Tennessee, 6 in Texas, 9 in Vermont, 28 in Virginia, 5 in Washington, 8 in West Virginia, 23 in Wisconsin and the remaining 35 in 18 other States. In 1923 the industry was represented by 301 establishments, the decrease to 282 in 1925 being the net result of a loss of 21 establishments and a gain of 2. Of the 21 establishments lost to the industry, 11 had gone out of business prior to the beginning of 1925, 6 were idle and 4 reported products valued at less than \$5000. (No data are tabulated at the biennial censuses for establishments with products under \$5000 in value.)

About 28 per cent of the country's lime production comes from the Southern States.

Census Tanning Materials.

According to data collected at the biennial census of manufactures taken in 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of tanning materials, natural dyestuffs, mordants and assistants and sizes reported for 1925 a total output valued at \$34,783,703, a decrease of 3.3 per cent, as compared with \$35,971,612 for 1923, the last preceding census year. Of the total for 1925, \$10,545,872 was contributed by tanning materials, \$1,909,659 by natural dyestuffs, \$926,081 by mordants, \$4,327,795 by assistants, \$12,113,851 by sizes and \$4,960,445 by miscellaneous products.

In addition, tanning materials, natural dyestuffs, mordants and assistants and sizes are manufactured to some extent by establishments engaged in other industries. The value of these commodities thus produced outside the industry proper in 1923 was \$2,894,667, an amount equal to 9.5 per cent of the value of tanning materials, natural dyestuffs, mordants and assistants and sizes manufactured in the industry as classified. The corresponding value for 1925 has not yet been calculated, but will be shown in the final reports of the present census.

Of the 125 establishments reporting for 1925, 26 were located in Massachusetts, 19 in New Jersey, 17 in Pennsylvania, 12 in New York, 11 in Rhode Island, 9 in Tennessee,

7 in Virginia, 6 in North Carolina, 3 in Georgia, 2 in Alabama, 2 in Kentucky, 2 in Florida, 2 in Illinois, 2 in Michigan, 2 in South Carolina, 2 in Wisconsin and 1 in Indiana. Thirty-three establishments are located in the South.

SUMMARY FOR THE INDUSTRY, 1925 AND 1923.

	1925	1923
Number of establishments.....	125	125
Wage-earners (average number).....	2,495	3,243
Wages.....	\$2,987,070	\$3,800,783
Cost of materials (including fuel, electric power and containers).....	\$22,763,114	\$24,033,018
Products, total value.....	\$34,783,703	\$35,971,612
Tanning materials.....	\$10,545,872	
Natural dyestuffs.....	\$1,909,659	
Mordants.....	\$926,081	\$30,515,083
Assistants.....	\$4,327,795	
Sizes.....	\$12,113,851	
All other products.....	\$4,960,445	\$5,456,529
Value added by manufacture.....	\$12,020,589	\$11,938,594
Horsepower.....	32,634	32,833

Trunks, Suitcases and Bags.

Establishments engaged primarily in the production of trunks, valises, suitcases, traveling bags, satchels, Boston bags, carrying cases, brief cases, hatboxes, luncheon kits, etc., made largely from leather but also from certain other materials, such as imitation leather, canvas and fiber board, reported a total output for 1925 valued at \$61,098,007, a decrease of 3.1 per cent, as compared with \$63,023,072 for 1923, the last preceding census year.

Of the 474 establishments reporting for 1925, 38 were located in California, 54 in Illinois, 6 in Maryland, 28 in Massachusetts, 8 in Michigan, 9 in Minnesota, 16 in Missouri, 33 in New Jersey, 133 in New York, 23 in Ohio, 48 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Tennessee, 6 in Texas, 10 in Virginia, 7 in Washington, 19 in Wisconsin, and the remaining 31 in 18 other States and the District of Columbia. In 1923 this industry was represented by 505 establishments, the decrease to 474 in 1925 being the net result of a loss of 101 establishments and a gain of 70. Of the establishments lost to the industry, 60 went out of business prior to the beginning of 1925, 4 were idle and 37 reported products valued at less than \$5000. (No data are tabulated at the biennial censuses for establishments with products under \$5000 in value.)

Arkansas Firm to Build Lumber Mill and Town.

Herman Dierks of the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company, Hot Springs, Ark., advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that his company is nearly ready to construct a double-band sawmill with horizontal resaw, complete planing mill, dry kilns and a sufficient number of dwellings to house employees. The plant will be built about twelve miles from Hot Springs in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, the town to be called Mountain Pine. The mill will be electrically driven with the use of turbines. Herbert Dierks of Kansas City, Mo., is manager of construction.

Architects for \$2,000,000 Building.

Tulsa, Okla.—Keene & Simpson of Kansas City, Mo., have been commissioned by Walte Phillips to draw plans for the \$2,000,000 building which he plans to erect here at the corner of Boston avenue and 5th street. It is stated that the lower floors of the structure will be devoted to shops, the first and second floors to be arranged on the arcade system. Tentative plans are being considered for 20, 22 and 25 stories.

Permit to West Florida Power Company.

Bloxxham, Fla.—A preliminary permit has been granted the West Florida Power Company, Tallahassee, by the Federal Power Commission, Washington, for a power project on the Ocklocknee River near Bloxxham. The development will include a dam about 59 feet high to form a reservoir with 37,000 acre-feet of usable storage, together with a power house with an installed capacity of 12,000 horsepower.

Coordination

The Art of Business Harmony

A business organization without a coordinating head is like a nation without a government. Coordination means order, balance, concentration of forces, profits and progress; the lack of it, chaos.

Business, to attain to large success, must have Coordination at the top. Individual effort and departmental efficiency come to little unless regulated and guided by the *informed intelligence* of coordinating leadership.

To attempt Coordination without the facts and figures which Sound Methods of Cost Accounting and the Business Budget provide, is as impractical as trying to sell without knowing the product.

Sound Methods of Cost Accounting assure complete and exact information of past and present; the Business Budget is a definite and workable plan for the future. With them able management can successfully practise *the Art of Business Harmony*, is equipped to coordinate, and kept coordinated, the various elements of a progressive enterprise.

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DALLAS
FT. WORTH
HOUSTON
SAN ANTONIO
WACO
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bond Issues Proposed

Ala., Decatur—School—City votes Feb. 14 on \$50,000 bonds. Address Clerk School Board.

Ala., Huntsville—School—City votes Feb. 21 on \$75,000 bonds. Address Clerk, Board of Education.*

Fla., Bartow—Road and Bridge—Polk County Board of County Commrs., J. D. Raulerson, Clk., receives bids Feb. 8 for \$350,000 Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 14 bonds.

Fla., Bartow—Street Improvement—City, Geo. J. McNamee, Auditor and Clk., receives bids Feb. 3 for \$84,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Fla., Bushnell—Highway—Sumter County Commrs., W. N. Potter, Clk., receives bids Mar. 8 for \$360,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds.*

Fla., Bushnell—Road—Sumter County voted \$360,000 bonds. Address County Clk.*

Fla., Jacksonville—School—Duval County Board of Public Instruction, G. Elmer Wilbur, Sec., receives bids Feb. 14 for \$60,000 Special Tax School Dist. No. 3 bonds.

Fla., Jacksonville—Improvement—City Comm., Frank H. Owen, Chmn., receives bids Feb. 1 for \$150,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Fla., Jasper—Paving and Improvement—City, Paul S. Graham, Clk., receives bids Feb. 8 for \$55,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Fla., Key West—Bridge, Road—Monroe County Commrs., D. Z. Filer, Clk., receives bids Jan. 29 for \$138,000 bridge and \$202,000 road bonds.*

Fla., MacClenny—School—Baker County Board of Public Instruction, J. A. Rowe, Chmn., receives bids Feb. 7 for \$25,000 Sanderson Special Tax School Dist. No. 3 bonds.

Fla., Miami—Bridge, Road—Dade County Commrs. receive bids Feb. 25 for \$1,600,000 bonds.

Fla., Mt. Dora—Community Building—Town votes Feb. 15 on \$100,000 bonds. Address Town Clerk.

Fla., Orlando—School—Conway Special School Dist. votes Feb. 1 on \$20,000 bonds.

Fla., Pompano—Municipal Improvement—Town, T. E. Raines, Clk., will sell \$750,000 bonds at private sale.*

Fla., Sanford—Hospital—City voted \$250,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.*

Fla., Sarasota—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$375,000 bonds: \$27,000 water works; \$6000, sewer extension; \$37,000, bridge; \$25,000, docks; \$85,000, municipal equipment; \$3000, building at nurseries and water plant; \$6000, docks and boat slips; \$34,000, purchase land for streets; \$16,000, equipment and land for playground; \$2000, sidewalks; \$28,000, road; \$116,000, paving; H. I. Southwick, City Clk.

Fla., St. Augustine—Improvement—City, C. G. Oldfather, Clk., receives bids Jan. 31 for \$173,000 6% Coquina Gables bonds.

Fla., St. Augustine—Improvement—City, C. G. Oldfather, Auditor and Clk., receives bids Jan. 31 for \$173,000 6% Third Series 1926, Coquina Gables bonds.*

Fla., St. Petersburg—Paving, Sewer—City Comm. plans to sell \$1,400,000 bonds for paving and sewers under construction.

Fla., Stuart—Road and Bridge—Martin County votes Feb. 14 on \$1,700,000 bonds. Address County Clerk.

Fla., Stuart—Sewer, Bridge—City Comm., J. E. Taylor, Mayor-Commr., will call election on \$50,000 sewer system and \$15,000 Frazier Creek Bridge bonds; also authorized transfer \$150,000 waterfront bonds as follows: Jail and city hall, \$50,000; fire hall, \$8000; comfort station, \$2500; fire alarm system, \$12,500; drainage, \$10,000; white way, \$1500; fire protection, \$27,000; Belle Flora bridges, \$25,000.

Ky., Georgetown—Sewerage—City, Z. L. Myers, Mayor, receives bids Feb. 1 for \$50,000 4½% \$500 denom. bonds.

La., Baton Rouge—Highway—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., receives bids Feb. 8 for \$43,000 bonds.

La., Colfax—School—Grant Parish School Board, C. W. Williams, Pres., receives bids Feb. 9 for \$70,000 Consolidated School Dist. No. 11 bonds.

La., Coushatta—Road—Red River Parish Police Jury, J. W. Woodard, Pres., receives bids Feb. 9 for \$90,000 bonds.

La., Crowley—Water Works, Fire Alarm System—City votes March 8 on \$120,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

La., Crowley—School—Arcadia Parish School Board, J. M. Baker, Sec., receives bids Feb. 15 for \$50,000 Dist. No. 39 bonds.

La., Many—Water Works—City votes Feb. 15 on \$50,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

La., Marksville—Sewer—City, J. J. Jean-sonne, Mayor, receives bids Feb. 15 for \$50,000 5½% \$1000 denom. bonds.*

La., Monroe—Water Works—City voted \$600,000 bonds; Arnold Bernstein, Mayor.*

La., Opelousas—Road—St. Landry Parish Police Jury, F. Octave Pavy, Pres., receives bids Feb. 7 for \$22,000 6% Sub-Road Dist. No. 5 bonds.

Md., Upper Marlboro—School—Prince George's County plans \$150,000 bond issue. Address Clerk Board of Education.

Mo., Kansas City—School—Board of Education, C. W. Allendoerfer, Treas., receives bids Feb. 15 for \$1,000,000 4½% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Mo., Webb City—Streets—City, C. C. Harris, Mayor, considering \$50,000 bond issue.

N. C., Asheville—Water Works—City, E. G. Thompson, Sec.-Treas., authorized issuance \$1,000,000 bonds.*

N. C., Charlotte—Sewerage, Grade Crossing—City, Edgar Read, Clk., authorized issuance \$125,000 sewerage disposal and \$10,000 grade crossing elimination bonds.

N. C., Elkin—School—Elkin Dist. School Trustees considering \$50,000 bond issue.

N. C., Marshall—Street—Town, C. L. Rudisill, Clk., receives bids Feb. 8 for \$65,000 bonds.*

N. C., Tarboro—Road—Edgecombe County Commrs., J. A. Weddell, County Auditor, receives bids Feb. 7 for \$330,000 6% \$1000 denom. "C" bonds.

N. C., Wilmington—Bridge—New Hanover County Commrs. reported considering \$1,250,000 bond issue.

S. C., Charleston—Paving—City, W. S. Smith, Treas., receives bids Feb. 1 for \$49,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds.

S. C., Florence—Water Works—City votes Feb. 15 on \$250,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Alvin—Sewer and Disposal Plant—City, J. Gobert, Sec., votes Feb. 26 on \$60,000 bonds.

Tex., Arlington—Streets—City votes Feb. 26 on \$55,000 bonds: \$25,000, street improvements; \$3000, city's disposal plant, etc. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Brenham—School—City voted \$180,000 bonds. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Canyon—Schools—City votes March 8 on \$65,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Cisco—School—City plans voting on \$70,000 gymnasium bonds; J. H. Morgan, Supt., School Board.

Tex., Clarendon—Water Works—City voted \$25,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Clinton—School—Town plans voting on \$100,000 bonds. Address Town Clerk.

Tex., Conroe—Sewer—City, C. T. Darby, Mayor, receives bids Feb. 9 for \$55,000 bonds.

Tex., El Campo—Road—Commissioners' Court, Gerd Peters, Clk., ordered sale \$100,000 Highway Dist. No. 12 bonds.

Tex., Fayetteville—Water Works—City voted \$35,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.*

Tex., Galveston—Municipal Improvement—City Commrs. authorized sale \$550,000 bonds: \$250,000, drainage; \$300,000, extension water works and sewerage.

Tex., Jourdanton—Road—Atascosa County, Earl D. Scott, County Judge, receives bids Feb. 7 for \$200,000 5½% Road Dist. No. 4 bonds.

Tex., Matador—Road—Motley County Commrs. Court call election Feb. 19 on \$250,000 bonds.

Tex., San Antonio—School—Board of Education, Paul Schold, Bus. Mgr., will call election after March 8 on \$1,000,000 bonds. Lately noted votes Feb. 19 on \$600,000 bonds.

Tex., Paducah—Road—Cottle County voted \$800,000 bonds. Address Jas. L. Whitley.*

Va., Berryville—Water Works—Town, Geo. N. Hardesty, Recorder, receives bids

Feb. 14 for \$55,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denom. bonds.

Va., Bluefield—Refund—City, J. H. Holbrook, Chmn., Finance Committee, plans selling \$20,000 bonds.

Va., Danville—School—City Council considering \$100,000 bond issue.

Va., Roanoke—Municipal Improvement—City Council has been petitioned for \$250,000 library, \$100,000 school, \$700,000 street and \$100,000 fire house bonds.

W. Va., Buchannon—Street—City votes Feb. 15 on \$35,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

Bond Issues Sold

Ala., Phenix City—Paving—City sold \$25,000 bonds to Barlow-Gordy Co.

Fla., Gonzales—School—Escambia County Board of Public Instruction, Prof. Wm. Tyler, Supt., sold \$40,000 Tate Agricultural School bonds to Bumpus & Co., Detroit, at 94.

Fla., Lake Jonita, P. O. San Antonio—Water Works—Town sold \$55,000 6% bonds to J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, Ga., at 97.10.

Fla., Miami—Municipal Improvement—City sold \$1,200,000 5% bonds to Eldredge & Co., New York.

Fla., Miami—Sewer, Sidewalk, Street—City Comm. sold \$4,134,000 bonds to B. J. Van Ingen & Co., W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., R. M. Grant & Co., Inc., all New York.

Fla., Tampa—Municipal Improvement—City Commrs. sold \$426,000 bonds to B. J. Van Ingen & Co., New York.

Fla., Tampa—Paving—Hillsborough County, Comm. sold \$610,000 bonds to Pulley & Co., New York, at premium of \$1909 and accrued interest.

Ky., Ashland—Water Works—City, H. L. Carroll, Clk., sold \$100,000 4½% bonds to Jas. C. Willson & Co., Louisville, at premium \$1011.39.*

Ky., Covington—Water Works Refunding—City sold \$217,000 4½% bonds to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., Toledo.

Ky., Fort Thomas—Sewer—J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, purchased \$100,000 4½% bonds at 101.86.

Miss., Bay Springs—Road—Jasper County Board of Supervisors sold \$70,000 Beat No. 3 and \$125,000 Beat No. 4 bonds to Caldwell & Co., New Orleans.*

Miss., Corinth—Refunding—City sold \$25,000 5½% bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Marks—Water—Town sold \$7000 6% bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Natchez—Sewer—City sold \$160,000 bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Natchez—Paving—Mayor and Board of Aldermen sold \$265,000 bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn., at premium \$400.*

Miss., New Augusta—Road—Perry County sold \$20,000 Runnelston 6% Road Dist. bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Oxford—Paving—Caldwell & Co., Nashville, purchased \$30,000 bonds.

Miss., Port Gibson—Road—Clalborne County sold \$75,000 5½% Dist. No. 2 bonds to A. K. Tigrett & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

N. C., Beaufort—School—Beaufort School Dist. Trustees, Robt. L. Fritz, Jr., Sec., sold \$100,000 5½% bonds to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Toledo.*

N. C., Monroe—Water, Electric Light—Board of Aldermen, J. H. Boyte, Clk., sold \$200,000 5% bonds to Federal Commerce and Trust Co. at premium \$3678.*

Tex., Breckenridge—Road—Caldwell & Co., Nashville, purchased \$250,000 4½% bonds at par.

Tex., Clyde—Water Works, Sewer—Municipal Engineering Co. purchased \$30,000 water works and \$30,000 sewer bonds at par.

Tex., Eagle Pass—Irrigation—Maverick County Water Improvement Dist. No. 1 sold \$50,000 notes to Jno. F. and W. P. Camp, 306 W. Cincinnati St., San Antonio, representing New York bond buyers.

Tex., Panhandle—Road—Carson County Court sold \$300,000 bonds to Caldwell & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Tex., Raymondville—Road—Willacy County sold \$300,000 bonds to H. C. Burt & Co., Austin, at 100.83.

Tex., Texarkana—Street—City, W. H.

(Continued on page 106.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

First Mortgage Financing

The First National Company of St. Louis has financed many of the most important office buildings and institutional properties of the South and Southwest, a few of which are shown here. We make first mortgage loans, for any amount from \$50,000 upward, on income-producing real estate in the business centers of the larger cities.

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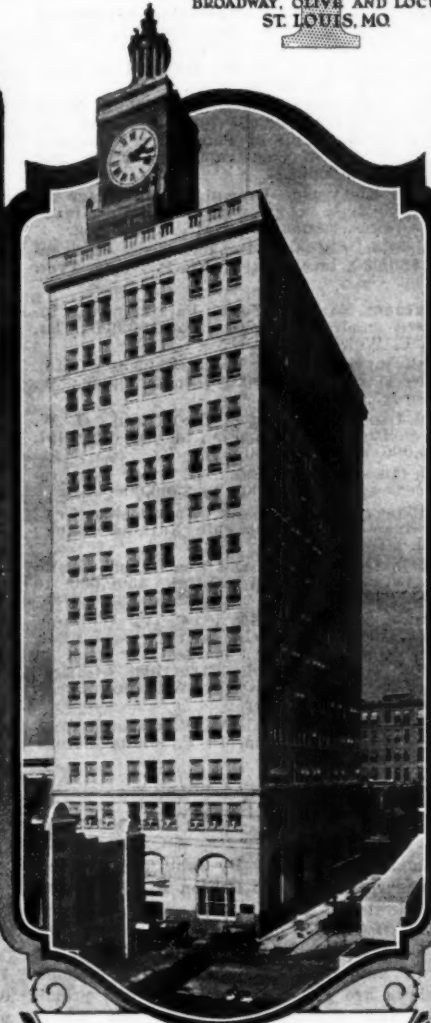
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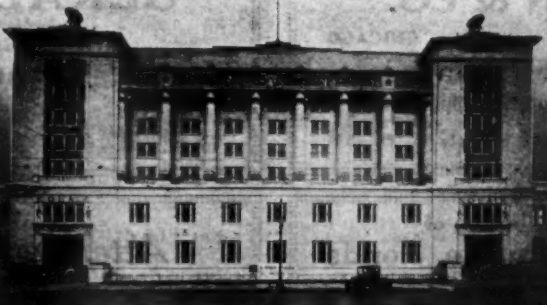
*Peacock Apartments,
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*Seybold Bldg.,
Miami, Fla.*



*Builders' Exchange Bldg.,
San Antonio, Tex.*



*Kosair Temple,
Louisville, Ky.*

FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 104.)

James, Sec., sold \$200,000 4% bonds to Garrett & Co., Dallas, and Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Cincinnati, at 97.50.*

Tex., West University, P. O. Houston—H. C. Burt & Co., Austin, purchased \$305,000 warrants at 95.50.

Va., Bristol—Street and Underpass—City, Jno. D. Keeler, Jr., Mgr., sold \$255,000 bonds to Weil, Roth & Irving Co., Cincinnati, at \$1435 premium.*

Va., Suffolk—Jail—City sold \$40,000 4% per cent bonds to Munford & Jones, Richmond, at \$39.584 and accrued interest.

Building and Loan Associations

La., Baton Rouge—Citizens Building and Loan Assn., capital \$2,000,000, incorporated; Dr. J. A. Caruthers, Pres.; A. J. Caldwell, V.-P., 1120 Government St.

Md., Baltimore—Allenhurst Building and Loan Assn., Inc., 2 E. Lexington St., capital \$300,000, chartered; Enoch P. John.

Md., Baltimore—Ardenleigh Building and Loan Assn., Inc., Harford road and Putty Hill Ave., \$1,000,000 capital, chartered; Geo. A. Miller.

Md., Baltimore—California Building and Loan Assn. of Baltimore City, Inc., 110 E. Lexington St., capital \$100,000, chartered; Joseph Fax.

Md., Baltimore—Brunswick Building and Loan Assn., Inc., 641 S. Brunswick St., chartered; Edward Bolton.

Md., Baltimore—Granada Building and Loan Assn., Inc., 1700 Moreland Ave., capital \$100,000, chartered; Geo. Roesch.

W. Va., Shinnston—Home Loan Co., \$50,000 capital, incorporated; Chester W. Jones.

New Financial Corporations

Ga., Morven—Citizens Bank of Morven applied for charter; capital \$15,000; R. C. Lester.

La., New Orleans—Investors Securities Co., Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; H. Genereux Dufour, Pres., Hibernia Bank Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Shively & Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Wm. C. Shively, 2005 Audubon St.

La., New Orleans—Betlyn Securities Corp., capital \$20,000, chartered; Jacques Mossler, 4476 Music St.

La., New Orleans—Rampart Investment Co., Inc., \$50,000 capital, chartered; Frank D. Costley, 1520 Louisiana Ave., Pres.

Md., Baltimore—National Industrial Securities Corp., Calvert Bldg., chartered; Geo. D. Vail, Jr.

Md., Baltimore—American Rediscount Corp., Calvert Bldg., chartered; Dorsey Watkins.

Md., Baltimore—Employees' Finance Co., 101 E. Fayette St., capital \$250,000 chartered; R. Forsey Watkins.

Md., Baltimore—Maryland United States Bond and Mortgage Corp., Continental Bldg., incorporated; Clarence D. Moddy.

Md., Frederick—Washington Securities Corp., 5 W. Church St., capital \$50,000, incorporated; David C. Winebrenner 3d.

Md., Frederick—Western Maryland Title and Mortgage Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Grover L. Michael.

Mo., Joplin—Wise Investment Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; John F. Wise, Miners Bank.

N. C., Concord—Cabarrus Savings Bank, capital \$1,000,000, chartered; H. I. Woodhouse.

Tenn., Knoxville—Holston Trust Co., capital \$200,000, organized; Jos. P. Gaut, Pres.; J. Basil Ramsey, Vice-Pres.

Tex., Marfa—State National Bank, capital \$100,000, chartered, conversion Marfa State Bank.

Tex., San Antonio—Northside Investment Co., capital \$48,000, incorporated; H. C. Thorman, 125 E. Travis St.

Va., Norfolk—R. C. W. Hitch, Inc., chartered; R. C. W. Hitch, Pres.

Va., Petersburg—American Bank & Trust Co. and Petersburg Savings & Trust Co. merged under name of Petersburg Savings & American Trust Co.; capital, surplus and profits \$1,000,000.

Va., Richmond—Browning Brokerage & Realty Corp., chartered; Guy B. Hazelgrove, Pres., American Nat. Bank Bldg.

Va., Rocky Mount—Bankers Trust Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; N. P. Angle, Pres.

Putnam National Bank, Palatka, Fla., increased capital, \$50,000 to \$100,000; Dr. Geo. E. Welch, Pres.

Salisbury National Bank, Salisbury, Md., increased capital, \$100,000 to \$120,000; W. S. Gordy, Jr., Cashier.

De Land Building and Loan Assn., G. W. Fisher, Pres., De Land, Fla., increased capital, \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex., increased capital, \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Citizens National Bank, Waxahachie, Tex., will take over Waxahachie National Bank; E. D. Miller, Cashier.

Plainview Building and Loan Assn., Plainview, Tex., increased capital, \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

Bank of Locust Grove, C. V. Williams, Pres., Locust Grove, Ga., and Citizens Bank, J. L. Gardner, Pres., merged as Bank of Locust Grove; F. S. Etherridge, Chmn., Board of Trustees; C. V. Williams, Pres.; C. B. Plexico, Cashier.

Commercial National Co., R. Golen Donoldson, Pres., Washington, D. C., plans increasing capital.

Book Reviews

A Small Stockholder. By John T. Broderick. Schenectady, N. Y.: Robson & Adece. 1926. Buckram. Pp. 127. \$2.

This little book deals with the relationship of corporation stockholders and management in an analytical and constructive manner. Reviews are given of reports of two prominent and well-known corporations whose shares are widely held for investment, the

reviews being given from the viewpoint of the stockholder. It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 stockholders of different corporations scattered throughout the country, constituting, it is remarked, a third estate of industry, the others being management and labor. Investors will find perusal of the book of value and interest, although they may not agree with the suggestion that an association of national character be formed for the purpose of supplying stockholders "with more information about their properties than has been available in the past."

1927 Income Tax Procedure. By Robert H. Montgomery, C. P. A. New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1927. Two volumes, 1486 and 576 pp., respectively. Rough cloth. Gilt. \$16.

The first volume of this standard income-tax manual relates to the determination of net income, preparation of returns and payment; the second volume relates to practice before the Treasury, Board of Tax Appeals and Federal courts. It is claimed that this publication by Mr. Montgomery contains all that one needs to prepare, safeguard and defend the most complicated income-tax returns. It embodies all of the merits which have made it so widely used in previous years, and, in addition thereto, notable improvements which are the outcome of experience. It includes the new material which bears on every question that the taxpayers have this year—the new 1926 law and the new Treasury regulations, Treasury rulings, court and Board of Tax Appeals decisions handed down during the last twelvemonth. The book in its entirety is of broad importance to corporation officials, accountants, lawyers, bankers and all others concerned with important tax questions, and, it is stated, it meets every legal and accounting requirement. Everything possible has been eliminated to make the statements of advice and instructions clear and concise, yet all necessary facts are given. The work is the personal product of an accountant and lawyer who is a high authority in the field of income taxation and law. It shows just what to do in particular cases. Moreover, its plan of indexing makes quick reference easy.

Atlanta Agent Appointed.

The Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have recently appointed R. L. Ruble at 602 Rhodes Building, Atlanta, Ga., as their agent in Georgia and the Carolinas for Vulcan steam, gasoline and electric locomotives.

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7% Cumulative Prior Preference Stock

Par value \$100. Preferred as to assets and dividends over the Convertible Preferred Stock and Common Stock. Cumulative dividends at rate of 7% per annum, payable quarterly February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 (first dividend payable May 1, 1927). Redeemable as a whole or in part on any dividend date at \$115 per share and accrued dividends, on not less than sixty days' notice. Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax.

A Sinking Fund equal to 3% of the maximum amount of Prior Preference Stock theretofore issued shall be set aside on or before January 31st in each year, beginning in 1928, out of surplus or net profits before dividends on the Convertible Preferred Stock and the Common Stock, to be applied during the twelve months following to the purchase of Prior Preference Stock, if obtainable at or below \$115 per share. Amounts unexpended at the end of any such period shall be credited against the sinking fund requirements for the succeeding periods.

Edward E. Shumaker, Esq., President of Victor Talking Machine Company, has summarized his letter dated January 17, 1927, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, as follows:

CAPITALIZATION

In addition to \$6,900 par value non-callable Preferred Stock

	Authorized	To be outstanding**
7% Cumulative Prior Preference Stock (Par Value \$100).....	\$20,934,000	\$20,934,000
\$6 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (No Par Value).....	122,115 shares	122,115 shares
Common Stock (No Par Value).....	*819,915 shares	575,685 shares

*Including 244,230 shares of Common Stock reserved for conversion of Convertible Preferred Stock.
**Including stock owned by Company and subsidiaries, as follows: \$167,220 Prior Preference Stock,
975 shares Convertible Preferred Stock, 4,599 shares Common Stock.

The Company has no funded debt. Each share of stock has voting rights.

The Prior Preference Stock, Convertible Preferred Stock and Common Stock are issued in accordance with the plan of recapitalization approved by the stockholders January 17, 1927, and do not represent new financing by the Company.

BUSINESS: Victor Talking Machine Company, incorporated in 1901, is the largest manufacturer of talking machines and records in the world.

From the beginning the Company has maintained a position of leadership through the excellence of its instruments and records and through its success in securing the services of the greatest artists under exclusive contracts. Victor records constitute a collection of the world's greatest music interpreted by the world's greatest artists. "His Master's Voice" has long been one of the best known trade marks throughout the world.

The Orthophonic Victrola and Electrola, introduced in the latter part of 1925, and the Orthophonic Victor record, placed on the market in the fall of 1926, embody the latest developments in reproducing and recording sound, and represent the greatest advance in the industry since the invention of the talking machine. The Company also combines in a single instrument the Orthophonic Victrola and Electrola with the Radiola, manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America and its allied companies. The instruments range in price from \$1,000 for the largest combination machine down to \$17.50 for portable Victrola models.

ASSETS: Current assets on September 30, 1926, as shown by the consolidated balance sheet certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., including \$12,971,138 in cash, Liberty Bond, Treasury Certificates and other marketable securities, were \$25,129,913, as against current liabilities of only \$2,817,249. Such net current assets exceeded the par value of the Prior Preference Stock. Total net assets, including land as appraised by James F. Baker Co., and buildings, machinery and equipment in Camden, N. J., the principal plant, as appraised by The American Appraisal Company, were \$51,093,812, equal to about \$246 per share of Prior Preference Stock.

The valuable patents, rights and trade names are carried at one dollar; the master records and matrices for its entire collection of records are likewise carried at one dollar. No valuation is included for goodwill.

EARNINGS: Net earnings for the 12 years ended December 31, 1926, after reserves for depreciation and Federal taxes, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., (including the Company's estimate for the last three months) were as follows:

Year Ended Dec. 31	Amount	Year Ended Dec. 31	Amount
1915	\$7,388,609	1921	\$4,190,415
1916	8,679,251	1922	6,408,841
1917	5,145,927	1923	6,568,850
1918	3,159,627	1924	1,227,426
1919	4,611,171	1925	*5,532,253
1920	4,800,357	1926	**8,000,000

*Deficit after extraordinary charges and adjustments.

**Including Company's estimate for last three months.

Net earnings for the 9 months ended September 30, 1926, after reserves for depreciation and Federal taxes, as certified, were \$5,106,054. For the entire year, net earnings, after reserves for depreciation of about \$1,140,000, but before Federal income taxes, are estimated by the Company at \$8,400,000 and, after such taxes, at \$8,000,000, taxes being reduced by about \$740,000 through allowance for losses in the preceding year. The net amount for 1926 without this tax reduction would be about \$7,260,000, equal to approximately \$35 per share of Prior Preference Stock.

Since organization in 1901 the Company's business has been profitable in every year with the single exception of 1925. In that year net earnings were \$931,358 before writing off depreciation, losses due to the abandonment of old models, and extraordinary expenses incident to the development and introduction of new instruments and processes.

The Company has paid about \$37,500,000 in cash dividends. Since 1902 cash dividends have been paid on the Common Stock in every year except 1926, and on January 17, 1927 a dividend of 8% was paid on approximately \$35,000,000 par value of Common Stock outstanding prior to recapitalization. A stock dividend of 416-2/3% was paid in 1911 and of 600% in 1922.

This Stock has been approved for listing on January 19, 1927 on the New York Stock Exchange.

All legal matters are subject to the approval of our counsel, Messrs. Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff and Messrs. Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, and of counsel for the Company, Messrs. Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight.

We offer the above Stock for subscription at

\$98 per share

We reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice, to reject any application and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Temporary stock certificates will be deliverable in the first instance on or about February 1, 1927.

Speyer & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Hallgarten & Co.	Hayden, Stone & Co.
Jackson & Curtis	Chas. D. Barney & Co.
Hambleton & Co.	Hemphill, Noyes & Co.
	Stein Bros. & Boyce

The statements contained herein are received from sources believed to be reliable but are not guaranteed, and are in no event to be construed as representations made by us.

January 19, 1927.

Older than the United States

THE Bank of New York, now the Bank of New York and Trust Company, was organized by Alexander Hamilton in 1784, and was well started in business when the Constitution of the United States was adopted. The first loan to the new United States Government was made in 1789 by the Bank of New York.

In 1791 we received the first Banking Charter ever granted by the Legislature of the State of New York.

Older than the banking systems of our country, even older than the United States, our company continues to give sound banking counsel and up-to-date service to its clients. We offer complete banking facilities to banks, companies and individuals interested in domestic or foreign business.



Bank of New York & Trust Company

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$17,000,000

52 Wall Street, New York

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

We are interested in the purchase of first mortgage bond issues covering business property, hotels, apartment houses, etc., in amounts of \$50,000 and upwards. Entire issues city, county and district bonds purchased.

MARX AND CO.

Brown-Marx Bldg.

Birmingham, Ala.

HAVE YOU BONDS FOR SALE?

WE BUY ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,
INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL,
PAVING, ROAD AND DRAINAGE.

The Hanchett Bond Co. Inc.

39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

**Taylor,
Wilson
& Co. Inc.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WE BUY

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Public officials are invited to avail themselves of our facilities for preparation of legal details.

Your inquiry receives prompt attention.

UNION TRUST BLDG. CINCINNATI

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY

BALTIMORE

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and Interviews Invited

CAPITAL,

\$1,000,000

The Oscar T. Smith Company

Manufacturing Bank Stationers

CURTAIN AND AIKEN STS.

BALTIMORE, MD.

OSCAR T. SMITH
President

HELPFULNESS

is the motto of this Bank.

Let us tell you about it.

*We invite your inspection of our modern,
burglar-proof and fireproof Safety Deposit
Vaults, which may be rented at small cost.*

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL BANK

GWYNN CROWTHER, President

26 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Capital and Surplus \$1,350,000.00 Member Federal Reserve System

Increased Production and Consumption of Copper in 1926.

Outstanding features of the copper industry in 1926 were record-breaking imports and domestic consumption, states the Bureau of Mines. European countries did not make the demands on the market that it was anticipated they would, and, instead of increasing, exports to Europe decreased largely in 1926. Exports to France, however, showed a notable increase. Both smelter and refinery production showed small increases over previous peacetime records, and, while stocks of refined copper increased, stocks of blister copper decreased sufficiently so that there was little change in total stocks.

The smelter production of copper from domestic ores in 1926 as determined by the Bureau of Mines, from reports of the smelters showing actual production for 11 months and estimated production for December, was 1,742,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,675,000,000 pounds in 1925. The 1926 production is the largest peacetime output, being approximately 4 per cent higher than that of 1925, which was heretofore the highest recorded, with the exception of the war years 1916, 1917 and 1918. The estimated smelter production from domestic ores for December, as reported by the smelters, was 157,000,000 pounds, 13,000,000 pounds higher than the average for the 11 months preceding. The estimated production for December, 1925, was 137,000,000 pounds, which was below the monthly average for that year.

The production of new refined copper from domestic sources, determined in the same manner as smelter production, was about 1,738,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,683,000,000 pounds in 1925. In 1926 the production of new refined copper from domestic and foreign sources amounted to about 2,346,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,205,000,000 pounds in 1925, an increase of 141,000,000 pounds, or 6 per cent. The production of secondary copper by primary refineries increased from 198,000,000 pounds to about 207,000,000 pounds in 1926, or 9,000,000 pounds, so that the total primary and secondary output of copper by the refineries was 150,000,000 pounds higher in 1926, being about 2,553,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,403,000,000 pounds in 1925.

The imports of unmanufactured copper during the first 11 months of 1926, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to 715,782,075 pounds, a monthly rate of 65,000,000 pounds, compared with 652,973,407 pounds for the entire year 1925, a monthly rate of over 54,000,000 pounds. The imports for 1926 will undoubtedly be record-breaking, as the total imports for 11 months are only 53,000,000 pounds below the record annual total of 1924—768,813,731 pounds.

The exports of copper during the first 11 months of 1926 amounted to 864,786,512 pounds, compared with 1,082,369,439 pounds exported during the entire year 1925. Exports for November were the highest recorded in any of the first 11 months, and if December exports are at the same rate the total for the year will be about 959,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 123,000,000 pounds from those for 1925. In the first 11 months of 1926 811,134,189 pounds of refined copper in ingots, bars, rods and other forms were exported. Of this quantity the United Kingdom received 177,131,758 pounds, the highest amount; France was next with 161,332,657 pounds, and Germany third, with 136,325,069 pounds. In the entire year 1925 the United Kingdom received 218,006,841 pounds, France 146,595,492 pounds and Germany 230,411,284 pounds. When December's exports are added to the 11 months' total, Germany will show a tremendous decrease for the year, the United Kingdom a smaller decrease and France will show a substantial increase.

Refineries report that at the end of 1926 approximately 137,000,000 pounds of refined copper would be in stock, an

increase from 124,000,000 pounds at the end of 1925. Stocks on hand November 30 were reported to be 145,000,000 pounds, so that stocks of refined copper were estimated to drop 8,000,000 pounds in December. It is estimated that stocks of blister copper at the smelters, in transit to refineries and at refineries and materials in process of refining were 415,000,000 pounds on December 31, compared with 432,000,000 pounds at the end of 1925, a decrease of 17,000,000 pounds. Smelter and refineries estimated that stocks on November 30 were 435,000,000 pounds, so that a drop of 20,000,000 pounds was estimated in these stocks in December. The increase of 13,000,000 pounds in refined stocks during the year and the decrease of 17,000,000 pounds in stocks of blister and unrefined materials make a net decrease in stocks of 4,000,000 pounds.

The quantity of refined copper withdrawn on domestic account during the year was about 1,584,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,401,000,000 pounds in 1925, an increase of 183,000,000 pounds. The year 1918 is the only one in which domestic withdrawals surpassed those of 1926.

Census of Petroleum Refining.

The Department of Commerce announces that establishments engaged primarily in petroleum refining reported for 1925 a total output valued at \$2,373,178,014, representing increases of 32.3 per cent, as compared with \$1,793,700,087 for 1923, 37.4 per cent, as compared with \$1,727,440,157 for 1921, and 45.4 per cent, as compared with \$1,632,532,766 for 1919.

The production of gasoline increased from 7,332,329,194 gallons in 1923, valued at \$876,732,346, to 10,702,877,654 gallons in 1925, valued at \$1,215,897,264. These figures refer only to the gasoline produced by petroleum refineries. In addition, the Bureau of Mines reports the following production of "casinghead" (natural gas) gasoline: For 1925, 1,104,900,000 gallons, valued at \$117,000,000; for 1923, 816,226,000 gallons, valued at \$77,268,000. The production of fuel oil increased from 11,976,396,147 gallons, valued at \$345,666,436 in 1923, to 14,578,766,056 gallons, valued at \$488,263,429, in 1925, and the output of lubricating oils increased during the same period from 1,150,653,387 gallons, valued at \$204,494,849, to 1,356,971,112 gallons, valued at \$251,497,008.

Of the 358 establishments reporting for 1925, 63 were located in Texas, 57 in California, 51 in Pennsylvania, 50 in Oklahoma, 19 in Kansas, 15 in Wyoming, 13 in Louisiana, 13 in Ohio, 10 in Kentucky and the remaining 67 in 22 other States. In 1923 the industry was represented by 382 establishments, the decrease to 358 in 1925 being the net result of a loss of 69 establishments and a gain of 45. Of the 69 establishments lost to the industry, 45 went out of business prior to 1925, 23 were idle during the entire year and 1 reported products valued at less than \$5000.

SUMMARY FOR THE INDUSTRY, 1925 AND 1923.

	1925	1923
Number of establishments.....	358	382
Wage-earners (average number).....	65,218	66,717
Wages	\$104,484,602	\$103,833,760
Cost of materials (including fuel, electric power and containers).....	\$1,886,603,042	\$1,425,052,861
Value of products.....	\$2,373,178,014	\$1,793,700,087
Value added by manufacture.....	\$486,574,972	\$368,647,226
Horsepower	406,101	391,154

\$1,000,000 Telephone Building Addition.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that plans will be out about April 1 for an addition to its Oklahoma City building, to cost approximately \$1,000,000. Plans for the addition, which will be nine stories, are being prepared by I. R. Timlin of St. Louis.



PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES

BUILDINGS

PAVING

GOOD ROADS



Bids close March 8, 1927.

\$360,000 6% Highway Bonds

Bushnell, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, in care of the undersigned, in Bushnell, Florida, until Noon, March 8, 1927, for \$360,000 Highway Bonds, maturing as follows: \$18,000, 1933 to 1952, inclusive.

All bonds dated January 1, 1927; denomination, \$1000; bearing interest at the rate of 6%, principal and semi-annual interest (J and J1) payable in New York City in gold.

The bonds are general obligations of the County, payable from an unlimited tax. Authorized by a vote of the electors on January 18, 1927.

All bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposal for bonds," and be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of \$15,000, running to the Board of County Commissioners and satisfactory to them, with sureties that the bidder will comply with the terms of his bid, or else be accompanied by a certified check for \$7200, drawn upon a Bank or Trust Company doing business in Florida, or upon a National Bank anywhere. Any bidder whose bid shall be accepted shall, with his sureties, if bond be given, be liable to the County for all damages on account of the nonperformance of the terms of his bid. Bonds will be delivered at place of purchaser's choice on or about the 20th day of April, 1927. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. The bonds will not be sold at less than 95.

W. N. POTTER,

Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, Sumter County, Florida.

Bids close February 16, 1927.

Street Improvements

Thomasville, Ga.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the City Hall by the Mayor and Council of Thomasville, Georgia, until 12 o'clock, noon, February 16, 1927, for furnishing all labor and materials to construct street improvements on certain streets in Thomasville, Georgia.

The amounts of the principal items of the work will be approximately as follows:

- 41,200 cu. yds. excavation.
- 123,100 sq. yds. street paving.
- 22,100 sq. yds. sidewalk.
- 5,400 sq. yds. driveways.
- 40,500 lin. ft. curb and gutters.
- 10,600 lin. ft. storm sewers.
- 60 Catchbasins.
- 25 Manholes.
- 600 Sewer and Water Taps.

Street paving to be concrete, brick or asphalt; Sidewalks and driveways to be concrete; Storm sewers to be Vitrified Clay or concrete pipe; Curbs to be granite or concrete.

A certified check, or bid bond, for five per cent (5%) of the amount of the bid must accompany each bid. The successful bidder must make a one hundred per cent (100%) Contract Bond and a five-year maintenance bond for twenty-five per cent (25%) of the contract price.

Payments will be made in cash for the City's part and in ten (10) year Baby Bonds at par value for the property owners' part, as provided in the act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved August 18, 1925.

Copies of the plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the City Clerk or at the office of the Engineers. Complete sets of the plans and specifications may be obtained from the Engineers upon a deposit of \$30.00, of which one-third will be returned upon the return of the plans and the filing of a bona fide bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and the contract may be awarded as a whole, or in part, to one or more bidders, as is considered to be the best interest of the City.

CITY OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

D. ROY HAY, Mayor.

C. C. PITTMAN, City Clerk.

ROBERT & COMPANY, INC.,

Engineers,

Atlanta, Georgia.

RATE: 35 cents per line per insertion.

PUBLICATION DAY: Thursday.

FORMS CLOSE: 4 P. M. Monday.

DAY LETTER: When too late to send copy by mail to reach us by 4 P. M. Monday, forward by day letter.

THE DAILY BULLETIN OF THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

Published every business day; gives information about the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the South and Southwest.

The Daily Bulletin can be used to advantage when copy cannot reach us in time for publication in the Manufacturers Record before bids are to be opened, or when daily publications are necessary to meet legal requirements.

The same rate applies—35 cents per line per insertion.

Bids close February 18, 1927.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1927. SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. February 18, 1927, for removing old water piping and installing new water piping, etc., in the U. S. Postoffice, Wichita Falls, Texas. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. P. O., Wichita Falls, Texas, or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close February 17, 1927.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1927.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. February 17, 1927, for furnishing and installing one new boiler, connections, etc., in the National Home for Lepers, Carville, La. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, National Home for Lepers, Carville, La., or from this office in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close February 8, 1927.

Water-Works System

Pelahatchie, Miss., January 4, 1927.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town of Pelahatchie, Miss., until 7 P. M. February 8, 1927, for the construction of Water Works.

The work will consist of the construction of a complete Water-Works System, including one 6-inch well approximately 650 ft. deep, well pumping equipment, pumping equipment for raising water to elevated tank, one 75,000-gallon steel or concrete reservoir with cover, one elevated 50,000-gallon tank and tower 100 ft. to balcony. Pump house, 6-inch, 4-inch and 2-inch mains, with fittings, etc., and other items necessary for completion of work contemplated.

Proposals must be marked "PROPOSALS FOR WATER WORKS." All bids must be made on the blank forms provided in copies of the Proposal, Contract and Specifications, and directed to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Pelahatchie, Mississippi.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of five (5%) per cent of the amount bid, but in no case less than one hundred fifty (\$150) dollars, as evidence of good faith.

Copies of the Plans, Specifications, Form of Proposal, Contract, etc., may be obtained at the office of the Engineer upon the payment of ten (\$10) dollars, which will not be returned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to award contracts, which in the opinion of the Engineer and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen appear to be for the best interest of the Town.

T. D. ROCHELLE, Mayor Pro Tem.

J. L. ATKINS, Clerk.

W. B. MONTGOMERY,

Consulting Engineer,

Jackson, Miss.

Loan Wanted

Norfolk, Va.

WANTED—Million dollar loan for suburban development at Norfolk, Virginia. Can pay 8% interest. Henry Ford, Pennsylvania R. R. and others investing large amounts here. Sales certain.

W. B. SHAFER, JR.,
117 Bank St., Norfolk, Va.

Bids close February 23, 1927.

Causeway

Miami, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Miami, Florida, up to 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1927, and then publicly opened, for the construction of the 79th Street Causeway across Biscayne Bay connecting the Cities of Miami and Miami Beach.

The structure will consist of two sections of viaduct, each approximately 1000 feet long and each including a double leaf bascule bridge providing a 60-foot clear width of opening, two sections of untreated temporary trestle each approximately 500 feet long, and three sections of embankment approximately 2640 feet, 1060 feet and 3326 feet long, respectively, and without retaining walls or bulkheads.

The engineer's plan for the two main viaducts provide for a concrete substructure and a steel deck girder superstructure having a 36-foot clear roadway and one five-foot sidewalk. The temporary trestles will provide for a 36-foot roadway with no sidewalk. The embankment sections are to have a top width of 50 feet, which is to be paved for a width of 36 feet with oiled macadam.

Bids will be considered separately on a lump-sum basis for the following subdivisions of the work:

- (a) Construction of substructure and superstructure deck of main viaducts, exclusive of bascule bridges.
- (b) Furnishing and erection of superstructure metal work of main viaducts, exclusive of bascule bridges.
- (c) Construction of substructure and furnishing and erecting superstructure for two bascule bridges complete, including machinery and electrical equipment.
- (d) Construction of the two sections of temporary trestle and the three sections of embankment complete, including pavement on embankment sections.

Bids will be considered for the bascule spans based upon the bidder's plans for both substructure and superstructure, and also for the main portion of the viaducts.

Such plans shall provide the same facilities as those provided for by the engineer's plans and shall comply with the engineer's specifications in all respects.

The contractor will be paid in cash on monthly estimates amounting to 85% of the work done.

All proposals or bids must be accompanied by a bidder's bond or a certified check drawn on a responsible bank or trust company and made payable to Geo. F. Holly,

Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida, for a sum not less than 2% of the aggregate of the proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a performance bond in the sum of 50% of the contract price.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities and to make any combination of bids that may be to the best interests of the County.

Plans and specifications will be on file in the office of the County Engineer, Court House, Miami, Florida, and copies may be secured from the County Engineer on and after January 20, 1927, by depositing twenty-five dollars therefor. Upon return of the plans and specifications in good condition, a refund of fifteen dollars will be made.

GEO. F. HOLLY,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida.

HOBART CRABTREE,

County Engineer.

KACKLEY AND REYNOLDS,

Consulting Engineers.

Miami, Florida, January —, 1927.

Bids close February 9, 1927.

Sanitary Sewer System

Winter Park, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Winter Park, Fla., until 8 o'clock P. M. on the ninth day of February, 1927, at the City Hall for the furnishing of materials and construction of a Sanitary Sewer System, consisting of the following items, to wit:

- 300 lin. ft. 24-inch C. I. Pipe, Class "A," on piers.
- 2,153 lin. ft. 24-inch clay or concrete sewer, 0-4 ft. cut.
- 2,460 lin. ft. 24-inch clay or concrete sewer, 4-6 ft. cut.
- 995 lin. ft. 24-inch clay or concrete sewer, 6-8 ft. cut.
- 395 lin. ft. 24-inch clay or concrete sewer, 8-10 ft. cut.
- 20 lin. ft. 24-inch clay or concrete sewer, 10-12 ft. cut.
- 1,270 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 0-4 ft. cut.
- 2,475 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 4-6 ft. cut.
- 340 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 6-8 ft. cut.
- 80 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 8-10 ft. cut.
- 40 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 10-12 ft. cut.
- 625 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 12-14 ft. cut.
- 620 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 14-16 ft. cut.
- 850 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 16-18 ft. cut.
- 175 lin. ft. 21-inch clay or concrete sewer, 18-20 ft. cut.
- 200 lin. ft. 18-inch C. I. Pipe, Class "A," Siphon.
- 255 lin. ft. 12-inch clay or concrete sewer, 8-10 ft. cut.
- 370 lin. ft. 12-inch clay or concrete sewer, 10-12 ft. cut.
- 4,000 lin. ft. 10-inch C. I. Pipe, Class "A," 10-12 ft. cut.
- Force Main.
- 2,640 lin. ft. 10-inch clay or concrete sewer, 0-6 ft. cut.
- 1,125 lin. ft. 10-inch clay or concrete sewer, 6-8 ft. cut.
- 730 lin. ft. 10-inch clay or concrete sewer, 8-10 ft. cut.
- 250 lin. ft. 10-inch clay or concrete sewer, 10-12 ft. cut.
- 16,490 lin. ft. 8-inch clay or concrete sewer, 0-6 ft. cut.
- 4,195 lin. ft. 8-inch clay or concrete sewer, 6-8 ft. cut.
- 170 lin. ft. 8-inch clay or concrete sewer, 8-10 ft. cut.
- 600 lin. ft. 6-inch clay or concrete house connection stacks.
- 200 24-inch x 6-inch clay or concrete Y's.
- 75 21-inch x 6-inch clay or concrete Y's.
- 30 12-inch x 6-inch clay or concrete Y's.
- 320 10-inch x 6-inch clay or concrete Y's.
- 1,000 8-inch x 6-inch clay or concrete Y's.
- 94 Manholes.
- 42 Vert. ft. Drop Manholes.
- 33 Flush Tanks, 5-inch siphons.
- 2 Clean-out boxes.
- 40,000 ft. B.M. timber foundation.
- 20 cu. yds. Class "A" concrete.
- 150 cu. yds. Class "C" concrete.
- 1 Pumping Station complete.
- 2 Direct-connected centrifugal pumps and motors.
- 1 Imhoff tank and accessories.
- 600 lin. ft. 18-inch clay or concrete sewer, 0-4 ft. cut.

Alternate bids will be received for the furnishing of the pipe and specials, F. O. B. Cars, Winter Park, Fla.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Clerk at the City Hall, Winter Park, Fla., or at the office of the Engineer in New Smyrna, Fla. Copies of the specifications may be obtained from the above places upon receipt of \$5.00, which will be returned on a bona fide bid. Copies of the plans may be obtained upon receipt of fifteen dollars.

Each bidder must accompany bid with a certified check or bidder's bond for an amount not less than five per cent of the amount bid, drawn to the order of the City of Winter Park, Florida.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

C. FRED WARD,

Mayor of City of Winter Park, Fla.

E. F. BELLOWS, Clerk.

N. A. HOTARD, Engineer.

Bids close February 8, 1927.

Water-Works System

Amarillo, Texas.

The City of Amarillo, Texas, will receive bids until 7.30 P. M. o'clock on the 8th day of February, 1927, for furnishing all labor and material and constructing a pumping station, storage reservoir and water pipe and air pipe lines and for the design, fabrication and delivery and installation of pumping machinery, with all appurtenances, fittings and fixtures belonging thereto, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer of Amarillo, Texas, and in the office of the Consulting Engineer, Wynkoop Klersted, 614 Interstate Building, Kansas City, Missouri, which are available on the deposit of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) for each set of plans and specifications. Said deposit will be refunded upon the return of the plans and specifications.

A certified check on a bank of Amarillo, Texas, in the amount of 5% of the bid, made payable to the City Secretary of Amarillo, Texas, shall accompany each bid. Bids will be filed with the City Manager on or before the hour stated in this advertisement.

The City Commission of Amarillo, Texas, will open and consider the bids, but does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid offered, and reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to accept any bid which it regards to be to the best interest of the city.

JEFF D. BARTLETT,
City Manager.

Bids close February 7, 1927.

Sewers

Augusta, Ga., January 12, 1927.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Bond Commission and Finance Committee of the City Council of Augusta until 12 o'clock (noon) Monday, February 7, 1927, at the City Hall, and at that time and place publicly opened, for constructing approximately:

- 1400 lin. ft. of 8-inch T. C. P. sewers, 18,000 lin. ft. of 10-inch T. C. P. sewers, 9000 lin. ft. of 12-inch T. C. P. sewers, 2500 lin. ft. of 15-inch T. C. P. sewers, 1250 lin. ft. of 18-inch T. C. P. sewers, 2800 lin. ft. of 24-inch T. C. P. sewers; also all necessary lamp holes, manholes, Y branches, Ts, etc.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond, amounting to five per cent (5%) of the total amount bid, as a guarantee that if awarded the contract the bidder will sign contract and furnish the necessary bond within the time required by the City.

The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Address all bids to J. W. Westmoreland, Clerk of Council, marking on envelope, "Bids for Sewers."

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

W. H. WISE,
City Engineer and Commissioner of Public Works.

Bids close February 9, 1927.

Storm-Water Drains

Wilmington, N. C.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the City of Wilmington, N. C., at the City Hall, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1927, when and where they will be opened and publicly read, for the furnishing of all the materials and the construction of Storm-Water Drains.

Each proposal must be submitted on blank forms provided and enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to Thos. D. Meares, City Clerk, Wilmington, N. C., and marked "Proposal for Storm-Water Drains for the City of Wilmington, N. C."

The specifications cover the furnishing of materials and the installation of about 1800 linear feet of Storm-Water Drains from 42 inches to 54 inches in diameter, with the necessary manholes, street inlets and connections, together with such sanitary sewers as it becomes necessary to change, alter or relay.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, or at the office of the Engineer. Plans and specifications may be obtained by prospective bidders by addressing the Engineer at Wilmington, N. C., and enclosing the sum of five dollars.

Bidders must furnish evidence that they

have complied with the State Law entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of General Contracting" before an award will be made.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid as evidence of good faith on the part of the bidder.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids or accept any which may seem to be to the best interest of the City of Wilmington.

THOS. D. MEARES, City Clerk.

J. L. BECTON, Engineer.

Bids close February 17, 1927.

Flood-Control Works

Postponement of Opening Bids: Previously Advertised to Be Opened January 12, 1927. Brownsville, Texas.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Commissioners' Court of Cameron County, for the construction of Flood-Control Works in Units 1 to 14, inclusive, of Division A, being the North Floodway, and Units 1 to 12, inclusive, of Division B, being the Arroyo Colorado Floodway, as indicated on Plans and Specifications of said work; said work including clearing and grubbing, levee work, structures, etc., will be received at the office of the County Auditor at Brownsville, Texas, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, February 17, 1927, and then publicly opened and read.

Detail plans and specifications may be seen, and information obtained at the office of W. O. Washington, County Engineer, in the Courthouse at Brownsville, Texas.

APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES.

Division "A," North Floodway.
Clearing and Grubbing, 8000 acres.
Levee Work, 3,000,000 cu. yds.
Concrete, 150 cu. yds.

and other items necessary to complete the work shown on Plans.

Division "B," Arroyo Colorado.
Clearing and Grubbing, 700 acres.
Levee work, 2,000,000 cu. yds.
Concrete, 2200 cu. yds.

and other items necessary to complete the work shown on Plans.

A certified check for five per cent of the amount of bid, made payable to the order of Oscar C. Dancy, County Judge of Cameron County, must accompany each proposal as a Guaranty that the bidder, if successful, will enter into contract and furnish bond in accordance with specifications.

The right is reserved by the Commissioners' Court to reject any and all proposals and to waive technicalities. Also the right is reserved to award in one contract either entire Division or to award any Units thereof separately, in accordance with the proposal.

Proposals must be submitted in sealed envelopes and marked "Bid for Construction of Cameron County Flood Control Works."

J. J. BISHOP,

County Auditor of Cameron Co.

Bids close February 17, 1927.

Water-Filtration Plant and Pumping Equipment

Fredericksburg, Va.

The Common Council of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, will receive bids in the City Hall until 1.30 P. M. Thursday, February 17, 1927, for the construction of a 2,000,000-gallon per day rapid sand filter plant, and for the furnishing and installing centrifugal pumps and motors. The work to be done is divided into three contracts and bids may be made on one or more of them.

Copies of plans and specifications are on file at the office of the City Manager, Fredericksburg, Virginia; at the office of Fuller & McClintock, Consulting Engineers, 170 Broadway, New York City, and at their office at 704 National Bank Building, Charlottesville, Virginia, which copies will be supplied to prospective bidders upon deposit of \$25.00 for each set furnished, which sum will be refunded after said plans and specifications are returned in good condition within 30 days after bids have been received and acted upon. All proposals must be made upon blank forms furnished with the specifications.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to consider the qualifications of the bidder in awarding the contract.

Dated this 22d day of January, 1927.

L. J. HOUSTON, JR.,

City Manager.

Complete Town

Norfolk, Va.

Want contractor to build complete town, 100 homes, 20 miles of street, etc., near new Pennsylvania R. R. terminals at Norfolk, Va. Hundred million being invested here. Boom inevitable.

PENNSYLTOWN CORPORATION.

Bids close February 2, 1927.

Window Shades

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
MADISON AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES.

Baltimore, January 19, 1927.

Sealed Proposals, in Duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing, Delivering and Installing Window Shades for Public School Buildings," addressed to the Board of Awards of Baltimore City, will be received at the office of F. A. Doldfield, Esq., City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., until 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, February 2, 1927. Specifications for the above may be obtained at the office of the Board of School Commissioners, Madison and Lafayette Avenues.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of the bidder for \$50, made payable to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and drawn on a clearing-house bank.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his contract in an amount equal to the contract price and to comply with the City Charter respecting contracts.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject bids for any or all items.

Approved January 19, 1927.

JOHN H. ROCHE,
Secretary Board of School Commissioners.
HOWARD BRYANT,
Acting President Board of Awards.

Bids close February 8, 1927.

Refuse Incinerator

Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and constructing a Garbage and Refuse Incinerator Plant will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at the City Manager's office, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, until 1.00 P. M. February 8, 1927, at which time all proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The work will consist of a Garbage and Refuse Incinerator Plant, having a capacity of not less than five (5) tons per hour.

Bidder to furnish detail plans and specifications and to state guarantee. Building to be of fireproof construction of bidder's design, but in general accordance with the specifications of the Engineers.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in an amount of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into, if awarded. A bond for one hundred per cent. (100%) of the contract price will be required. Payments will be made in cash on monthly estimates.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the City Manager, Fort Lauderdale, and with Solomon, Norcross & Keis, Consulting Engineers, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bidders may obtain copies of the plans and specifications from the Consulting Engineers by enclosing certified check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale. If plans and specifications are returned within thirty (30) days after the opening of bids, the check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) will be returned.

B. J. HORNE, City Manager.

SOLOMON, NORCROSS & KEIS,

Consulting Engineers,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Bids close February 15, 1927.

Jail Work and Equipment, Kitchen Equipment, Electric Light Fixtures and Installation

DADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND MIAMI CITY HALL.

Miami, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received for the above three items on or before 12 o'clock noon, Eastern time, February 15, 1927, at the office of the County Commissioners of Dade County, Miami, Fla., addressed to Hugh Peters, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Miami, Fla.

The building in which this work is to be installed is being erected on the present property of the county located in the City of Miami, Fla.

The building to be a modern steel frame structure, 27 stories high, surmounted by a stepped pyramid approximately 50 feet high.

Plans, specifications and bid blanks may be secured from A. Ten Eyck Brown Architect, or August Geiger, Asso. Architect, 1007-8 Huntington Building, Miami, Fla., and 717-20 Forsyth Building, Atlanta, Ga., on the receipt of certified check for \$10 for each of the above items, this check to be retained until return of the plans and specifications in complete shape to the Architect's office.

Certified check will be required in the sum of 2% of the amount of each item bid upon, payable to the above Chairman, as agreed liquidated damages in case the low bidder fails to sign a contract and make proper bond.

The form of bond and contract will be that of the American Institute of Architects, as modified by the attorneys for the said county.

The Board of Commissioners of Dade County reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed) HUGH PETERS,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners,
Dade County, Florida.

Attest:

W. E. NORTON, Deputy Clerk.

**CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES****MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

35,000 acres mineral and timber land, Tenn., \$5 per acre in fee. 100,000 acres same State, \$4.50 per acre; good title; will divide.

W. T. KIME, Grandview, Mo.

CEMENT MATERIAL,

North Carolina location.

Only known suitable deposit in this State. 2400 acres containing vast quantities 85%-95% lime; clays 2/1 ratios; nominal magnesia. Accessible to 2 trunk-line railways and coastwise water transportation, with rates giving advantages to 3,000,000 bbls. consumption. Attractive power and labor rates. Take part stock and aid in development or sell outright. Address Room 36, 7 East Edenton St., Raleigh, N. C.

BROWN STONE QUARRIES

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—Brownstone Quarries and 125-acre farm located in York Co., Penn., near Penna. R. R. line, Harrisburg, Pa., to Washington, D. C. Entire tract underlaid with the very best brownstone. Copies of U. S. report and Penna. Geological Survey, with sample of stone, sent on request. Personal investigation solicited; land not needed for immediate quarry purpose is well adapted for fruit or general farming; reasonable price and terms for prompt purchase.

REEHLING ESTATE, Steelton, Pa.

RATES AND CONDITIONS

Rate 30 cents per line per insertion. Minimum space accepted, four lines. In estimating the cost allow seven words of ordinary length to a line. When the advertisement contains a number of long words proper allowance should be made. Terms: Invariably cash with order; check, postoffice or express order or stamps accepted. No display type used. Questionable or undesirable advertisements will not be accepted. The assistance of our readers in excluding undesirable advertisements is requested. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement. No patent medicine, oil or mining stock advertisement accepted. Rate for special contracts covering space used as desired within one year as follows: 100 lines, 28c per line; 300 lines, 26c per line; 500 lines or more, 25c per line.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**COAL**

OPERATING COAL producing company desires to make direct connections with consumers. High-grade prepared Pittsburgh coal from Fairmont region, West Virginia. No. 6671, care of Manufacturers Record.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND

1900 ACRES good coal land, 10,000,000 feet fine timber, mines and railroad near by; will lease on reasonable terms. D. K. YOUNG and A. F. SANFORD, Clinton, Tenn.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**COAL AND TIMBER LAND**

FOR SALE or trade for income property. 6000 acres of fine coal land on main line of Norfolk and Western Railway.

JNO. W. DENNIS, Jaeger, W. Va.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS**ALABAMA**

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY — 8160 acres finest, fertile Livestock Plantation; modern improvements. Plenty labor, machinery, livestock. Make great hunting preserve. Only \$22 per acre. We can finance responsible party. H. H. Hansen, Macon, Miss.

FLORIDA

THE BEST BUY IN FLORIDA. 12,000 acres high marsh land; can be drained for about \$10 per acre. Good for fig orchards, sugar cane, potatoes, willow for furniture; \$5 per acre net, one-fourth cash. SADLER, Box 484, Fernandina, Fla.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

5, 10 and 20 acres, highway frontage. Center of trucking district and in one mile of town. Small monthly payments.

J. L. HARRELL,
Lawtey, Fla.

FLORIDA FARM LANDS—3470 acres in St. Lucie County, within 1 1/2 miles of Stuart. New Dixie Highway runs through this tract. Especially adapted to citrus and truck. For price and terms apply to McNeil-Austin-McNeil, Fort Pierce, Fla., or Van Pelt & Hunter, Miami, Fla.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS**FLORIDA**

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE SERVICE. I buy, sell, inspect and report upon real and business properties. Operations state-wide. J. H. BRINSON, Gainesville, Fla.

A WORD TO THE WISE!

Take advantage of buyers' market in Florida while owners of real estate need money. We offer business and home property, groves and river fronts.

GOODWIN & BAKER,
Fort Pierce, Florida.

CARR & CARR, INC.,
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH,
LAKE WORTH.
References—Any bank or trust company in Palm Beach County.

COME TO NORTH FLORIDA

and live year around amid congenial climate, where prices of property have never been subjected to Boom conditions; where destructive storms have not disturbed anybody; where soil, good roads and lakes make life worth living every day in year. I own and offer for sale two city and one farm home, all exceptional values; either cash or terms with 6%; good titles. Investigate.
R. F. CLARK, Starke, Fla.

FLORIDA produces the menu for America's table, from fruits to nuts; heaviest crops produced in the winter months, bringing highest prices in the frozen Northern markets. Finest winter climate in the United States. Approximately \$15,000,000 in our State Treasury; no bonded indebtedness; no State income or inheritance taxes, ever. We have a factory site, an investment, a home, grove or farm for you. Send today for booklet and list. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co. (Inc.), Opp. Postoffice, "Since Before the War," Tampa, Florida.

NORTH CAROLINA

If interested
FOR HOME OR FOR INVESTMENT
In the great and rapidly developing
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
especially in its leading city, Charlotte, or in a Southern Cotton Mill or Southern Mill Stocks, write to

F. C. ABBOTT & CO.,
Realtors and Investment Bankers.
Nearly thirty years in Charlotte.

SUB-DIVISION PROPERTY

FLORIDA FARM LANDS—28,000 acres in Brevard County, 1/2 mile from Dixie Highway and Indian River, just south of the beautiful city of Rockledge in the heart of Indian River Citrus Belt. Will sell as whole or part. For price and terms apply to McNeil-Austin-McNeil, Fort Pierce, Fla., or Van Pelt & Hunter, Miami, Fla.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—In Birmingham, Alabama, one of the best retail lumber yards. Address C. B. RATLIFF, 512 North 21st street, Birmingham, Ala., care of Kendrick Realty Co.

EXPERIENCED Export Executive, with high-class offices, wishes act as N. Y. agent for Inland Export Mgr., meet foreign buyers, etc. No. 6669, care Manufacturers Record.

FINANCIAL

GOING INDUSTRIAL PLANT desires loan \$3000 secured by first mortgage; interest 7% per annum.
P. O. Box 22, Apalachicola, Florida.

INVESTIGATIONS—APPRAISALS—REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS—APPRAISALS—REPORTS—On Florida Properties and Industries of all kinds; 25 years' residence and engineering experience in the State.
H. E. MEMMINGER, P. O. Box 448,
Office Marble Arcade, Lakeland, Fla.

FACTORY SITES

IF INTERESTED in Waterfront or Industrial Properties in Norfolk-Hampton Roads section, write Stephenson & Taylor, Norfolk, Virginia.

INDUSTRIES WANTED

FLORIDA offers more comfortable working days than any other State in the Union. **TAMPA** offers better distribution for your product than any city in Florida. **HARRIS TERMINALS** offer the best location for your warehouse or factory in Tampa.

HARRIS REALTY COMPANY, Realtors,
P. O. Box 585, Wallace S. Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

FOR SALE—Quick Ice manufacturing plant complete with cold storage rooms at reasonable price. The fact that it is 2 1/2 ton capacity makes it very desirable for cotton mill or very small town.

W. B. WARTHEN, Davisboro, Ga.

THE CHASE CITY MANUFACTURING CO. is now liquidating its Wagon business and offers for sale its entire plant, twenty-eight acres of land, buildings, machinery and dwellings. Has fourth mile of siding on Southern Road. Living water on grounds besides city water. Hydro-electric power in any quantity at reasonable prices. Accessible to timber—pine, poplar and hardwoods. A splendid location for woodworking plant or cotton mills. Thousands of bales of cotton raised nearby. Adjoining town, but not in corporate limits. Attractive price; correspondence solicited.

CHASE CITY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Chase City, Va.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS—Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer,
724 Ninth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Charlotte Office convenient to South. **PAUL B. EATON, Registered Patent Attorney,** 406 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C., and 903 Grant Place N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENT-SENSE. "THE BOOK FOR INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS."
Free. Write

LACEY & LACEY,
735 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TRADEMARKS—COPYRIGHTS
Write for our free Guide Books and "RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK" before disclosing invention. Send model or sketch and description of your invention for our inspection and instructions free. Terms reasonable. Highest references. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 712 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**

INVENTORS—Send sketch or model of your invention for opinion concerning patentable nature and exact cost of applying for Patent. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent," sent free. Gives information on patent procedure and tells what every inventor should know. Established 25 years. **Chandlee & Chandlee, 412 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.**

AGENCIES WANTED

BRANCH MANAGER—Active, well-qualified resident of St. Louis seeks to represent a going business in St. Louis. Address **CHARLES W. VAUGHAN, 8006 Washington St., St. Louis, Mo.**

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT, high grade, is available; capable of taking over your proposition and solving it. Eighteen years' experience various capacities. Address No. 6672, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER desires to make change. Years of experience in installing and operating machinery, some electrical, and handling men. One that can get production where it is possible. Correspondence invited. No. 6673, care Manufacturers Record.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPORT EXECUTIVE—American, thorough knowledge Latin America, Europe; languages, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese; willing travel; live abroad.

P. O. BOX 43,
Station O, New York City.

EXECUTIVE, having 12 years' experience, Manufacturing Cast Stone and Concrete Products, also Handling Builders' Supplies, age 37; good reasons for desiring change. Can produce results. Address No. 6675, care Manufacturers Record.

SUPERINTENDENT of Railroad Construction and General Construction work wishes to connect with reliable company doing any kind of work, anywhere. Strictly sober. Best references, government construction, building and dismantling. **C. W. Barber, 714 Tatnall St., Savannah, Ga.**

MEN WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—Our proposition offers greater earning possibilities to the real salesman than is offered to him in most any other line. A credit and collection service with a bonded recovery obligation.

American Security Credit Company,
General Offices,
St. Louis, Mo.

ENGINEER, SALESMAN, SALES ENGINEER

We are going to take on another salesman in Southern territory. He must be able to sell reinforcing steel and fireproofing products. If he is a producer, here is an opportunity for a permanent connection with a nationally known concern. Engineering education and experience essential. Give all details of experience, etc., in first letter. Address No. 6668, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

IF YOU ARE OPEN to overtures for new connection and qualified for a salary between \$2500 and \$25,000, your response to this announcement is invited. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service, of recognized standing and reputation, through which preliminaries are negotiated confidentially for positions of the caliber indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected. Established sixteen years. Send only name and address for details.

R. W. BIXBY, INC.,
103 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

CRANE AND EXCAVATOR SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN TERRITORY.

We are looking for a good salesman to sell P. & H. Shovels, Draglines, Cranes, Trenchers, etc., in Southern Territory. Prefer man with a following among contractors.

In reply please state age, education, experience, salary expected and give references among your past employers to whom we are free to apply.

Send a recent photo or snapshot of yourself and state what compensation you would expect to start.

All applications will be held strictly confidential.

HARNISCHFEGGER CORPORATION,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Builders of P. and H. Excavators.

LUMBER

FOR SALE—1x5, 1x7 and 1x9 No. 2 common Southern Pine Boards. Thoroughly dry and dressed.

CHAS. PHILLIPS, JR., Griffin, Georgia.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

ONE No. 3 H. Mueller Mfg. Co. Pressure Tapping Machine. Complete Taps, 1 inch to 2 inch, inclusive. B. F. Round, 12 George Washington Highway, Portsmouth, Va.

ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY—New and rebuilt. Our prices on new Waynesboro Refrigerating equipment, delivered and installed, very low. Buy direct from the manufacturer. All sizes. Get our prices on your requirements. **GEISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**
"Department E," Waynesboro, Pa.

Transmission Line in West Virginia Between Granville and Scrafford.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD outlining details for the construction of a transmission line contemplated between Granville and Scrafford sub-stations to cross the Monongahela River at Scrafford, W. Va., the West Virginia Utilities Company of Morgantown advises that facilities will include two 71-foot steel towers at Scrafford for 8 wire, No. 2/0, 670-foot river crossing; one circuit, 3-phase, 22 K-V; one circuit 2.2 K-V, 3-phase, and one 2-wire telephone circuit. The present installation consists of the steel towers only, with a single phase, 2200-volt circuit installed and operating. Ultimate construction has been delayed, but will cover 3½ miles of 22 K-V transmission line between the sub-stations mentioned.

Steel towers, insulators and switching equipment were supplied by the Railway and Industrial Engineering Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$58,000,000 Improvement in Philadelphia.

A very interesting booklet has been published by the Pennsylvania Railroad entitled "Philadelphia's New Passenger Terminal." It contains an address by E. B. Temple, assistant chief engineer of the company, presenting the main features of the improvement which is being fulfilled and which, when finished, will do away with the present Broad Street Station and the elevated line leading to it, substituting therefor a large, new passenger station for through business at 32d and Market streets. For suburban traffic, in place of Broad Street Station, there will be an underground station at 15th street and the Parkway, with an underground line leading to the main line at a point adjacent to the new through station. The estimated cost of all the improvements incidental to the plan is \$42,000,000 to the railroad and \$16,000,000 to the city, or a total of \$58,000,000. Everything is expected to be completed next year.

Harriman Railroad Safety Medals Awarded.

Awards of the E. H. Harriman gold, silver and bronze medals by the American Museum of Safety to three railroads which were most successful in preventing accidents to employees and passengers during the year 1925 took place January 13 at the Biltmore Hotel in New York city, Judge Elbert H. Gary presenting them. Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, received the gold medal. W. A. McGonagle, president of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway, received the silver medal, and Charles W. Cox, secretary-treasurer of the Green Bay and Western Lines, received the bronze medal. There was a large attendance of prominent men at the luncheon and presentation.

\$750,000 Apartment Hotel for Asheville.

Asheville, N. C.—Preliminary plans have been completed by Beacham, Le Grand & Gaines of this city for a \$750,000 apartment hotel here, to be erected by Packer Smith and associates. The structure will be 10 stories, of steel and concrete, with reinforced concrete foundation, composition floors and roof. Working drawings are expected to be completed about May 1.

Announcement has been made that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which has been deepened to a 12-foot sea-level waterway, will be closed to all traffic for two weeks, beginning at midnight January 31, so as to permit completion of the work by removing the old locks, etc. It will be reopened for traffic February 14.

Musgrave, Bowling & Hessey, Attorneys,
Fidelity Building

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY, MACHINERY, EQUIP- MENT, TRUCKS, LUMBER, ETC. OF THE PIONEER HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

a corporation
TO BE HELD ON THE PREMISES,
S. E. CORNER OF ASHLAND AVE. AND 8TH ST.
(ORANGEVILLE)

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, in the matter of Southern Electric Company vs. Pioneer Hardwood Flooring Co., the undersigned Receiver will sell by Public Auction, as above, all that fee-simple property, described as follows:

BEGINNING for the same at a point on the north side of Madison street distant three hundred and seventy-six feet six inches westerly from the west side of Eleventh street and three hundred and eighty-six feet northerly from the north side of Monument street, said distances being measured at right angles to said streets, respectively, and running thence northerly parallel to Eleventh street three hundred and twenty-one feet eleven inches to intersect the fourth line of the land described in a deed from John G. Ensor and Gottlieb Stengel, Trustees, to the Canton Company of Baltimore, dated January 17, 1872, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, in Liber E. H. A. No. 73, folio 420, etc.; thence binding on said fourth line reversely westerly, three hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches more or less, to the east side of Dungan's Lane; thence southerly, binding on the east side of Dungan's Lane forty feet to the beginning of the land described in a deed from The Canton Company of Baltimore to the Union Railroad Company of Baltimore, dated January 27, 1872, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, in Liber E. H. A. No. 73, folio 513; thence southeasterly, binding on the first line of said land three hundred and eighty-three feet, more or less, to intersect a line drawn from the beginning westerly parallel to Monument street and thence easterly reversing said line so drawn, and along the north side of Madison street, one hundred and twenty-seven feet nine inches, to the beginning.

The property is improved by a modern and up-to-date hardwood flooring plant, daylight brick construction, the main building being approximately 90 feet wide by 200 feet long, including two dry kilns, shaving vault, boiler house, two garages, loading platform, railroad siding and driveways, and is fully equipped to receive and deliver lumber over its own railroad siding.

The lumber consists of Red and White Oak, Red Gum, White Maple, Black Walnut, Oak Parquet Squares, Floor Strips, Mouldings, etc.

The Machinery and Equipment consists of Single and Double Belting, Shafting, Dry Kiln, Trucks, Mason Steam Trap, Pipes and Installation in Kilns, Model 6 American Rip Saw, Butting Saws, Trim Saws (Pedal Fed), Westinghouse Motors, Tables and Hopper Measuring and Rolling Tables, Floor Rack, Blow Pipe Systems (complete), Pasting Machine, Gluing Machine, Tables, Whitney Scrapers, Band Saw, Francis Trucks, Pulleys, Grinder for Matcher, Birds-bury Belt Lacing Machine, Band Saw Stretchers, Double Emery Wheel, Cowell Automatic Band Saw Grinder, Automatic Knife Grinder, Self Feed Rip Saw, American Planer and Matcher, Automatic Lumber Lift and a large amount of other machinery.

The Plant is fully equipped with all Modern Woodworking Machinery necessary for the conduct of the Hardwood Flooring business in all of its branches.

TERMS AND MANNER OF SALE:

The entire plant and equipment will first be offered as an entirety, and the bid reserved, then the (1) fee-simple property and improvements, (2) machinery, (3) equipment, (4) lumber, will be offered in units, and the bids will be reserved, then the equipment, machinery, lumber, office equipment, etc., will be offered in detail, and the same will be sold in the manner producing the best results.

If sold as an entirety a deposit of \$10,000.00 in cash, or certified check will be required of the purchaser at the time and place of sale, and the balance to be paid upon ratification of the sale by the court; in event the sale is not made as an entirety, a deposit of ten per cent. (10%) of the purchase price of the fee-simple property and improvements will be required at the day of the sale, and the balance to be paid upon ratification of the sale by the court, and the terms of sale for the other units or in detail will be cash.

If sold in units or in detail a liberal cash deposit will be required of each and every purchaser.

The fee simple property will be sold subject to mortgage; the amount of which will be announced at the time of sale, all expenses including special paving tax, if any, to be adjusted to day of sale.

JOHN H. HESSEY,
Receiver.
N. B. LOBE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Voluntary Sale by Absolute Auction

THE EXTENSIVE PLANT OF THE
METHUEN COMPANY

METHUEN (Near Lawrence), MASSACHUSETTS
Wednesday and Thursday, February 9 and 10, 1927, at 10:30 A. M.

Real Estate and Water Power—Machinery and Equipment

THE REAL ESTATE IN 23 LOTS—Comprises the brick mill buildings (123,000 sq. ft. of floor space) with valuable water power privilege and steam and electric power in one lot; two smaller parcels with buildings adaptable to various manufacturing uses; two parcels with railroad frontage and spur track facilities; Agent's residence; 6 renting house properties; several building lots and parcels of outlying land. Located in a manufacturing environment with every municipal convenience and adaptable to most any manufacturing use.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—A cotton manufacturing equipment in 1000 lots—12 Kitson, Saco and Pettie and Potter and Atherton lappers; 49 Saco-Lowell and Pettie 40-in. revolving top flat cards; 6 H. & B. and Pettie drawing frames; 32 Saco-Lowell, Saco-Pettie, and Saco Water Power slubbers, intermediates and speeders; 59 Saco-Lowell, Lowell Machine Shop, and other spinning frames; 8 Hopedale and other spoolers; 8 Entwistle, and Hopedale warpers; 5 Entwistle beamers; warp splitters; 2 Lowell slathers; 48 Crompton & Knowles practically new 46-in. magazine looms; 480 Draper 43 and 45-in. automatic looms; 13 Woonsocket, and Davis & Furber nappers from 68 to 90-in.; Granger callender; cloth stretching, rolling, folding, winding, inspecting and sewing machines; dye house, machine shop and office equipment; Ford truck; 7 electric a. c. motors, 15 to 40 h. p., and much other equipment.

Also 892 Lots Cotton Machinery and Equipment of the

PEMBERTON COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

Friday, February 11, 1927, at 10:30 A. M.

Comprising 15 H. & B. and Saco and Pettie drawing frames; 55 Saco-Lowell, Saco and Pettie, and Saco Water Power slubbers, intermediates and speeders; 196 Saco-Lowell, Saco-Pettie, Mason, and Lowell spinning frames; 13 Hopedale spoolers; 6 twisters; 6 Entwistle ball warpers; 9 Hopedale warpers; 4 Lowell slathers; 288 Draper 32 and 41-in. automatic and 123 Crompton & Knowles and Crompton 12 harness dobby head looms—37½ to 43½-in.; dyeing and finishing machinery; 13 Davis & Furber and Woonsocket, practically new, nappers—66-80-in.—22 to 86 roll; 2 General Electric a. c. and 3 Crocker-Wheeler d. c. generators; 3 Western Electric transformers; DeLaval 300 h. p. steam turbine; Rollins 150 h. p. steam engine; machine shop equipment; heavy leather drive belts; tons of shafting, bobbins, spools, skewers, roving cans, supplies, etc. The sale, which is to the highest bidders without limit or reserve, to take place upon the respective premises regardless of any condition of the weather, commencing with the real estate.

Per order: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

METHUEN COMPANY PEMBERTON COMPANY
Illustrated and descriptive catalogue in detail at the office of
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As trustee for Truckers Supply Company, Bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at Beaufort Court House door, Beaufort, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, February 7th, 1927, the entire plant of said Truckers Supply Company, located on Beaufort River, near the Town of Beaufort, Beaufort County, South Carolina, said plant consisting of a new, up-to-date, complete outfit for manufacturing crates and containers for shipping vegetables, including veneering machinery, hoisting machinery, and about one mile of spur tracks connecting with the C. & W. C. Railway; also the land on which said plant is located, consisting of about ninety-five (95) acres. This plant has a deep water landing; is located in the center of a large trucking section, and cost about one-quarter of a million dollars. For full information apply to the undersigned at Beaufort, S. C.

W. J. Thomas, Trustee.

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EQUIPMENT

SUPPLIES

AIR COMPRESSORS

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- 1—1200 cu. ft. Chicago type OCB, size 20"x12"x14".
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- 2—325 cu. ft. Ingersoll-Rand type ER, size 12"x10".
- 1—245 cu. ft. Sullivan, type WG6, size 10"x10".
- 1—182 cu. ft. Bury, type L, size 10"x10".

Machine, Boiler and Forge Shop Tools

- 1—Pels combination punch and shear.
- 1—12" type EF Cleveland punch and shear.
- 1—No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 Pratt & Whitney die sinkers.
- 1—28x10 LeBlond lathe, turret on shears.
- 1—28x30 Harrington lathe.
- 1—Chambersburg geared trimming press.
- Various size steam drop and steam forging hammers.

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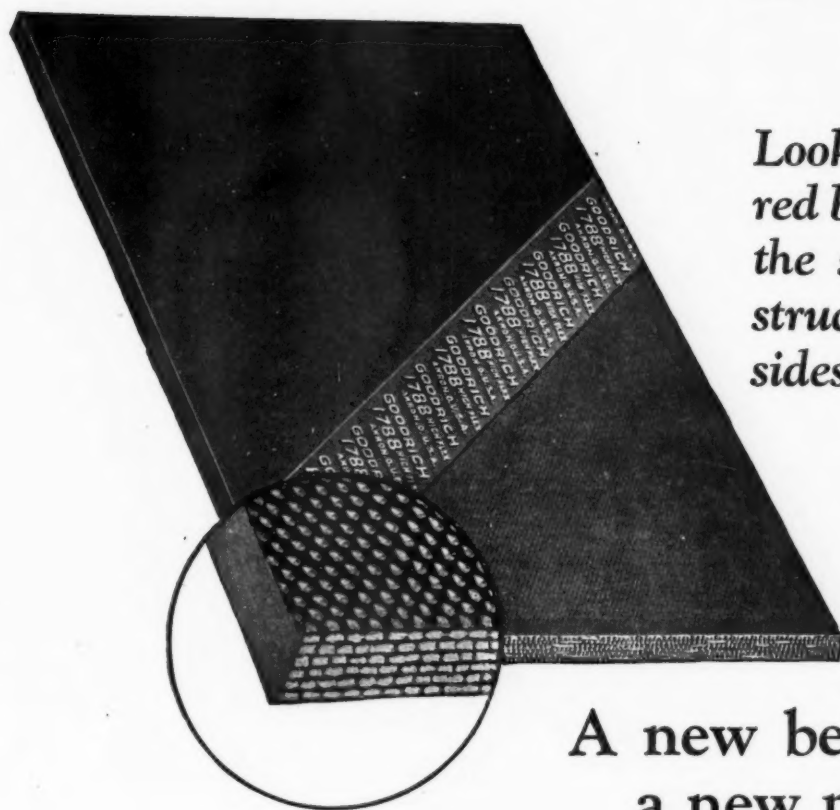
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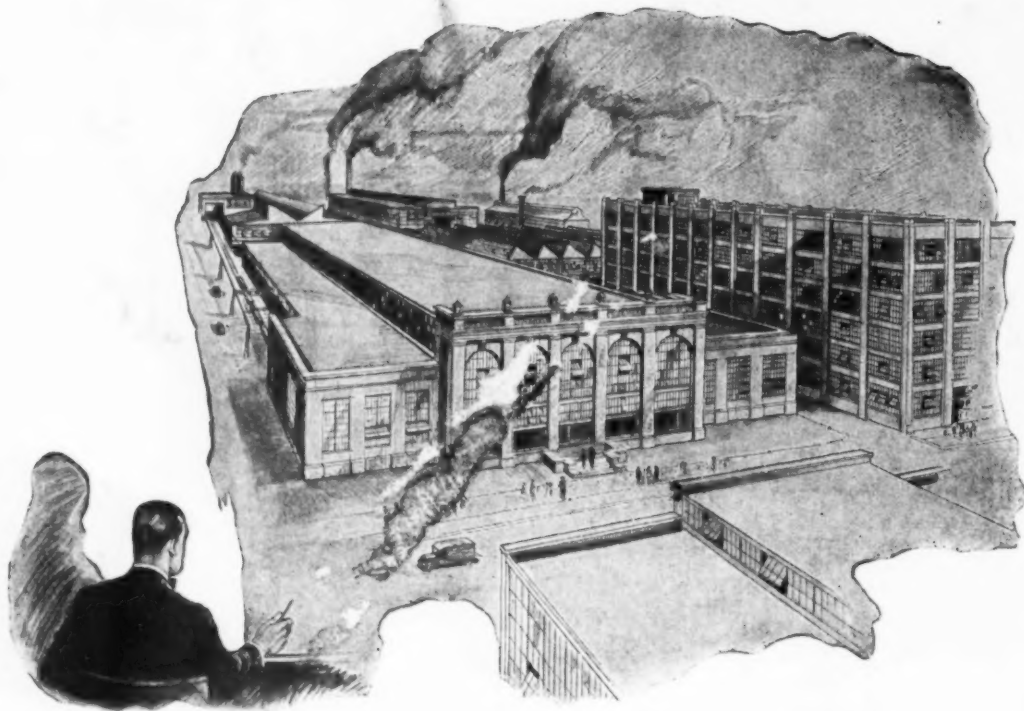
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